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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Darjeeling for Calcutta by the mail train on Monday, the 9th November.

The departure from Darjeeling and arrival at Calcutta will be private.

By order,

A. H. GAYER,
Private Secretary.

DARJEELING,
The 30th October 1896.

No. 5845A.

GENERAL.—No. 856A.D.—The 8th October 1896.—Mr. William Augustus Bonnaud, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of the Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, c.i.s., or until further orders.

Mr. Bonnaud is also appointed to act, until further orders, as Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots.

No. 1270A.D.—The 26th October 1896.—Mr. F. R. S. Collier, i.c.s., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for ten days.

No. 1329A.D.—The 30th October 1896.—Mr. W. Egerton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district by Mr. C. R. Marindin.

No. 1331A.D.—The 30th October 1896.—Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Murshidabad.

No. 1337A.D.—The 30th October 1896.—Mr. C. P. Caspersz, District and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, acted in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges from the 4th to the 18th October 1896, both days inclusive, *vice* Mr. H. F. Matthews, on furlough.

No. 1342A.D.—The 30th October 1896.—Mr. J. H. Temple is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Dacca, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Rangpur.

No. 1344A.D.—The 30th October 1896.—Mr. W. Maude, Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, and as Magistrate and Collector of Pabna.

No. 1346A.D.—The 30th October 1896.—Mr. J. H. Lea is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Malda, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pabna by Mr. W. Maude.

No. 1350A.D.—The 30th October 1896.—Mr. Satis Chandra Mukerjee, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nator, Rajshahi, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Mymensingh.

No. 1352A.D.—The 30th October 1896.—Mr. Birendra Chandra Sen, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Nator subdivision of the Rajshahi district.

No. 1367A.D.—The 31st October 1896.—The following officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods noted against their names:—

Mr H G Cooke, i.c.s.

... Up to the 23rd November 1896.

„ J. Windsor, i.c.s.

... For eight days.

No. 1378A.D.—The 31st October 1896.—Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, and as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore by Mr. H. R. H. Coxe.

No. 1380A.D.—The 31st October 1896.—Mr. W. N. Delevingne, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Backergunge, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Jessore.

No. 1348A.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—Mr. H. Wheeler is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Darbhanga, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Malda by Mr. J. H. Lea.

No. 1391A.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—In supersession of the order of the 10th October 1896, Babu Khetter Mohun Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gaya, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Cuttack.

No. 1393A.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—Maulvi Mahomed Habibar Rahman, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Gaya.

The orders of the 4th August 1896 and 21st September 1896, transferring Maulvi Mahomed Habibar Rahman to Samastipur in Darbhanga and to Muzaffarpur, respectively, are cancelled.

No. 1396A.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—The order of the 4th August 1896, transferring Babu Ram Niranjan Prosad, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Samastipur, Darbhanga, to the head-quarters station of that district, is cancelled.

No. 1409A.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—Mr. F. R. Roe, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Faridpur. Mr. Roe is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Muzaffarpur.

No. 1411A.D.—The 3rd November 1896.—Maulvi Mahomed Ekandar Ali, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the Madaripur subdivision of the district of Faridpur. This cancels the order of the 10th October 1896 transferring Babu Hari Bhushan De, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, to Madaripur in Faridpur.

POLICE.—No. 1871A.D.—The 26th October 1896.—Mr. A. B. C. Comber, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three weeks on medical certificate.

No. 1274A.D.—The 26th October 1896.—Mr. C. P. Crouch, District Superintendent of Police, on furlough, is posted to Noakhali.

No. 1276A.D.—The 26th October 1896.—Babu Ras Bihari Biswas, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the 24-Parganas district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali.

No. 1278A.D.—The 26th October 1896.—Mr. C. S. Murray, C.I.S., District Superintendent of Police, on furlough, is posted to Bankura.

No. 1280A.D.—The 26th October 1896.—Mr. A. R. G. Hampton, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bankura, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Faridpur, on being relieved of his present appointment.

No. 1282A.D.—The 26th October 1896.—Mr. J. Cowie, District Superintendent of Police, Faridpur, is transferred to Jessore.

No. 1284A.D.—The 26th October 1896.—Mr. A. E. O'Sullivan, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur, is transferred to Dinajpur.

EDUCATION—*No. 5839A.—The 2nd November 1896.*—Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, Principal, Chittagong College, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd September 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of it.

No. 5844A.—The 3rd November 1896.—Mr. S. Robson, Professor, Patna College, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two days.

G. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(FORESTS)

NOTIFICATION—No 4248For.

The 2nd November 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the lands within the boundaries described below, which were constituted "Protected Forests" and placed under the jurisdiction of the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, by the Notification, dated 7th December 1878, published at page 1299, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, ceased to be "Protected Forests" with effect from 12th April 1896, from which date it was retransferred to the charge of the Commissioners in the Sundarbans.

Description of area	Boundaries
1	2
Lot No. 128, first portion of the south portion, district 24-Parganas	<p><i>North.</i>—By a straight line bearing 90° drawn from a point on the bank of the Goran Bose's khal and extending 119 chains 50 links due east, corresponding to a portion of the south boundary of the North Portion.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—By a straight line bearing 206° 15' drawn from the eastern extremity of the north boundary above stated to a point on the bank of the Dhola khal.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—By a straight line bearing 284° drawn from a point on the bank of the Dhola khal, where the eastern boundary of this portion terminates to a point on the bank of the Bagamabari khal, and then the said Bagamabari khal to its junction with Goran Bose's khal.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—By a portion of the Goran Bose's khal.</p>
Lot No. 128, second portion of the reserved portion, district 24-Parganas.	<p><i>North.</i>—By the Morakhali khal, corresponding to the south boundary of the first portion of the reserved portion.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—By a straight line bearing 200° 45' drawn from a point on the bank of the Morakhali khal to a point on the bank of the Goran Bose's khal from where the northern boundary line of the first portion of the south portion commences.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—By a portion of the Goran Bose's khal.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—By the Matla river.</p>
	Total .. 7,04 bighas.
	All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr. Sundarbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1895-96.

M. FIXICANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4249 For.

The 2nd November 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the lands within the boundaries described below, which were constituted "Protected Forests" and placed under the jurisdiction of the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, by the notification dated 7th December 1878, published at page 1299, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the 11th idem, ceased to be "Protected Forests" with effect from 12th April 1896, from which date they were retransferred to the charge of the Commissioner in the Sundarbans:—

Description of area.	Boundaries.
1	2
Plot D, first portion, district 24-Parganas	<p><i>North</i>—By a portion of the Doagra Hatalia Dooania.</p> <p><i>East</i>—By Raja khal, which branches off from the Doagra Hatalia Dooania and a straight line bearing 213° drawn from a point on the bank of the said Raja khal to a point on the bank of the Helea khal.</p> <p><i>South</i>—By a straight line bearing 274° drawn from a point on the bank of the Helea khal to a point on the bank of the Chandamukhi khal, and then the said Chandamukhi khal to its entry into the Mooriganga, channel creek or Baratala river.</p> <p><i>West</i>—By a portion of the Mooriganga, channel creek, or Baratala river</p>
Plot D, second portion, district 24-Pargana.	<p><i>North</i>—By a portion of the Doagra Hatalia Dooania</p> <p><i>East</i>—By ditto ditto.</p> <p><i>South</i>—By the Helea khal, which joins the Doagra Hatalia Dooania</p> <p><i>West</i>—By a straight line bearing 33° drawn from a point on the bank of the Helea khal to a point on the bank of the Raja khal, and then the said Raja khal, corresponding to the east boundary of the first portion of this block.</p> <p>Total area 8,800 bighas.</p> <p>All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr Sundarbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1895-96</p>

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION No. 4250 For.

The 2nd November 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the land, within the boundaries described below, which was constituted a "Protected Forest" and placed under the jurisdiction of the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, by the notification, dated 7th December 1878, published at page 1299, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 11th idem, ceased to be a "Protected Forest" with effect from 12th April 1896, from which date it was retransferred to the charge of the Commissioner in the Sundarbans —

Description of area	Boundaries
1	2
Lot No. 110, third or south portion, district 24-Parganas	<p><i>North</i>—By a straight line bearing 90° drawn from a point on the bank of the Mooriganga, Channel Creek or Baratala River to a point on the bank of the Geaputty Khal or Creek, corresponding to the south boundary of the second portion of this lot.</p> <p><i>East</i>—By a portion of the Geaputty Khal or Creek.</p> <p><i>South</i>—By a portion of the Doagra Hatalia Dooania.</p> <p><i>West</i>—By a portion of the Mooriganga, Channel Creek or Baratala River.</p> <p>Total ... 6,600 bighas.</p> <p>All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr. Sunderbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1895-96.</p>
<p>No Deputy Magis. of the district c Babu Hari Bh. Masripur in Fano,</p>	

POLICE.—No. 1871 A.D.—*1st*
Superintendent of Police, has been granted
an extension of furlough for three weeks on mo.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4251 For

The 2nd November 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the land within the boundaries described below, which was constituted a "Protected Forest" and placed under the jurisdiction of the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, by the notification, dated 7th December 1878, published at page 1299, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, ceased to be a "Protected Forest" with effect from the 12th April 1896, from which date it was retransferred to the charge of the Commissioner in the Sunderbans

Description of area.	Boundaries.
1	2
Lot No 114, first portion, district 24-Parganas	<p><i>North.</i>—By Saroolda Gang.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—By Soondarbumia khal and a straight line bearing 228° drawn from a point on the bank of the said Soondarbumia khal to a point on the bank of the Goda Mathura khal</p> <p><i>South.</i>—By said Goda Mathura khal</p> <p><i>West.</i>—By Gobadia Gang</p>
Lot No. 114, second portion	<p><i>North.</i>—By portions of Saroolda and Midhambhanga Gangs.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—By a portion of Midhambhanga Gang</p> <p><i>South.</i>—By a portion of Midhambhanga Gang, then by the Paroi khal, which joins the Midhambhanga Gang, and then a straight line bearing 305° drawn from a point on the bank of the aforesaid Paroi khal to a point on the bank of the Goda Mathura khal</p> <p><i>West.</i>—By a straight line bearing 48° drawn from a point on the bank of the Goda Mathura Khal to a point on the bank of the Soondarbumia khal, and then the said Soondarbumia khal corresponding to the east boundary of the first portion of this lot.</p>
Lot No. 114, third portion	<p><i>North.</i>—By a portion of the Goda Mathura khal, and a straight line bearing 125° drawn from a point on the bank of the said Goda Mathura khal to a point on the bank of the Tatulia khal</p> <p><i>East.</i>—By a portion of the Tatulia khal.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—By portions of the Tatulia khal and Gobadia Gang.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—By a portion of the Gobadia Gang and a portion of the Goda Mathura khal.</p>
Lot No 114, fourth portion	<p><i>North.</i>—By a straight line bearing 125° drawn from a point on the bank of the Tatulia khal to a point on the bank of the Paroi khal, which enters the Midhambhanga Gang and then by the said Paroi khal.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—By a portion of the Midhambhanga Gang.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—By the Paschimbahini khal, which enters the Midhambhanga Gang, and then a straight line bearing 262° drawn from a point on the bank of the said Paschimbahini khal to a point on the bank of the Gobadia Gang.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—By a portion of the Gobadia Gang and a portion of the Tatulia khal</p>
Lot No. 114, fifth portion	<p><i>North.</i>—By a straight line bearing 82° drawn from a point on the bank of the Gobadia Gang to a point on the bank of the Paschimbahini khal, which enters the Midhambhanga Gang and then the said Paschimbahini khal, and a portion of the Midhambhanga Gang</p> <p><i>East.</i>—By a portion of the Midhambhanga Gang.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—By the Pearikhal khal, which enters the Midhambhanga Gang, then a straight line bearing 310° drawn from a point on the bank of the aforesaid Pearikhal khal to a point on the bank of the Tekhala khal, which enters the Gobadia Gang and then the said Tekhala khal</p> <p><i>West.</i>—By a portion of the Gobadia Gang</p>

Description of area.	Boundaries.
1	2
Lot No. 114, sixth portion	<p><i>North</i>.—By the Tekhala khal, which enters the Gobadia Gang, then a straight line bearing 130° drawn from a point on the bank of the aforesaid Tekhala khal to a point on the bank of the Pearikhali khal, which enters the Midhambhanga Gang, corresponding with the adjoining portion of the south boundary of the fifth portion of this lot</p> <p><i>East</i>.—By a straight line bearing 221° drawn from a point on the bank of the Pearikhali khal which enters the Midhambhanga Gang, where the northern boundary line terminates to a point on the bank of the Macha khal, and then by the said Macha khal and then by a portion of the Bara Chamni khal.</p> <p><i>South</i>.—By a portion of the Bara Chamni khal</p> <p><i>West</i>.—By a portion of Geobunia Nadi and Gobadia Gang.</p>
Lot No 114, seventh portion.	<p><i>North</i>.—By the Peari Kha'i Khal, which enters into the Midhambhanga Gang.</p> <p><i>East</i>.—By the Midhambhanga Gang</p> <p><i>South</i>.—By the Doargakhali Khal, which enters the Midhambhanga Gang; then a straight line bearing $208^{\circ} 30'$ drawn from a point on the bank of the aforesaid Doargakhali Khal to a point on the bank of the Geotola khal, which enters the Bara Chamni khal, and then the said Geotola khal</p> <p><i>West</i>.—By a portion of the Bara Chamni khal, then by the Macha khal, which joins the Bara Chamni khal, and then a straight line bearing $41^{\circ} 30'$ drawn from a point on the bank of the aforesaid Macha khal to a point on the bank of the Pearikhali khal, which joins the Midhambhanga gang and forms the northern boundary of this block.</p>
Lot No. 114, eighth portion	<p><i>North</i>.—By a portion of the Bara Chamni khal, then by the Geotola khal, which enters the said Bara Chamni khal, then by a straight line bearing 28° drawn from a point on the bank of the aforesaid Geotola khal to a point on the bank of the Doarga Khal khal, which enters the Midhambhanga Gang, and then by the aforesaid Doarga Khal khal.</p> <p><i>East</i>.—By the portion of the Midhambhanga Gang</p> <p><i>South</i>.—By the Kopamaree khal and then the east branch of the said Kopamaree khal, which joins the Midhambhanga Gang.</p> <p><i>West</i>.—By a portion of the Geobunia Nadi.</p>
Lot No 114, ninth portion	<p><i>North</i>.—By the Kopamaree khal and then the east branch of the said Kopamaree khal which joins the Midhambhanga Gang, corresponding to the south boundary of the eighth portion.</p> <p><i>East</i>.—By the Midhambhanga Gang.</p> <p><i>South</i>.—By the Bara Chamni Nadi.</p> <p><i>West</i>.—By a portion of the Geobunia Nadi.</p>
	<p style="text-align: right;">Total ... 44,671 bighas.</p> <p>All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr. Sundarbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1895-96.</p>

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(OPIMUM).

NOTIFICATION—No. 4242-O.

The 31st October 1896—Mr. O. O'Donnell, Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Gonda, is re-appointed an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, first grade, substantive, *pro tempore*, with effect from the 6th July 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4243-O

The 30th October 1896—Mr. C. A. Levett-Yeats, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Opium Agency, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 20th September 1896, or any subsequent date from which he may have availed himself of it.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(LAND REVENUE)

NOTIFICATION—No. 4186L R

The 26th October 1896—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that a survey be made and a record of rights be prepared in respect of all lands included within the external boundaries of thanas Gopalganj, Masrakh and Basantpur, in the district of Saran, which do not fall within the parganas of Kuari, Sipa, Muhiul, Dhangesi and Bara in the same district.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.
- (i) The name of each proprietor (including rent-free owner) with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by the proprietors.
- (j) The name of each rent-free occupant, the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him, and whether he holds rent-free by the permission of the proprietor of the land, or of his predecessor in title, or independently of such permission.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 1002T R

The 29th October 1896—Mr. J. W. Minden Augier, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in Orissa.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 1003T R

The 29th October 1896—Under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise Mr. J. W. Minden Augier, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to perform the functions of a Revenue Officer in the Orissa Division under the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to Revenue Officers. Mr. Augier is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Tenancy Act.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 1004T R.

The 29th October 1896.—Maulvi Afzalur Rahman, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saran and Darbhanga.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 1005T.R.

The 29th October 1896 —Under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise Maulvi Afzalur Rahman, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, to perform the functions of a Revenue Officer in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saran and Darbhanga, under the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to Revenue Officers. Maulvi Afzalur Rahman is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Tenancy Act.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 1021T R.

The 2nd November 1896.—It is hereby notified that the Notifications No. 4292L.R., dated the 13th December 1892, and No. 4170L.R., dated the 3rd October 1893, published at pages 1107 and 821, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 14th December 1892 and 4th October 1893, respectively, ordering the survey and the preparation of a record of rights of all villages in the thanas Hajipur, Lalganj, and Paru, in the district of Muzaffarpur, so far as they concern the temporarily-settled estates and estates the property of Government in the undermentioned villages, are hereby cancelled —

Villages.	Thana.	Name of estate.	Tasul number.
1	2	3	4
Gayaspur ..	Hajipur ...	Gayaspur ...	11914
Pirmohamadpur ...	Ditto ...	Pirmohamadpur ...	11835
Two Jethuoes ...	Ditto ...	Jethubes ...	11915 and 11944
Salimpur Gaudki ...	Ditto ..	Salimpur Gaudki ...	1125
Akhlabad ...	Ditto ..	Akhlabad ...	11923
Chak Jalal ...	Ditto ..	Chak Jalal ...	11918
Ismailpur ..	Ditto ...	Ismailpur ..	11941
Ataullahpur ...	Lalganj ...	Ataullahpur ...	11938
Ghataru Chaturbhuj ..	Ditto ..	Ghataru Chaturbhuj	11938
Jurawanpur Barari ...	Hajipur ...	Jurawanpur Barari	11917
Ibrahimpur ...	Paru ...	Ibrahimpur ...	11942
Jithu Chapra ..	Do. ...	Jithu Chapra ...	11928
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	11929
Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ditto ...	11933
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	11934
Ditto ..	Do. .	Ditto ...	11935
Dharphari ...	Do. ...	Dharphari ..	11931
Dumri Kalan, 12 annas .	Do. ..	Dumri Kalan ..	18623, 12 annas.
Ditto 4 „ ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	18906, 4 „
Chaki Sahagpur ..	Do. .	Chaki Sahagpur	11927
Chak Nurid ...	Do. ..	Chak Nurid ...	11411
Jagdeopatti ...	Do. .	Jagdeopatti ...	11926
Sukwarpur ...	Hajipur .	Sukwarpur ...	11920
Ushraha ..	Ditto ...	Ushraha ...	3755
Saronja ...	Paru ...	Saronja ...	17590

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4263L.R.

The 3rd November 1896.—Babu Surendro Nath Sarkar, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Deputy Collector, recently appointed as an Assistant Settlement Officer in Balasore, was on leave under Article 369-1, of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 23rd to the 31st October 1896, both days inclusive.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 26th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3.—Mr. P. K. Vaughan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is allowed leave for two days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the privilege leave granted to him under this office notification No. 1, dated 15th July 1896.

R. ORRINGTON, *Captain, &c.,*
Superintendent, Settlement-Surveys, Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No. 3514.

The 3rd November 1896.—Surgeon-Captain Frederic Pincent Maynard is appointed to act as Registering Officer in the Lohardaga district under Act I of 1882 (the Inland Emigration Act) in place of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Swaine on furlough.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3990Med.—*The 28th October 1896.*—Surgeon Captain H. W. Pilgrim, Officiating Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under article 340(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 4018Med.—*The 29th October 1896.*—The following Medical Officers are placed on special duty under the Medical Board:—

Surgeon-Lieut. E. S. Peck.

Surgeon-Lieut. E. D. Dawes.

No. 4059Med.—*The 28th October 1896.*—Military Assistant Surgeon F. J. Daley, in temporary medical charge of the civil station of Singhbhum, is posted permanently to the Medical College, Hospital, *vice* Military Assistant Surgeon E. S. Baillie, transferred.

No. 4092Med.—*The 3rd November 1896.*—On being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, Surgeon-Captain F. O. Clarkson is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Singhbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Captain J. G. Jordan, or until further orders.

No. 4094Med.—*The 3rd November 1896.*—On being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Civil Surgeon of Howrah, Surgeon-Major J. H. T. Walsh is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Tomas, or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5846A.

No. 1892A.D.—*The 29th October 1896.*—Babu Nagendra Chandra Mitra, Munsif of Hatiya, in the district of Noakhali, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 1868A.D.—*The 31st October 1896.*—Babu Mohendra Nath Roy, Munsif of Jhenida, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jagat Durlabh Mazoomdar, or until further orders.

Babu Mohendra Nath Roy is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Sadar Munsif of Mymensingh, and also with the powers conferred on District Courts by sections 844 to 859 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure, in regard to cases arising within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the District Judge of Mymensingh.

No. 1870A.D.—*The 31st October 1896.*—Babu Tincoury Chowdry, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Jhenida, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Mohendra Nath Roy, or until further orders.

No. 1372A.D.—The 31st October 1896.—Babu Surbessur Mozumdar, substantive *pro tempore* Additional Subordinate Judge of Birbhum, Faridpur and Saran, who is now acting as Subordinate Judge of Dinajpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Khulna, but to continue to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Dinajpur.

No. 1374A.D.—The 31st October 1896—Babu Sarat Chandra Pal, Munsif of Khulna, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Jhenida, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs 100 within the local limits of the Jhenida Munsifi

No. 1376A.D.—The 31st October 1896—Babu Upendra Nath Bhanja, substantive *pro tempore* Munsif of Jhenida, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be substantive *pro tempore* Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Khulna, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Surbessur Mozumdar, or until further orders.

No. 1398A.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—Mr Nitya Gopal Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate, on leave, who has, under the order of the 30th October 1896, been posted to the headquarters station of the district of Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 5827A.—The 2nd November 1896.—Babu Jogendra Nath Roy, Munsif of Khulna, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to act temporarily as Additional Subordinate Judge of the 24-Parganas for three months, with effect from the date on which he will take charge of his office at Alipore.

No. 5829A.—The 2nd November 1896.—Babu Mohendra Nath Mitter, Munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to act temporarily as Additional Subordinate Judge of Saran for three months, with effect from the date on which he will take charge of his office at Chapra.

No. 5831A.—The 2nd November 1896.—Babu Shoodhungshu Bhushan Roy, Munsif of Bihar, in the district of Patna, is appointed to act temporarily as Additional Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh for three months, with effect from the date on which he will take charge of his office at Mymensingh.

No. 5833A.—The 2nd November 1896.—Babu Bhupal Chunder Ganguli, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Khulna, *vice* Babu Jogendra Nath Roy.

No. 5835A.—The 2nd November 1896.—Babu Amulya Chunder Ghose, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Patuakhali, *vice* Babu Mohendra Nath Mitter.

No. 5837A.—The 2nd November 1896.—Mr. Mahmud Hasan, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at Bihar, *vice* Babu Shoodhungshu Bhushan Roy

No. 732J.D.—The 29th October 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Naba Krishna Bhadury of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Narayanganj Independent Bench, in the district of Dacca.

No. 734J.D.—The 29th October 1896—The Independent Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Narayanganj, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 736J.D.—The 29th October 1896.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Joykrishnapur, in the district of Dacca, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Amabananda Bose.

Babu Kali Sankar Ghosh.

No. 738J.D.—The 29th October 1896.—Kumar Mohendra Ranjan Roy Chaudhuri is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Rangpur, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 747J.D.—The 30th October 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Maulavi Syad Zulfaquar Haidar of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Brahmanbaria Independent Bench, in the district of Tippera.

No. 755J.D.—The 31st October 1896.—Munshi Dewan Ali is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Chittagong, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 759J.D.—The 31st October 1896.—Maulavi Buzlal Huq is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Rangpur, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Maulavi Buzlal Huq to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

No. 775J.D.—The 31st October 1896.—Babu Modhu Sudan Sanyal, an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Pabna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

No. 781J.D.—The 31st October 1896.—Babu Romoni Mohun Mullick, an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Meherpur, in the district of Nadia, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

No. 795 J.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—The Independent Bench at Manikganj, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 797 J.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—Babu Bejoy Kishore Thakurta, an Honorary Magistrate of the Manikganj Independent Bench, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class.

No. 799 J.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—The Independent Bench at Srinagar, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 801 J.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—Babu Kali Nath Bose, an Honorary Magistrate of the Srinagar Independent Bench, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

No. 803 J.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—Babu Annada Kishore Roy, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Srinagar, in the district of Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of 3rd class

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 722 J.D.

The 28th October 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint, under section 58 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, Babu Dina Nath De, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, to be a Commissioner for ascertaining and determining the Chaukidari Chakran lands within the Sadar Subdivision of that district, *vice* Babu Basanta Kumar Raha, transferred.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 811 J.D.

The 2nd November 1896—With reference to the rules for the examination of candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd September 1896, it is hereby notified that the examination will be held on the 7th and 8th December 1896 at the following centres, and that the number of appointments noted against each will be filled up from the list of successful candidates :—

Calcutta	...	20	Dacca	...	15
Bankipore	...	10	Cuttack	...	5

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 3rd November 1896.

No. 202.—Notification.—Mr. M. H. Arnott, Executive Engineer, is, on return from the furlough granted to him in Bengal Government Notification No. 215, dated the 15th July 1896, appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Mahanadi Division, *vice* Mr. T. H. Clowes, proceeding on furlough.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 3rd November 1896.

No. 203.—Mr. A. Hayes, Executive Engineer, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of that previously granted in Bengal Government Notification No. 67, dated 24th March 1896.

No. 204—The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information :—

No. 447, dated the 26th October 1896.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 79, Mr William Anstruther Thomson Carnduff is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch in the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, on probation, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal

No. 205.—The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

No. 450, dated the 27th October 1896.—Babu Poreah Charan Chatterjee, Apprentice Engineer, Provincial Engineer Establishment, Bengal, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 8th October 1896.

No. 206.—The following extract from a notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

No. 451, dated the 27th October 1896—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows:—

* * * * *

To Bengal.

Mr. George Tremeneere Huntingford.

* * * * *

No. 207.—The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

No. 459, dated the 30th October 1896.—With reference to Notification No. 363, dated the 4th September 1896, Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 208.—The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

No. 461, dated the 30th October 1896.—With reference to Notification No. 196, dated the 22nd April 1896, Mr. A. R. Kalberer is reverted to his appointment in the Subordinate Accounts Branch, with effect from the date on which Mr. Trotter joins the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd November 1896.

No. 201.—Notification.—It is hereby notified that, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 99 of Act III (B.O.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to substitute the following for rules 6 and 7 of the revised water-rate rules for the Saran Canals published under Notification No. 106 in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 26th March 1894:—

The 23rd and 30th September and the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th October 1896.

A draft of the alterations was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the dates noted in the margin, as Notification No. 177, dated 21st September, 1896.

6. Leases will be granted for the year 1896-97 for any one of the four canals to any person, approved by the canal officer, who has a beneficial interest in the use of the water. The charge for the use during the whole year, or any part of it, of each of the canals will be—

					Rs.
No. III.—The Daha	river	...	...	...	10,000
„ IV.— „	Gundaki	„	...	...	5,500
„ V.— „	Dhanai	„	...	...	6,500
„ VI.— „	Gangri	„	...	...	8,000
Total					30,000

The water-rate must in each case be paid in full into the Government Treasury either at Gopalganj or Chapra, before a lease will be granted; or before water will be admitted into a canal. An application for a lease for the year 1896-97 must be made in the form of Appendix I.

7. Leases will be granted for a period of three years ending on the 31st March 1899, to any person, approved by the canal officer, who has a beneficial interest in the use of the water.

The charge for the use during the period of three years of each of the canals will be—

CANALS.	PAYMENT TO BE MADE.		
	Before water is admitted in 1896-97.	Before the 15th April 1897.	Before the 15th April 1898.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
No. III.—The Daha river	9,000	8,000	7,000
„ IV.— „ Gundaki „ ...	5,000	4,500	4,000
„ V.— „ Dhanai „ ..	6,000	5,500	5,000
„ VI.— „ Gangri „ ...	7,000	6,000	5,000
Total ...	27,000	24,000	21,000

Water will not be admitted into any canal during any particular year until the water-rate of that year has been paid in full into the Government Treasury, either at Gopalganj or Chapra. An application for a lease for a term of three years must be made in the form of Appendix II.

The 3rd November 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SARAN CANALS.

No. 209.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following rules and to fix the undermentioned rates to be charged for water supplied under individual assessment from the Saran Canals during the *rab* season of 1896-97 and the hot weather season of 1897, in addition to the rules in notification No. 201, dated 2nd November 1896, published above.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

In Notification No. 110 of the 9th August 1880, issued under the provision of Act III of 1876, Government reserved to itself the rights of property in the water of the river channels known as the Daha, the Dhanai, the Gandaki and the Gangri, and their appendant tributaries, including the Rupan Chap Sota.

2. The revenue administration of the Saran Canals is vested in the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle. The Executive Engineer of the Gandak Division is, as Canal Officer under the Irrigation Act [III (B.C.) of 1876], charged with the proper maintenance and management of the canals, and with the control of the supply of water in them. All orders passed by him, or by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, are under the terms of that Act subject to correction on appeal to the Collector of Saran.

3. The following rules will be applicable to all irrigation effected from the Saran Canals in the *rab* season (1st November to 31st March) of 1896-97, or to the hot weather season (1st April to 13th July) 1897

4. Any person who wishes to make bunds in the canals must obtain the written permission of the Canal Subdivisional Officer before doing so

5. Any person who constructs bunds in the canals, who interferes with the supply of water in them, or who takes water from them without the written permission of a duly authorised person, will render himself liable to the penalties defined in the Irrigation Act

6. Any person who requires water from the channels of the Saran Canals must apply either to (a) the Patil, (b) the Sectional Officer, or (c) the Subdivisional Canal Officer, who will take his signature on the Form A attached. If the application is approved, the Canal Subdivisional or Sectional Officer (all of whom are hereby empowered in that behalf) will grant a permit for irrigation in Form B.

7. Any person who holds a permit in Form B will be allowed to take canal water for irrigation, and he will be charged for it at the rates detailed in the following schedule.—

Schedule of rates for irrigation

Crop	Rate per Saran bigha.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
For indigo irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March ...	2	4	0
For indigo irrigated between the 1st April and 15th July ...	4	8	0
For other crops ditto ditto ...	3	0	0
For opium ...	1	8	0
For <i>rabi</i> crops irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March	0	12	0

These rates apply equally to irrigation by lift and flow.

8. Persons who take water from any of the river channels named in rule I, without a permit in Form B, and persons who waste the water, are liable to be charged water-rates, under sections 79 and 80 of the Irrigation Act, at rates which shall be fixed by the Sub-divisional Canal Officer, but which shall not be greater than three rupees a bigha in the *rabi* season (1st November to 31st March), or six rupees in the hot weather season (1st April to 15th July).

9. All water-rates assessed under rule 7 will be due on the following dates:—

For irrigation in the *rabi* season—5th April 1897.

For irrigation in the hot weather season—20th July 1897.

Water-rates assessed under rule 8 will be due as soon as the demand statement has been prepared.

10. The demand statements for water-rates due will be sent to the Collector as soon as possible after the irrigation in any village is completed, and a *parcha*, showing the area and amount assessed against each cultivator, will be sent to the rate-payer as soon as possible.

11. Any claim for remission of water-rates under section 76 of the Irrigation Act, must be presented in writing to the Sub-divisional Canal Officer at least twenty days before the crop is cut. The Sub-divisional Canal Officer shall, after such enquiry as he may consider necessary, pass orders on the application. Any application for remission presented direct to the Collector must be forwarded for the orders of the Canal Officer.

12. Objections to the demand statements must be presented within thirty days of the date on which the *parcha* is issued by the Sub-divisional Canal Officer. He will pass orders on such objections.

13. Any person who is not satisfied with an order passed by the Sub-divisional Canal Officer may appeal to the Collector under section 91 of the Irrigation Act. Such appeal must be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, and it must be submitted to the Collector within thirty days of the date of the order.

14. Remission statements must be signed by the Divisional Canal Officer. Any statement so signed shall be sufficient authority for a refund by the Collector.

15. No guarantee can be given either as to the volume or duration of the supply, or of the delivery of any quantity of water at any particular point of any canal.

16. The Canal Officer will regulate the water passing into, and along, any canal to the best of his ability to meet requirements. If there is any difficulty in supplying all the channels, the Canal Officer will endeavour to divide the available supply as fairly as possible. The Canal Officer shall have complete control of the distribution of water.

FORM A.

Application for water, No

Name of village

Name of channel

Date of application

We, the undersigned, hereby apply for water from the abovenamed channel for the irrigation of our fields, and we engage to pay, for the area actually found to have been irrigated, to the Canal Officer (or other person duly authorised in that behalf), the water-rates prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Bengal Irrigation Act, and we further agree to abide by the rules issued under the Act:—

Description of crop	Approximate area in bighas	Signature of cultivators
1	2	3

III.—The applications may be for a term of seven years, or for the season only—

- (a) In the case of applications for the season only, the issue of the permit will not necessarily be delayed until the lands have been measured. The boundaries of the block must be stated in the application, which must be signed by or by authority of the cultivators of all the land included in the boundaries mentioned, and the approximate area in the occupation of each on the block must be specified. Water-rates will be charged on the areas in the block as found by actual measurement.
- (b) In the case of applications for a term of seven years, a permit will not be issued until the land has been measured and an application complete in every respect for all the land included in the block has been signed. If water is required to be supplied before the application is completely signed in the manner specified above, an application for water for the season must be made which will be cancelled on a permit for seven years being issued.
- (c) Notice that a permit for seven years is required must be given by the 1st of April, and no permit will be issued unless the application is completely signed by the 30th of November, or, with the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer, by the 1st of March following. An application for a permit for the season must be filed by the 1st of September.

IV.—With the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer—

- (a) Existing leases for terms of three years may be cancelled and included in an application for a seven-year lease under the preceding rules.
- (b) An application may be made for an addition to a seven-year lease, which, if granted, shall be considered as part of the original lease and terminate therewith.

(ii) Rule 22 to read as follows:—

22. Permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix VIII) or upon *khari* season leases (Appendix IX) shall be issued under the following conditions:—

- I.—The land to be irrigated must form a compact block defined by well-marked boundaries of such a nature as clearly to distinguish leased from the adjoining unleased lands, and also be so situated that unleased lands will not be ordinarily or probably irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the block. The boundaries must be mentioned in the application for a permit for the season, and in the notice referred to in Rule 16 (c), when a permit for a seven-year lease is applied for.
- II.—The Canal Officer may exclude lands included in the block not irrigable by flow or for which canal water is ordinarily not required. In the case of permits for seven years, the block must be not less than 50 bighas in area. In cases where the Divisional Canal Officer considers it advisable to grant a permit to a block of less area than that mentioned above, the previous sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer must be obtained. No permit for seven years shall be issued unless the owners of the village channel from which water is to be obtained have been registered and the channel itself is in a good state of repair such as to fit it for the conveyance of water without wastage occurring. Such leases will not be issued unless it is known from the experience of previous years' irrigation that a sufficient supply of water is always available and that the quantity required is not excessive.
- III.—A permit for a seven-years' lease may be cancelled by the Superintending Canal Officer with effect from a date to be specified in the order for good cause on the application of all the signatories thereto.
- IV.—Permits for the season will be issued under less favourable conditions as to situation, soil, and the quantity of water available; it will not be necessary that the owner of the channel should be registered, but the channel itself must be entered on the register.
- V.—Water-rates will be levied on the areas of the blocks specified in the permits, and measurement of the areas actually irrigated will not be necessary.

(iii) In Rules 3 (1), 9 (VIII), 11, 12, 24 (II), 25, 31, 39, 50, 62, omit the two words "three or."

(iv) In Rule 42 omit the words "three-years' leases."

Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of the increase he proposes to make in certain water-rates.—

- (v) In Rule 71 (a) change the words "1st of April 1892" into "1st of April 1897"
- (vi) In Rule 71 (b) change the words "1st of April 1891" into "1st of April 1897"

(vii) Rule 72 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE No. I.

Leases for a term of years.

For water-supplied between the 25th of June of one year and the 25th March of the next.	FLOW OR LIFT.	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For leases for seven years, all crops	Rs. A. P. 1 9 0	Rs. A. P. . 0 2 6

Leases having a currency of seven years will be granted at the rate defined in this Schedule until and including the year 1903.

(viii) Rule 73 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE No. II.

Season leases (kharif).

	FLOW OR LIFT.	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For water supplied between the 25th of June and the 25th of October for all crops	Rs. A. P. 2 3 0	Rs. A. P. 0 3 6

(ix) In Rule 42 omit the five words "for bhadoi, &c., 1st November."

(x) Appendix IV B. to be omitted altogether.

(xi) Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to alter Rule 47 by adding the following words to it:—

"All applications for compensation under section 76 (c) must be made not less than 20 days before the crop is cut."

And in Rule 46 to add the words "not less than" before the words "twenty days before the crop is cut."

(xii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix III omit the figures "1—14"

(xiii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix IV C alter the words "1st of January" into "25th of March."

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

The 3rd November 1896.

No. 128.—Notification.—This Department Declaration No. 99 of 4th August 1896 regarding the acquisition of land for a station site at Makurda for the Howrah Amta Steam Tramway, published at page 826, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 5th idem, is hereby cancelled.

No. 129.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the station site for the Howrah-Amta Tramway in the village of Makurda, pargana Boro, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha and 7 cottaks of standard measurement, bounded on the north,

east and south by nickings on the ground, and on the west by Jagatballavpur road, is required within the aforesaid village of Makurda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector for the Howrah-Amta Tramway at Howrah.

No. 130.—Declaration.—The 3rd November 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for Jamuria Station, Toposi-Kharabad Section of the Toposi extension, East Indian Railway, in the village of Jamuria, pargana Shergarh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 5 cottahs of standard measurement (corresponding to 2 roads 39 01 poles) bounded by a nick on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Jamuria.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

No. 131.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for additions and alterations to the Azimgunge Railway Station yard in the villages of Azimgunge and Gerdogunge, pargana Muraripur, zilla Murshidabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of lands measuring, more or less, 13 cottahs 14½ obitaks of standard measurement, bounded as follows, are required within the aforesaid villages of Azimgunge and Gerdogunge:—

Plot No. 1.—At Gerdogunge.—Bounded north and east by railway land, south by Taran Mandal's pucca house and Protap Roy's thatched house, and west by the public road.

Plot No. 2.—At Azimgunge.—Bounded north and east by railway land, south by the level crossing road, and west by Manilal Nahar's jute land and Protap Roy's thatched house.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

No. 132.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for Moghalsera-Gaya Railway in the district of Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land is required in the village of Umra and Umree, pargana Sasaram, zilla Shahabad, for stone and quarry sidings near mile 60 on the Maghalsera-Gaya Section of an approximate area of 57·03 acres.

Mines of coal, ironstone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away or use in the construction of the Railway, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 29th October 1896.

No. 132 Marine.—Mr J C M. Skinner, Senior Master Pilot, is granted, under Article 746 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave on half pay from the 1st to the 4th September 1896, inclusive.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 29th October 1896

No. 133 Marine.—The following telegram, dated the 27th October 1896, from the Government of Bombay, is published, for general information.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Copy of a telegram dated the 27th October 1896, from the Government of Bombay to the Government of Bengal.

Consul, Alexandria, telegraphs—All ships coming from plague-infected ports for Suakim even showing clean bills of health during voyage must disinfect first at 'Moses' wells.

The 30th October 1896.

No 134 Marine—The following Notification No. 191, dated the 21st October 1896, issued by the Administration of Burma, relative to the imposition of quarantine regulations in the Port of Rangoon, is published for general information in continuation of this Department Notification No. 181 Marine, dated the 27th October 1896, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem

A. D. McARTHUR, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 21st October 1896.

No. 191.—In exercise of the power conferred by Act I of 1870, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner directs that the following rule shall be substituted for rule III of the rules published in this department Notification No. 190, dated 20th October 1896.

III—The pilot shall not take such vessel higher than Elephant Point, but shall anchor it there until the Health Officer of the Port has visited it and ascertained by enquiry from the commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered from plague. If the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, the Health Officer may, by writing under his hand to be delivered to the commander, permit such vessel to haul down the yellow flag and proceed upwards in the port and hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in port. Provided that, if the vessel has undergone since leaving Bombay a quarantine, which is properly proved, for not less than eight days at Colombo, or some other British Port, the Health Officer shall grant such permission as aforesaid.

If the vessel has not undergone eight days' quarantine at Colombo or some other British port since leaving Bombay, the Health Officer may direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage and there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in the harbour. In such case the Health Officer shall also direct the commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

By order,

D. H. R. TWOMEY,
Officiating Secretary.

The 31st October 1896.

No 135 Marine—The following telegram, dated the 30th October 1896, from the Government of Bombay, relative to the imposition of quarantine regulations in the Dutch colonies, is published for general information.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Copy of a telegram dated the 30th October 1896, from the Government of Bombay to the Government of Bengal

Consul, Netherlands, writes—Bombay port declared infected and usual quarantine rules enforced from 29th instant in Dutch colonies.

The 3rd November 1896.

No. 136 Marine—Mr. H. E. Mackenzie, Junior Master Pilot, is granted, under Article 746 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 1 month and 7 days with effect from the 1st November 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. D. McARTHUR, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 515P.D.

The 2nd November 1896.—Under the provisions of sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the opening of an office of Rural Sub-Registrar at Mahnar, having jurisdiction over the portion of thana Hajipur, in the district of Muzaffarpur, which lies east of the following mauzas :—

Hajoula.
Kazipatti.
Raghopur Chatrang.
Madhurapur.
Sadullahpur Chak Farid.
Chak Sayed Ali Urf Burwa.
Bishunrur Kishundass Urf Majlispur

Chak Shamoh.
Godiari.
Rampur Shamchand.
Mohanpur.
Shaydabad.
Wahidpur Urf Bahrapur.

The jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar of Hajipur will henceforth be restricted to the part situated west of the mauzas named above, but will include them.

This notification will take effect on and from the 16th November 1896.

An index map shewing the position of all mauzas in Hajipur thana has been filed in the office of the Collector of Muzaffarpur and of the Sub-Registrar of Hajipur and Mahnar, where it may be inspected free of cost.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 517P.D.—The 2nd November 1896.—Babu Dhanukdhar Lall is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Hajipur at Mahnar in the district of Muzaffarpur.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 516P.D.

The 2nd November 1896—The provisions of the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B. C) of 1895 having been extended to thana Hajipur, in the district of Muzaffarpur, by notification No. 5807 L.R., dated the 9th December 1895, published at page 1178, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th December 1895, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the opening of an office of Registrar of Mutations at Mahnar in thana Hajipur, having jurisdiction over so much of the Hajipur thana as lies to the east of the mauzas named below :—

Hajoula.
Kazipatti.
Raghopur Chatrang.
Madhurapur.
Sadullahpur Chak Farid.
Chak Sayed Ali Urf Burwa.
Bishunrur Kishundass Urf Majlis-
pur.

Chak Shamoh.
Godiari.
Rampur Shamchand.
Mohanpur.
Shaydabad.
Wahidpur Urf Bahrapur.

The jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar of Hajipur will henceforth be restricted to the part situated west of the mauzas named above, but will include them.

This notification will take effect on and from the 16th November 1896.

An index map showing the position of all mauzas in Hajipur thana has been filed in the office of the Collector of Muzaffarpur and of the Sub-Registrar of Hajipur and Mahnar where it may be inspected free of cost.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 518P.D.

The 2nd November 1896.—Under section 3 of the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B. C) of 1895, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the Rural Sub-Registrar of Hajipur at Mahnar shall also be the Registrar of Mutations at Mahnar. This notification will take effect on and from the 16th November 1896.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 7805, dated 29th October 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Khirode Chandra Chowdhury is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College, Hospitals, Calcutta until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th October 1896.

G. C. ROSS, *Surgn.-Col.*,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

EXISTING RULE.

II.—QUALIFICATIONS OF PLEADERS

(3) The following persons may be admitted as Pleadors in the Courts subordinate to the High Court, that is to say:—

1st.—Any person who shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law of one of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or shall be a Licentiate in Law of one of the said Universities, provided that his application for admission as a Pleader be made within one year from the time of his obtaining such degree or license, or within such further time as the High Court shall for any special reason, allow.

Issued by Authority of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

(CIVIL.)

Rule No. 4, dated the 30th September 1896.

In the 3rd line of the 1st paragraph of clause (3) of Rule I, Chapter VII, Part II, page 372 of the High Court's General Rules and Circular Orders (Civil), after the word "Calcutta" add the word "Allahabad."

Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th September, 1896, Part I, page 942, and in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th *idem*, Part III, page 815.

Sheriff's Office, the 7th December 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1896 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the seventh day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

P. PLAYFAIR, *Sheriff*.

শরীফ অফিস, সন ১৮৯৬ সাল ডিসেম্বর ৭ই ডিসেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া বাইতেছে যে হবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হার্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্জদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৬ সালের ৭ই ডিসেম্বর সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৯৬ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা বাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিচারে কোর্জদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিরা মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

পিং, প্লেফার, শরীফ।

TREASURY NOTICES.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU JAGAT DURLAV BYSACK has been placed in charge of the Jalpaiguri Treasury from the 10th of October 1896, and authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries.

HARI MOHAN CHANDRA, *Personal Assistant, for Commissioner.*
COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., DARJEELING, the 27th October 1896.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU SASHI SHEKHAR DUIT has been placed in charge of the Nadia District Treasury and authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries.

PURNA CHANDRA MITTER, *Personal Assistant, for Commissioner.*
COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRASY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 29th October 1896.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the next half-yearly departmental examination of Assistant Collectors and others serving in the Orissa Division will be held at 11 A.M. on Monday the 9th November 1896, and the two following days at the Commissioner's Office, Cuttack.

R. C. DUTT, *Offg. Commissioner.*

ORISSA COMMR'S OFFICE, CUTTACK, the 26th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that on the results of the ensuing Entrance Examination being known, the five second grade scholarships allotted to the Rajshahi Division will be awarded to the best students in the division, irrespective of districts, and the nine third-grade scholarships will be distributed as follows:—

Rajshahi	...	...	2	Bogra	...	...	1
Dinajpur	...	...	1	Pabna	...	...	2
Jalpaiguri	...	...	1				
Darjeeling	...	...	1	Total	...	...	9
Rangpur	...	...	1				

Besides the above, there are two special scholarships, one of the second grade and one of the third grade, open to competition among all high schools in the Rangpur district.

P. NOLAN, *Commissioner.*

DARJEELING, the 28th October 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1972B.

Notice is hereby given that the Twelfth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1894-95 and 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1896, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,250 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory consisting of 237 chests of season 1894-95 and 1,388 chests of season 1895-96	1,625
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory of season 1895-96	1,625
Total	... 3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th November 1895 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th December 1896, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 7th December 1896, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 17th December 1896.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. H. WALSH, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 27th October 1896.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Rule 21 of the Election Rules, for general information, that under section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act III (B.O.) of 1884, as now amended, the general election of Municipal Commissioners of the following municipalities, in the Dacca Division, will be held on the first Saturday of March 1897.

This notification supersedes the notifications previously issued and published in Part I, pages 904, 915 and 963 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 2nd, 9th and 16th September 1896, respectively, fixing 20th November 1896 as date for holding the elections.

Dacca district	...	...	{ Dacca. Narsingunge. Nasirabad. Muktagacha. Jamalpur.
Mymensingh	...	...	{ Sherpur. Kishorganj. Bazitpur. Tangail.
Faridpur	...	...	{ Faridpur. Madaripur
Backergunge	...	...	{ Barisal.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, *Commissioner*.

DACCA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, the 26th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that bye-elections will be held in Wards Nos. III and IV of the Jainagar Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas on the 19th December 1896, to elect Commissioners for those wards in the places of Babus Shib Prasanna Chatterjee and Kedar Nath Ghosh, resigned.

E. V. WESTMACOTT, *Commissioner*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 28th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that a bye-election will be held in the Baluchar Ward of the Azimgunj Municipality in the district of Murshidabad on the 5th January 1897, to elect a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Rai Dhanpat Singh Bahadur, deceased.

E. V. WESTMACOTT, *Commissioner*.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 28th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information, under Rule 48 of the Election Rules made under section 138 (a) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885, that Babu Basanta Kumar Shaha, Zamindar, has been duly elected on 30th September 1896 to be a member of the Goalundo Local Board, in the district of Faridpur, *vice* Babu Surjya Kumar Guha Rai, resigned.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, *Commissioner*

DACCA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, the 29th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the 5th general election of the Commissioners of the English Bazar and Old Malda Municipalities, in the district of Malda, under Act III (B.C.) of 1894, as amended by Act IV of 1894, will be held on Saturday the 6th March 1897.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, the 29th October 1896.

W. B. OLDHAM, *Commissioner*.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that at a bye-election held in Ward No. 5 of the Puri Municipality on the 7th October last, Babu Ram Chandra Das has been duly elected a Municipal Commissioner of the aforesaid ward, *vice* Babu Khetra Mohon Bose, deceased.

R. C. DUTT, *Commissioner, Orissa Division*.

CUTTACK, the 29th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

MAULVI SYUD IZHAR HUSAIN, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of and Secretary to the Sarsiam Dispensary Committee.

J. A. BOURDILLON, *Commissioner*.

PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 24th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the two gentlemen named below are hereby appointed to be additional members of the Managing Committee for the better management of the Kishanganj Charitable Dispensary in the district of Purnea, framed under Rule 21 (b) of the Dispensary Rules—

Maulvi Nurul Huq, Pleader and Land-holder.

„ Bahadur Ali, Mukhtear and Land-holder.

PRAN KUMAR DAS, *for Commr. on Tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, the 26th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION

THE following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Aurangabad Dispensary in the district of Gaya :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|---------------------|
| 1. Subdivisional Officer of Aurangabad | ... | } <i>Ex-officio</i> |
| 2. Munsif of Aurangabad | ... | |
| 3. Mr. J. St. Edmund Barton, Circle Officer, Tekari Raj, and Manager of Chandergurh Estate | | |
| 4. Babu Deokumar Lal, Mukhtear | | |
| 5. Maulvi Abdul Rahman, Pleader | | |
| 6. Babu Lachmi Narayan, Pleader | | |

J. A. BOURDILLON, *Commissioner.*

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, the 28th October 1896.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are published for general information

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th October 1896.

No. 802.—The services of Mr H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 29th October 1896.

No. 409.—With reference to Rules 5 and 10 of the Rules published with Home Department Resolution No. 2 Ex.—188-199, dated 5th June 1894, and to Rules 2 and 6 published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 364T.-F, dated 10th October 1894, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices and in the Clerical Establishments of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Panjab, respectively, in January 1897. The exact dates will be notified hereafter. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 1-20 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is eighteen. Of these, nine will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates, duly qualified, appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining nine vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta, and such candidates, temporarily resident but not domiciled in any of the Provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

The probable number of vacancies in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal is nine. These will be reserved for candidates examined at Calcutta.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 10) into the nearest Treasury and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary

* *Particulars and documents prescribed in Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of 5th June 1894*

(1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

(3) *Particulars and documents prescribed in Rule 5 of the Rules published with the Resolution of the Local Government of the 10th October 1894, as amended by Notification No. 877-T.F., dated 17th October 1896.*

(1) The candidate's certificate of the Entrance or any higher University Examination, or of standard VII prescribed by the Code for European Schools.

(2) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(3) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good-conduct registers are kept, and in case a year has not elapsed since he left school, a copy of the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school, certified by the Head Master. In other cases a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life and who is himself known to a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

as amended by Notification No. 877-T.F., dated 17th October 1896, prescribing the particulars and documents* which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

MEDICAL.

The 30th October 1896.

No. 946.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Moorhead, M.D., F.R.S., Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

J. P. HEWITT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Simla, the 30th October 1896.

No. 1680-Gl.—Mr J. W. H. Sandell, Comptroller, Post Office, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st December 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

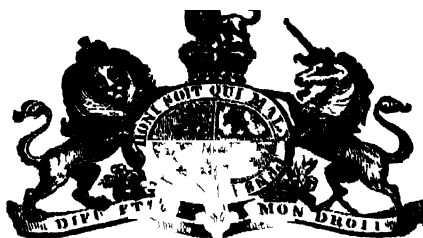
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

Simla, the 30th October 1896.

No. 1195.—2nd (Cadal) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—
Lander Primrose Patton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

P. J. MATTLAND, Major-General,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4002M.—The 28th October 1896.—In continuation of Notification No. 1037M., dated the 20th March 1893, published at page 43, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, extending the provisions of Bengal Act II of 1891 (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to hackney carriages and palanquins in Calcutta) to the Suri Municipality, in the district of Birbhum, and to the Railway feeder roads connecting it with Sainthia and Ahmedpur in that district, it is hereby notified, for general information, that, in exercise of the power conferred on him by clause 1, section 61 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Commissioners of the said Municipality and their Chairman to perform the duties imposed, and exercise the powers conferred by the Act on the Commissioners and the Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4004M.—The 28th October 1896.—In exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government by section 53, clause 3, of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, II of 1891, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confirm the following bye-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Suri Municipality, in the district of Birbhum, under clause 1 of the said section.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

BYE-LAWS UNDER THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE ACT.

A.—First class.

1. First class hackney carriage licenses shall be granted only for comfortable, roomy, clean, easy running vehicles of a description superior in all respects to second class carriages. They may be of any approved pattern of the following descriptions of carriages, such as broughams, landaus, phaetons, &c. Each carriage must have a thoroughly good pair of lamps.

2. No carriage shall be licensed in the first class unless drawn by a pair of horses at least 14-2 hands high, and unless both animals are fit for their work.

B.—Second class.

1 No carriage shall receive a second class license unless it be in a thoroughly fit and proper condition.

2. If it be of the kind known as "palki gharry," it must be of the description "brownberry," and shall conform to the following dimensions:—

	Inches
Breadth of carriage, inside	36
Depth of seat	18
Width of well of carriage between cushions	24
Height of roof from seat cushions	40

3. The springs and axles must be of thoroughly sound manufacture. All the iron-work, wood-work of frames, wheels and all parts must be strongly put together, and the carriage must have a good pair of lamps.

4. The seat and back cushions must be of leather or oil-cloth, and well upholstered with springs. The back cushions must be not less than 16 inches in height. The outside of the carriage must be well painted, and the inside either properly lined with varnished wood or with good broadcloth. The lamps must be lighted with candles only.

5. No carriage drawn by a pair of horses shall be licensed in the second class unless both animals are fit for their work and at least 13 hands high, and when drawn by a single horse, that the animal is fit for its work and at least 15 hands high.

C.—Third class.

1. No carriage shall receive a third class license unless it be in a clean and safe condition, have sufficient room inside to seat four persons, and have stout axles, springs and wheels and a good pair of lamps. The iron-work and wood-work of the frames, wheels, axles and body and roof, and all parts of the carriage, must be strongly put together. The blinds, doors, and panels must be sound, and without cracks or other defects which may be likely to admit water in the rains.

2. When drawn by a pair of ponies, each pony must be in a fit condition, and at least 11-3 hands high. When drawn by a single pony, the animal must be fit and at least 13-2 hands high.

3. Every third class carriage, if a palki gharry or brownberry, must be of at least the following dimensions:—

	Inches.
Breadth of carriage, inside	34
Height of seat from well of carriage	18
Breadth of seats	16
Width of well of carriage between cushions	22
Height of roof from seat cushions	38

4. The seat and back cushions must be well stuffed and covered with either leather or oil-cloth, and strongly put together.

5. The outside and inside of the carriages must be properly painted or varnished, or the inside well covered with broadcloth lining.

6. The lamps shall have candle lights, or if any other lighting substance than a candle be used, it must be such as not to give out any smoke or smell.

D.—General.

1. No animal shall be deemed fit for its work unless it is shown in respect of height, bone, muscle and condition equal to the work of drawing the carriage.

2. The harness must be of good description and strong. No chain or rope traces unless they be covered with leather, and no string fastenings, will be allowed.

3. Under section 16 of the Act, carriages of all three classes shall each have a plate, affixed in some conspicuous part of the outside of the carriage, specifying the class, the number of such carriage in the register, and the number of persons it is licensed to carry. The plate or carriage itself must bear also the owner's name. The number must also be painted on the lamps.

4. Every hackney carriage owner shall be bound to produce for inspection all carriages and horses owned by him on receipt of a written requisition from the registering officer or Chairman. Failure of the owner to comply with such requisition, except for adequate cause, shall render his carriage license liable to be suspended for any period not exceeding a week. If after the expiry of the period of suspension the owner fails to produce the carriage and horses for inspection, the suspension shall be continued for the further period of two weeks,

and if not produced after this period, the license shall be withdrawn. Upon passing of the order for suspension, the owner shall be bound to give up the license and the plate to the registering officer.

5. It shall be the duty of the registering officer, upon receiving proper information or complaint in writing that any horse or vehicle licensed under the Hackney Carriage Act is unfit for use, to send for the same, and if after due enquiry he be satisfied of such unfitness, he shall by written order suspend the working of such horse or vehicle for a period not exceeding one month, after which period he shall again examine the horse or vehicle, and if they be still in an unfit condition, the suspension shall be continued for a further period of one month, and if then still found unfit, the license shall be withdrawn. Upon passing of the order for suspension, the license and plate shall be given up. It shall be obligatory on the owner to produce within 24 hours any horse or vehicles so sent for.

6. Every hackney carriage owner or driver shall give notice to the Registrar or Chairman whenever he conveys a dead body or a cholera or small-pox patient in his carriage, and the owner of the carriage shall be bound to disinfect such carriage in the manner ordered by the Chairman or Registrar.

7. Every person applying for a driver's license must be acquainted with the principal places and streets in and around the town of Suri, and have a thorough knowledge of the rates and fares in the schedule.

8. No driver shall be licensed unless he be acquainted with the rule of the road and be in all respects a fit person for such employment.

9. Every driver and syce when acting as such shall be properly clad.

10. The owner shall be responsible that every first and second class carriage when plying, or when on hire, shall have at least one syce and a coachman neatly dressed.

11. Every driver shall see that no hay, straw or fodder for his animal is carried in the front portion of his carriage, and that it be not so placed at the back of the carriage as to prevent a full view of the registered number of the plate.

12. Every driver when giving up service, leaving the town, or when under suspension, shall deposit his license and ticket at the registry office to be returned to him on resuming work.

13. Every place where any hackney carriage or horse is kept shall be open to the inspection of the officers of the municipality at all reasonable hours.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4009M.—The 28th October 1896.—It is hereby notified that under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. Wood, to be a Commissioner of the Raniganj Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, *vice* Mr. F. E. T. DeLaCourneuve, deceased.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4012L S.-G.—The 28th October 1896.—It is hereby notified that under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdus Sobhan to be a member of the Bhola Local Board, in the district of Backergunge, *vice* Babu Mohendra Narayan Ghosh.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4013L S.-G.—The 28th October 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr Mackay Smith to be a member of the District Board of Nadia, *vice* Revd. F. B. Gwynn, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4015L.S.-G.—The 28th October 1896.—It is hereby notified that the members of the Nilphamari Local Board, in the district of Rangpur, having at a meeting, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, requested the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the said section, to appoint Babu Mon Mohan Roy, Subdivisional Officer, to be the Chairman of that Local Board, *vice* Babu Nayanarajan Bhattacharjee, transferred.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4080L S.-G.—The 30th October 1896.—It is hereby notified that under section 15 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the several Local Boards in the district of Shahabad:—

Name of Local Board.

Names of members.

			The Civil Surgeon, <i>ex-officio</i> . Babu Chaturbhuj Sahai. „ Shyamla Nund. „ Mohanund Sahai. Mr. E. Mylne. „ C. Fox. Babu Mandil Das. „ Gopal Narayan. Kazi Muhamud Zahur Alum. Babu Ram Janam Singh. „ Raj Kumar Ohand. Maulvi Abdul Samad. Babu Rajendra Deo Narayan Singh. „ Kishori Lal Haldar. „ Bulwan Singh. „ Brijkishore Prosad Singh. „ Nund Kishore Lall. Maulvi Sheikh Karim Bux. „ Sheikh Ibrahim. Babu Hitnarain Singh.
Arrah	...	...
			The Executive Engineer, <i>ex-officio</i> . The Assistant Surgeon, <i>ex-officio</i> . Babu Hurdhyan Singh. Rai Jaiprakash Lal, Bahadur, C.I.E. Babu Kuer Jawahir Singh. „ Parbhunath Chowbe. „ Thakur Prasad Singh. Munshi Mohadeo Lal. Babu Daspati Singh. „ Inderdawan Patak. Akhourri Ram Udaraj Singh. Babu Raghunandan Prasad Singh. „ Mohesh Dutt Misir. Rai Shanker Dyal Singh, Bahadur.
Buxar	...	...
			Munshi Ganesh Prosad. Shah Ata Husan. Munshi Dabi Prosad. Muhamad Abdul Hafiz. Babu Raghupat Pandey. Munshi Roshan Ali Khan. Mirza Abdul Majid. Babu Inderdawn Singh. Shah Sharufuddin Ahmad. Babu Ram Narayan Singh. Munshi Syed Aulad Haider. „ Ram Beyas Lal. „ Syed Ibu Murtaza. „ Abu Sayeed Khan. Babu Sheogulam Sahu. Munshi Abdul Samad. Maulvi Syed Ali. Babu Jainath Lal. Munshi Hasan Ali Khan. Babu Mohesh Prosad.
Sasaram	..	...
			Maulvi Sheikh Elahi Bux. Shah Wasi Ahmad. Babu Goodar Singh. „ Brindaban. „ Parmeshar Dyal Singh. „ Raghunandan Singh. „ Makund Lal Sahu. „ Kani Ram.
Bhabua	...	...

H. H. Buxley
 Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4030 M.—The 30th October 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Raghunathpur Municipality, in the district of Manbhum, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of Part VI of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4032 L S.-G.—The 31st October 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Chittagong to be the Chairman of the District Board of Chittagong.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4034 L S.-G.—The 31st October 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Noakhali to be the Chairman of the District Board of Noakhali.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4036 L S.-G.—The 31st October 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Tippera to be the Chairman of the District Board of Tippera.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES TO COMPOUNDERS.

No 4042 Med.—The 2nd November 1896 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 252 of the Bengal Municipal Act (III of 1884), and section 368 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act (II of 1888), respectively, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules for the grant of certificates to Compounders:—

1. The word "drugs," as used in these rules, has the same meaning as in section 252 of the said Bengal Municipal Act, or section 368 of the said Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, as the case may be.

2. A certificate may be granted to any person who—

Grant of certificates to Compounders without examination. (a) has passed the first M.B. or first L.M.S Examination of the Calcutta University, or

- (b) has passed the Calcutta Medical College Examination for Military Medical pupils, or

- (c) has passed the Military Medical Examination for hospital apprentices, or the Military Medical Examination for hospital assistants, or

- (d) possesses a license, granted by any Government Vernacular Medical School, to practise medicine, or

- (e) possesses a certificate, license or diploma granted by—

- (i) any Medical School, College, Corporation, University or Pharmaceutica, Society in Great Britain, Ireland or any British Possession which is recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, or

- (ii) any foreign School or Society which may from time to time be approved in this behalf by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal,

declaring such person to be fit to be entrusted with the duties of compounding, mixing, preparing, dispensing and selling drugs in any shop or place registered in pursuance either of section 252 of the said Bengal Municipal Act, or of section 368 of the said Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act.

3. A certificate may, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, be granted to any person declaring him to be fit to be entrusted with the duties of compounding, mixing, preparing, dispensing and selling drugs in any shop or place as aforesaid

Candidates to pass examination.

4. No certificate shall be granted under rule 3 to any person unless he has passed an examination held under these rules.

Examinations where to be held.

5. (1) Such examinations shall be held—

- (a) at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta,
- (b) at the Temple Medical School, Patna,
- (c) at the Dacca Medical School, Dacca,
- (d) at the Orissa Medical School, Cuttack, and
- (e) for students of the class established for apprentice compounders in the Hospital of the Church of Scotland Mission, Kalimpong, at a place at the head-quarters of the district of Darjeeling to be appointed by the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling.

(2) Students of the class established for apprentice compounders in the hospital of the Dublin University Mission, Hazaribagh, may be examined either at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, or at the Temple Medical School, Patna.

6. Such examinations shall be held on such days, in the months of April and October in each year, as may be appointed by the Superintendent of the School or the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, as the case may be, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Committee of Examiners.

7. Such examinations shall be conducted by a Committee constituted as follows, that is to say:—

At each of the schools mentioned in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d) of rule 5.

President.
The Superintendent of the School.
Members.
Two Teachers of the School.

At the place appointed under sub-clause (e) of rule 5.

President.
The Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling.
Members.
The Resident Medical Officer at the Eden Sanitarium.
The Civil Hospital Assistant attached to the Darjeeling Charitable Dispensary.

8. The subjects for examination shall be *Materia Medica*; Pharmacy, reading in English, and writing from dictation in English, prescriptions and labels for prescriptions; and compounding, mixing, preparing and dispensing drugs.

9. No person shall be admitted to an examination held under these rules unless he produces a certificate of training and a certificate of age and previous education to be produced

10. The certificate of training required by rule 9 must state either—
Contents of certificate of training.

- (1) that the holder thereof—
 - (a) has attended regularly for one year or more the class established for apprentice compounders in the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, the Temple Medical School, Patna, the Dacca Medical School, Dacca, the Orissa Medical School, Cuttack, the Hospital of the Church of Scotland Mission, Kalimpong, Darjeeling, or the Hospital of the Dublin University Mission, Hazaribagh, as the case may be, and
 - (b) has received instruction in *Materia Medica*; in Practical Pharmacy; in reading in English, and writing from dictation in English, prescriptions and labels for prescriptions; and in compounding, mixing, preparing and dispensing drugs, and
 - (c) has acquired a sufficient knowledge of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, and can accurately dispense prescriptions in English, or
- (2) that the holder thereof—
 - (i) has served for three years as an apprentice compounder in some Chemist's or Druggist's establishment recognised for this purpose by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, or in some hospital or charitable dispensary under the management or supervision of the Government in which the said Inspector-General has authorised the reception of persons for the purpose of being trained as compounders, and
 - (ii) has acquired a sufficient knowledge of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, and can accurately dispense prescriptions in English.

11. The certificate of age and previous education required by rule 9 must be one granted at the time when the holder thereof was received into the school, hospital, establishment or dispensary mentioned in rule 10, and must state that he was then not less than seventeen years of age, and had a sufficient knowledge of Arithmetic and English to read and understand prescriptions and to write directions on labels.

12. Notwithstanding anything in rule 9,—

(a) any person who has, for seven years preceding the publication of these rules in the *Calcutta Gazette*, acted as Compounder in any shop or place of the kind referred to in section 252 of the said Bengal Municipal Act, or section 368 of the said Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, shall, on producing a satisfactory certificate to that effect, be exempted from producing any certificate either of training or of age and previous education; and

(b) any person who produces a certificate, signed by the Registrar of the Calcutta University, of having passed the University Entrance Examination, either fully or in the subject of English, or a certificate, signed by an Inspector of Schools, of having passed the Middle English Scholarship Examination, shall be exempted from producing a certificate of age and previous education.

13. The President of an Examining Committee may, before accepting any certificate of training under rule 9, refer it to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, for enquiry; and may, after such enquiry, either accept or reject the certificate at his discretion.

14. (1) Certificates granted under rule 2 shall be signed, in cases (a), (b), and (c), by the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, in case (d) by the Superintendent of the Government Vernacular Medical School, and in case (e) by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

(2) Every certificate granted under rule 3 shall be signed by the President and each Member of the Examining Committee mentioned in rule 7.

(3) No certificate of training shall be accepted under rule 9 unless it is signed by the Superintendent of the School, the Medical Missionary in charge of the Hospital at Kalimpong, the Manager of the Mission at Hazaribagh, a legally qualified Manager of the Chemist's or Druggist's establishment, or the Civil Surgeon of the district, as the case may be.

(4) No certificate of age and previous education shall be accepted under rule 9 unless it is signed by the person who at the time that it was granted was such Superintendent, Medical Missionary, Manager, or Civil Surgeon as aforesaid, as the case may be.

15. (1) Every certificate granted under rule 2 or rule 3 shall be in Form A or Form B, as the case may be, prescribed in the schedule to these rules.

(2) Every certificate in Form B must contain a descriptive roll of the person to whom the same is granted, showing the details mentioned in the Form; and such roll must be signed by such person and by the President of the Examining Committee mentioned in rule 7.

(3) Every certificate granted under rule 10 shall be in Form C or Form D, as the case may be, prescribed in the schedule to these rules.

16 No person who has presented himself for examination under these rules and failed to pass the examination shall be permitted to undergo a further examination unless he produces a certificate showing that he has attended and received instruction, or served, as required by rule 10, for a further period of six months.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Compounder's Certificate granted without examination.)

[See Rules 2, 14 and 15]

CERTIFIED that _____ of _____ is a fit person to be entrusted with the duties of compounding, mixing, preparing, dispensing and selling drugs in any shop or place registered in pursuance of section 252 of the Bengal Municipal Act (III of 1884) or section 368 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act (II of 1888)

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FORM B

(Compounder's Certificate granted after examination)

[See Rules 2, 14 and 15.]

CERTIFIED that _____ of _____ has been examined by us, and that he is a fit person to be entrusted with the duties of compounding, mixing, preparing, dispensing and selling drugs in any shop or place registered in pursuance of section 252 of the Bengal Municipal Act (III of 1884) or section 368 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act (II of 1888).

President of Examining Committee.
Member of Examining Committee.
Member of Examining Committee.

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Descriptive Roll.

1. Date.		
2. Register number.		
3. Name.	8. Residence	{ Village or town.
4. Father's name.		{ Thana.
5. Religion.	9. Height.	{ District.
6. Caste or race.	10. Personal peculiarities (marks, complexion, &c.)	{ Province.
7. Age.		
Compounder.	President of Examining Committee.	

FORM C.

(Certificate of Training.)

[See Rules 9, 10 (1), 14, 15.]

CERTIFIED that _____ of _____ has attended regularly for (state period) the class established for apprentice compounders in _____ and received instruction in *Materia Medica*; in Practical Pharmacy; in reading in English, and writing from dictation in English, prescriptions and labels for prescriptions; and in compounding, mixing, preparing and dispensing drugs; and that he has acquired a sufficient knowledge of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, and can accurately dispense prescriptions in English.

FORM D.

(Certificate of Training.)

[See Rules 9, 10 (2), 14, 15]

CERTIFIED that _____ of _____ has served for three years as an apprentice compounder in _____, and that he has acquired a sufficient knowledge of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, and can accurately dispense prescriptions in English.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4066M.—The 2nd November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under sections 14 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon of Dacca to be a Commissioner *ex-officio* of the Dacca Municipality, *vice* Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4096Medl.—The 3rd November 1896.—Under section 334 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, the following regulations are published for general information

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to adopt special measures for preventing, checking or mitigating an outbreak of the bubonic plague in Calcutta and to pass special regulations to give effect thereto, the Commissioners in meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, prescribe the following regulations under section 334 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.—

1 These regulations shall come into force from the date on which the plague may be declared by the Medical Board to be prevalent in Calcutta, with the exception of regulation 8, which shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and they shall all remain in operation until such time as they may be countermanded by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*

2. Every male householder, who becomes cognisant of any case of the bubonic plague or of fever with glandular swellings in his house, shall be bound to give information of the same to the Ward Office with the least practicable delay, unless he has reason to be satisfied that information regarding the case has already reached or been communicated to the Ward Office.

3 The Commissioners may at any time, between sunrise and sunset, after giving such notice of their intention as shall, under the circumstances, appear to them to be reasonable, enter upon any premises and summarily execute any work required under section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1884, or with a view to abate any or all of the nuisances indicated in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of section 385 of the said Act: provided that when an apartment is in the actual occupancy of a female who, according to the custom of the country, does not appear in public, the Commissioners shall give at least an hour's notice of their intention to enter such apartment, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing from such part or portion of the apartment as they may desire to enter.

4. When a dwelling is so overcrowded as, in the opinion of the Medical Board, after personal inspection by at least two members of the Board, to make the inmates thereof specially liable to an attack of the bubonic plague, the Commissioners may, by a notice posted on some conspicuous part of the dwelling, require the owner or the occupier, if actually residing in the dwelling, or the tenants or the actual inmates thereof, to abate the overcrowding within 24 hours by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants, or other inmates of the said dwelling as prescribed in the notice; and in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice, may summarily eject all the inmates, or reduce the number of inmates in such manner and to such extent as may appear necessary: provided that the Commissioners shall provide the inmates so ejected, when necessary, with suitable temporary lodgings in the neighbourhood as far as possible.

5. When a dwelling has, in the opinion of the Medical Board, after personal inspection by at least two members of the Board, been so infected with the plague as to render its further occupation a source of danger to the inmates thereof, the Commissioners may, after giving 24 hours' notice, summarily cause such dwelling to be vacated and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected; and the dwelling shall not be reoccupied until in the opinion of the Medical Board it is safe to be reoccupied: provided that the Commissioners shall make suitable arrangements for a thorough disinfection of the clothing, bedding and other articles removed from the dwelling, and shall provide the inmates thereof, when necessary, with suitable temporary lodgings.

6 If in the opinion of the Medical Board, after personal inspection by at least two members of the Board, the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, the Commissioners may, after giving reasonable notice, take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and of the materials of which it is constructed.

7 No rag-picking shall be permitted in the streets or elsewhere, nor shall rags be transported except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Medical Board, and any person picking rags in the streets or elsewhere shall be liable to be arrested by the Police, and the Commissioners may disinfest at their own cost, or, acting under the advice of the Medical Board, may destroy any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses and rag stores.

8. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to select a site and erect a hospital thereon, or convert any house or other building into a hospital, for the isolation of patients suffering from the plague in any locality which, in the opinion of the Medical Board, after personal inspection by at least two members of the Board, may be suitable for the purpose.

9. Any vacant house or other building not being a place of worship, which after personal inspection by at least two members of the Board, is in the opinion of the Board suitable and required for the purpose of an Isolation Hospital may be entered upon and occupied by the Commissioners without any notice whatsoever, and the owner or the lessee of such house or building shall not be entitled to claim from the Commissioners anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the house or building may remain in their occupation: provided always that the Commissioners shall be bound to thoroughly cleanse, disinfect and limewash the house or building, both internally and externally, before vacating it.

10. The Commissioners shall provide suitable conveyances painted in a conspicuous manner for the free carriage of persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from the plague, and for the free transport of any clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection; and it shall be lawful for them to drive such conveyances through any public and private thoroughfare.

11. When in any dwelling there is a patient suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from the bubonic plague, the Commissioners may enter that dwelling at any time between sunrise and sunset after giving such notice of their intention as shall, under the circumstances, appear to them to be reasonable, and may take measures for segregating and isolating the patient within such dwelling, so far as the circumstances of the case may admit, to the satisfaction of the Medical Board: provided that where a female is suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague, the Commissioners shall depute a female doctor to examine her; and when the patient, being a male person, and not being below the age of twelve years, cannot be so isolated, and is certified by the Medical Board, after personal inspection by at least two members of the Board to be without proper lodging and accommodation, the Commissioners may direct his removal to hospital.

12 The Commissioners may provide and set apart special burial grounds and cremation grounds on the banks of the Hooghly and Adigunga for plague patients, and may declare it unlawful to burn or bury the corpse of a plague patient in any other cremation or burial ground.

13. The Commissioners may, from time to time, by public notice, prescribe the manner in which corpses of plague patients are to be conveyed to burning or burial grounds for disposal.

14. In cases of emergency it shall be lawful for the Chairman, with the consent of the General Committee, to sanction any or all such acts as under the ordinary provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1884, would require the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting: provided that the Chairman shall always convene a special meeting of the Commissioners at the earliest possible opportunity to confirm the sanction so accorded by him, and if the Commissioners in meeting do not confirm the action of the Chairman, such steps shall be taken to carry out the orders of the Commissioners in meeting as may still be practicable.

15. The Commissioners may, in their discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained substantial loss or damage by reason of anything done under the powers conferred by these regulations: provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever.

H C WILLIAMS,
Chairman

The 26th October 1896.

DECLARATION.

No. 3998M.—The 28th October 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for sanitary improvements and public convenience, in village Sibpur, pargana Paikan, in the district of Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, a plot of land, measuring, more or less, one chitak, is required. The land is bounded on the East by the Grand Trunk road, on the West by the Municipal land; on the North by the building of Kshetra Mohan Ghose and on the South by the building of Kedar Nath Das.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION.

No. 4026M.—The 30th October 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for extension of storm-water outfalls, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land about 8,910 feet long and 370 to 500 feet broad, as shown in yellow colour on the plan, in Punchannogram, district 24-Parganas, measuring more or less, 309 bighas, are required.

The boundaries of the land are as follows:—On the North by the remaining portion of lands belonging to Ashu Tosh Muttial and others, Hurry Mohan Mundle, Subh Kristo Banerjee, Sutto Doyal Banerjee, Panchoo Dass and Rai Jotindra Nath Munshi; on the South by Municipal land as demarcated by boundary pillars; on the East by a band on Ballaghatta Canal, and on the West by Pagladanga Road.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION.

No. 4044M.—The 30th October 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening out a new road connecting Cossipur road with the new road made by the Port Commissioners in the village of Chitpur, zilla 24 Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land belonging to Kumar Sarat Chandra and Kumar Satish Chandra Sing Bahadur, of Paikpara, and measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs 8 chitaks and 19 square feet of standard measurement, is required. The boundaries of the land are as follows:—

On the North—By the remaining portion of the land belonging to Kumar Sarat Chandra and Kumar Satish Chandra Sing Bahadur,

On the East—By the Cossipur road,

On the South—Partly by the Port Commissioners' land and partly by the remaining land belonging to Kumar Sarat Chandra and Kumar Satish Chandra Sing Bahadur, and

On the West—By the Port Commissioners' land.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION

No 4063M—The 2nd November 1896.—Whereas a declaration No 1135M, dated the 20th March 1895, was published at page 68, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to acquire certain lands at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for a new road from Kalighat Bridge to Russa Road, South, in Kalighat, Dehi Panchannogram, district 24-Parganas, and whereas it now appears that a certain piece of land, viz, No 19-1, Kalidas Putitundee's Lane, was not included in the said declaration, it is hereby declared that for the above improvement the said piece of land, viz, No. 19-1, Kalidas Putitundee's Lane, measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 9 chitaks only, is required, the boundaries of this land being as follows:—

On the north and west, Kalidas Putitundee's Lane, on the south the remaining portion of No. 19-1, Kalidas Putitundee's Lane, and on the east land acquired by the Corporation.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION.

No. 4076M—The 3rd November 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Bhadrabar Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for erecting a poundshed in the village of Mankunda, pargana Boro, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 cottah and 1 chitak of standard measurement is required. The land is bounded on the north by the land of Babu Kanai Lal Khan and others, on the south by the house of Behary Lal Bairagi, on the east by the Tetooltolah Road, and on the west by the Doba of Babu Kanai Lal Khan and others.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION

No 4086L S-G—The 3rd November 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by the Government at the expense of the District Board of Saran, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of an inspection bungalow in the village of Sonpur, pargana Kusmar, zilla Saran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 6 cottahs and 12 dhoores of Bihar standard measurement is required. The land is bounded on the North by the barrow pits of the protective bund made by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, on the East by the lands of Malika Dharam Lall Sing, late Babu Behari Sing and Balgobind Bahoo, on the South and West by the lands of the late Babu Bahari Sing and Balgobind Bahoo.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

PART II Advertisements.

[N B—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Saran will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th November 1896, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold the arrears due from it
1321	Melcopore, pargana Nara	Rs A P 90 14 10	Entire	Class I—Permanently-settled estate Ujmal— As separate accounts have been opened in khatat scribha, taking them to consist of 16 annas, the Ujmal share cannot be correctly ascertained	Don Singh, sale purchaser Goddri Singh, Ram Narain Singh, and others	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
2307	Amnourmander, pargana Mahaur	7,301 11 0½				811 10 7½	5 9 8	111 5 3½

Saran Collectorate, the 7th October 1896.

H WHEELER, Offg Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 8th November 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Puri will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th February 1897 at 12 noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
48	Killa Bhanura, pargana Kotadosh.	Rs A P 1,051 8 6½	The whole	..	Khetriyabhar Abhinam Bhatnagar and others	Rs A P 525 12 3½			Demand for 7th Nov 1896 525 12 3½
51	Taluk Sedanandpur, pargana Kotahang	2,301 1 5	Ditto		Nilmoni Das and others	1,120 8 8½			Ditto 1,120 8 8½
120	Taluk Jakhimpur, pargana Parvata (Oldhar)	1,924 11 1½	Ditto		Shyam Sunder Patnalk and others	962 5 11½			Ditto 962 5 11½
130	Manza Birmakundpur, pargana Sital.	288 7 10½	Ditto		M. hunt Romprajana Rammanuj Das	299 8 11½			Ditto 299 8 11½
185	Taluk Baliput, pargana Purbadul	557 7 8	Ditto	..	Mahant Raghunandan Rainarai Das	278 11 10			Ditto 278 11 10
245	Taluk Sandhapur, pargana Saldabad.	1,295 4 4		3p 13p 2k Ad	Khetriyabhar Abhinam Bhatnagar and others	525 5 11½		962 5 11½	Ditto 962 5 11½

Collector's Office, Puri, the 2nd October 1896.

G. A. BULL, Offg Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz. the 28th September 1896 the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 8th January 1897 at Motihari for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Taxi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
409 Jimal	Parsonni Kheum, pargana Mohai	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	...	Khokhra ... A P K Choteswar ... 3 4 0 Julkur Dumarla ... 2 10 0 Darya chuck ... 2 10 0 Parsonni ... 3 4 0 Bera Mangroo ... 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoari ... 3 4 0 Bhartholia ... 3 4 0 Masha ... 2 8 10 Rampur Ochooraman ... 3 4 0 Lahania ... 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 982 13 3	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 1,495 14 6	Rs. A. P. 1,495 14 6 Government revenue

409 Jimal	Parsonni Kheum, pargana Mohai	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	...	Khokhra ... A P K Choteswar ... 3 4 0 Julkur Dumarla ... 2 10 0 Darya chuck ... 2 10 0 Parsonni ... 3 4 0 Bera Mangroo ... 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoari ... 3 4 0 Bhartholia ... 3 4 0 Masha ... 2 8 10 Rampur Ochooraman ... 3 4 0 Lahania ... 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 982 13 3	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 98 15 0	Rs. A. P. 98 15 0 Government revenue
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409 Jimal	Parsonni Kheum, pargana Mohai	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	...	Khokhra ... A P K Choteswar ... 3 4 0 Julkur Dumarla ... 2 10 0 Darya chuck ... 2 10 0 Parsonni ... 3 4 0 Bera Mangroo ... 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoari ... 3 4 0 Bhartholia ... 3 4 0 Masha ... 2 8 10 Rampur Ochooraman ... 3 4 0 Lahania ... 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 982 13 3	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 122 15 9	Rs. A. P. 122 15 9 Government revenue
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Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 21st August 1896.

ANANTA LAL CHATTERJEE, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz. the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Tippera will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 15th December 1896, at 12 o'clock, for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

The description of arrears to which this form of notification applies is specified in section 5 of the Act, and particulars should be given accordingly in column 10.

Taxi number	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40 2	Tappa Durgapur hissa Sa. Gy. 2c 21	Rs. A. P. 2,485 7 11	Share	Out of 16 th hissa Sa. Gy. 2c. 21.	Muhammed Gazi Chondhury and others	Rs. A. P. 838 8 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 83 1 9	Rs. A. P. 35 1 9 Due for kist 28th June 1896 under attachment by Civil Court.
1933	Pargana Borda khat J-wai D w Intpur, under temporary settlement from 1861 to 1310 B S	1,436 13	Whole	...	Uma Nath Ghose and others.	....	88 6 6	...	Rs. A. P. 84 6 7 Due for kist 28th June 1896 under attachment by Civil Court.

Tippera Collectorate, the 2nd September 1896.

C. A. RAJCOO, Off. Collector.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

SEALED tenders will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 14th December 1896, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenders for Schedule No. I must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedule No. I.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

ARTICLE.	Probable quantity.	Date of	Place of delivery	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
1	2	3	4	5
SCHEDULE No. I				
Atta, dry, ground	400,000	From 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.	Mandalay	Rs 10,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	2,400,000			
Wheat	3,000,000			
Dhall of sorts	900,000			
Ghee, cows	650,000			
Salt	250,000			
Turmeric	35,000			
Chillies	1,500			
SCHEDULE No. II				
Wheat	2,500,000		Myingyan	3,000
SCHEDULE No. III				
Wheat	600,000		Rangoon	1,000

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

H. PARKIN, *Captain,*

*Deputy Inspector-General of Police
for Supply and Clothing, Burma.*

RANGOON,

The 23rd September 1896.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th October 1896

LIABILITIES					ASSETS.				
Capital paid up	Rs.	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government securities	Rs.	56,66,899	0	0
Reserve Fund		72,00,000	0	0	Other authorised investments		86,89,717	4	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs.	82,07,201	9	4	Loans on Government and other authorised securities		1,68,95,177	11	11
Ditto ditto at Branches		74,94,321	1	0	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto		1,61,94,000	0	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		6,04,91,669	0	5	Bills discounted and purchased		3,17,10,63	15	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,43,596	1	0	Balances with other Banks		4,53,539	3	7
Sundries		27,44,189	2	0	Bullion		2,719	11	4
					Dead Stock		13,27,802	2	1
					Stamps		8,641	1	0
					Sundries		17,49,010	2	2
							8,22,87,983	10	8
					Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,12,11,880	6	13	
					Cash & Currency Notes at Branches	1,28,67,614	12	8	
							2,40,78,895	3	7
Ruppes		10,63,66,878	14	3	Ruppes		10,63,66,878	14	3

F. T. LEWIS, Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans, 7 per cent.
Percentage, 30-4.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 29th October 1896

By order of the Directors,
A. M. LINDHAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
(767-1)

Notice of death sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported, and when	REMARKS
William Leach	St. George's Hotel, Bombay	30th August 1896	The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, on 14th October 1896	The deceased was a Boiler maker Foreman of the Rajputana Malwa Central Shops, Ajmere. Mr. Davis, the executor, has applied for Probate of the Will.
J. B. Lumaden	Not stated	7th August ..	The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts on 10th October 1896	The deceased was Foreman of the Lado Colliery in the district of Lakhimpore, and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
O. W. Burn	Srinagar	26th September ..	The Deputy Commissioner, Darnoh, on 18th October 1896	The deceased was the Deputy Commissioner, Darnoh, and died intestate. Mrs. Burn, the widow of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration.
A. Connell	Fyzabad	10th ..	The District Judge, Fyzabad, on 21st October 1896	The deceased was an army pensioner and his widow Mrs. Mary Connell, has applied for Probate of the Will.
H. D. White	Sahibganj	3rd December 1896	The Deputy Commissioner, Durnea, on 24th October 1896	The deceased was a Railway Guard, and died intestate. No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd November 1896.

L. P. D. BROUGHION, Administrator-General, Bengal.

Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

From 1st April 1896 the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin Rs. 18, or, post free, Rs. 18-12.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 9, " " " 9 8.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " 4-8 " " " 5

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking six pounds at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, and 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta, Postage four annas per doz. tin, eight annas per doz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS—

TENDERS are invited before the 16th April 1897 for the purchase of Sabai grass from the forests of the Singhbhum district from 1st July 1897.

Tender forms and further information on application to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling.

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Darjeeling, the 18th June 1896

Wanted

A DULY qualified person as Head Assistant in the Office of Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Bhagalpur, salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 240. None need apply who is not thoroughly up in English and *précis* writing, able to control a large office, and acquainted with the work he will have to do. Preference will be given to a man with Secretariat experience. Apply giving full information regarding age, &c., &c., with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to—

Superintending Engineer,
Northern Circle,
Bhagalpur.

Bhagalpur, the 29th October 1896.

WANTED for the Land Acquisition Office, Monghyr, a Head Clerk and Sheristadar on Rs. 50, a second Clerk on Rs. 30, a third Clerk on Rs. 25, a Head Muharrir and Peshkar on Rs. 10, three Muharrirs on Rs. 20 each, a Draftsman on Rs. 50 and three Surveyors on Rs. 30 each a month. Candidates possessing a knowledge of Hindi, in addition to necessary qualifications, will be preferred. Apply at once with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

KANTI BHUSAN SEN, Land Acquisition Dy. Collector.
The 19th October 1896

Notice.

WANTED a Sub-Overseer under the District Board, Jessore, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem and fixed horse allowance of Rs. 15. Applicants must be qualified under the rules published in Bengal Government notification, dated the 18th February 1892. Applications with copies of testimonials and original health and riding certificates will be received by the undersigned up to 26th November 1896.

Security will have to be furnished to the extent of Rs. 200 cash or Government Promissory notes.

W. N. DELLEVINGNE, Chairman.

Jessore, the 29th October 1896. (759-8)

Notice.

WANTED a Treasurer on a salary of Rs. 65 per mensem for the Dhubri Treasury. Security to be furnished in cash or Promissory note to the extent of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand). Applications will be received up to 26th November 1896.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Deputy Commissioner.

Dhubri, the 24th October 1896.

Notification.

WANTED one Inspector and two boundary survey aminas at Rs. 30, and 10 amins at Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per mensem considering the outturn of work for the Alahabatur settlement work in this subdivision.

Those who have passed from the survey schools and know *khannapuri* surveying well and have got experience of settlement work in the Santal Parganas, will be preferred.

All applications to be submitted to the undersigned within the 1st week of November next at the latest with testimonials.

A. McGAVIN, Subdivisional Officer.

Rajmahal, the 25th October 1896

Wanted

AN Overseer for the District Board of Chittagong on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem plus Rs. 30 horse allowance. He must possess the necessary qualifications required by the rules issued under Government Notification No. 202 L.S.-G. of 20th July 1896.

Applications will be received up to 25th November 1896.

C. G. H. ALLEN, Chairman, District Board, Chittagong.
Chittagong, the 24th October 1896. (761-2)

NOTICE is hereby given that the general power-of-attorney granted by me on the 29th of Jaistva 1299 B S to Babu Priya Nath Ghosh son of late Ram Gopal Ghosh of Ranaghat subdivision and police-station Ranaghat, district Nadia late manager of my husband's estate, has been cancelled from the 24th Sianban 1303 B S.

SREEMATY BARNAMOYEE DAS for self and executrix to the estate of late Babu Krishna Kinsore Ghosh

Dated Bhownipore, the 8th October 1896 (716—6)

[Fourth Publication]
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Bhaithur Lock, of Ring III of the Orissa Coast Canal, will be closed to traffic for six weeks, commencing from 8th November 1896

A. S. THOMSON,

Under-Secretary to the Govt of Bengal
 Calcutta, the 24th August 1896

Notification under the Treasure Trove Act

UNDER section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 25th August 1893, three children named Sappant, Thimunnarayan, and Thoti were grazing cattle near a hillside called Bonthakkal in the Byranatham village Uttarakarai taluk, when one of them, Sappant, found a mud pot in the bed of a "stream" within the limits of a Government Reserved forest and that when it was thrown down on the rock, gold coins or panams, as detailed below, fell scattered, which were picked up by all the three. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agents before the Collector of Salem in his office at Salem at 12 noon on Monday 8th March 1897, that their claims may be enquired into and determined according to law —

No	Names of the individuals by whom the gold coins were produced	Residence	Number of coins produced	Approximate value
1	1	3	4	5
1	Thoti, aged 20, daughter of Kurumba Buddi	Byranatham	One gold coin bearing the emblem of Rama and Lakshmana and 18 gold coins	Rs 50
2	Krishnasappan, aged 14, son of Buddaniyachen		3 gold coins	
3	Kuppi, wife of Kullian		9 gold coins	

C. H. MOUNSEY, Acting Collector
 Salem Collector's Office, the 23rd October 1896

Road Cess Notification
DISTRICT BURDWAN

IT is hereby notified for general information that, under section 46 of the Local Self Government Act III (B C) of 1883, the District Board of Burdwan have, at a special meeting held on the 23rd October 1896, determined to levy the Road Cess in the Burdwan district for the ensuing financial year 1897-98 at the maximum rate of one half anna, or six pies in the rupee, on the annual value of lands and net profits from mines

C. FISHER, Chairman, District Board, Burdwan
 Burdwan, the 28th October 1896

Road Cess Notification.
DISTRICT 21-PARGANAS.

IT is hereby notified that, under section 46, Act III (B C) of 1883, the District Board, 21-Parganas, have, at a meeting held on the 9th October 1896, determined to levy road cess during the ensuing year 1897-98 at the maximum rate, namely, at the rate of one half anna on each rupee of the annual value of lands in the district.

M. N. BANERJEE, for Chairman
 Alipore, the 30th October 1896

In the matter of the Dunbar Cotton Mill, Limited

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the above named Company, duly convened and held at the Registered Office 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on the 10th day of October 1896, the following special resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on the 27th day of October 1896, the following resolution was duly confirmed, viz—

"That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company in order to provide for the extension of its operations and for the carrying into effect a scheme for the conversion of the existing share Capital of the present Company amounting to Rs 1,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs 50 each into a share Capital of Rs 5,00,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs 100 each with power to the Management of the reconstructed Company to issue such new share Capital on such terms and conditions and at such times as the Management shall determine, and to divide the same into Preference and Ordinary shares, and to allot to such Preference shares such preferential rights and privileges, both as to dividends and as to sharing in the surplus assets of the reconstructed Company in the event of the same being wound up, and as to paying off such Preference shares by drawings or otherwise as may be provided for in the Articles of Association of the reconstructed Company, and that this Company be wound up voluntarily in manner following, that is to say —

"1 That Ralph Percy Ashtabe, and he is hereby appointed Liquidator without remuneration for the purpose of such winding up

"2 That the said Liquidator be, and he is hereby authorized to consent to the Registration of a new Company to be named the 'Dunbar Mills, Limited,' with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privacy and approval of the Directors of this Company

"3 That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between the Company therein called the old Company, and its Liquidator of the one part and the Dunbar Mills, Limited, therein called the new Company of the other part be, and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to section 204 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 to enter into an agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as may be deemed expedient

By order of the Directors,

KILLBURN & Co., Secretaries

Dated Calcutta, the 27th October 1896 (700—1)

LOST

THE Government Promissory Note No. 61 200 of the 1st per cent of 1854-5, for 1,000 rupees, originally standing in the name of Sir Arthur Laurence Habbington, K.C.B., of the War Office, and last endorsed to Henry Michael Callaghan, 13, Chadwell Street, Islington, London, N., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietor

H. M. CALLAGHAN,
 13, Chadwell Street, Islington, N.
 (756—3)

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned John Radcliffe Croft, Albert Piperno, and Joseph Moses Kohn, as merchants at No. 40, Fingra Road in the suburbs of Calcutta, under the firm of John Croft & Co., was, on the 31st day of October 1896, dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said Albert Piperno and Joseph Moses Kohn on that day retired from the business, and that all debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said John Radcliffe Croft.

JOHN R. CROFT
 A. PIPERNO
 J. M. KOHN

Dated this 31st day of October 1896 (100—2)

Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned—

Register number	Notes wholly destroyed	Number of notes	Value.	Name of claimant
W203 of 1896-97	X	15529	500	Babu Amrita Nanda Gupta, Kobiraj, village Mata, sub division Munikganj, district Dacca
	68			
	X	36047	100	
	66			

A. H. ANTHONY, Asst. Compt. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

The 2nd November 1896

Notification

UNDER Rule VIII of the Rules framed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned immoveable property, which was brought under the management of the Revenue Authorities under the notification published at page 1262, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 20th August 1879, has been restored to the possession and enjoyment of its owner, with effect from the 17th August 1896, under the provisions of section 12, Act VI of 1876, as amended by section 6 of Act V of 1884, the debts due by the estate having been fully paid off—

Name of Estate	Name of Proprietor
Badla (Murtunjoy Nath Sahi) in Lohardaga	Lal Murtunjoy Nath Sahi
C R MARINDIN, Offg. Commissioner, Chota Nagpur. Commr's Office, Chota Nagpur, the 29th October 1896.	

The Khobong Tea Company, Limited (in Liquidation)

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882 that a General Meeting of the members of the above named Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Nos 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Monday the thirtieth day of November at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before the Company showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and for the purpose of passing an extraordinary resolution disposing of the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidator.

C W WALFAC, Liquidator

Dated the 30th day of October 1896 (758—1)

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, &c., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	1896. 4th Nov 11th "	Per P & O str from Bombay
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	10th "	Ditto
Australasian Colonies*	7th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo*
Colombo	9th "	Per P & O str Sumatra
Strait Settlements, China, and Japan	10th "	Per str C. Apoa
Rangoon and Moulmein	6th "	Per B I S. N Co's str.
Rangoon, Malacca, Tavoy, and Merga	10th "	Ditto ditto.
Rangoon Mouth, Penang, and Singapore	7th "	Ditto ditto
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	8th "	Ditto ditto
Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	4th "	Ditto ditto.
Ditto Ditto	11th "	Ditto ditto
Port Louis	17th "	Via Madras.
Mauritius, Reunion, Mayotte, No. Po. Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony	6th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	13th "	Per A Lloyd's str Daphne

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The latest hour of posting at the General Post Office for (a) Benares, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Bara Binki, Baraut, Lucknow, and other places served through the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Mughalserai and Lucknow, and (b) for Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Motihari, and other places served through the Tirhut section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, will stand as at present i.e., 7 P.M., without a late fee, 7 to 7.30 P.M., with a late fee of half anna, and 7.30 P.M. to 8.15 P.M. with a late fee of one anna.

The letter box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7.30 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8.45 P.M. with a late letter fee of one anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East via Tuticorin, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8.10 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9.30 P.M. On other days the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7.30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is $\frac{1}{2}$ annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 3rd November 1896

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 3rd November 1896.

Bennett & Anderson	Hoff Hains
Benson & Co., Ltd.	Lazarevich, Signor Marco
Bisson, John O.	di Giovanni
Branchi King & Co.	Mayer, J.
Burchell, E. L.	McIlraith, Mrs. H. D.
Calder, W. (Tailor)	Page, Geo.
Daniels, Mrs.	Sherman, J. & Co. (Seedsmen)
Dring, E. A.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.	Hamilton, G.
Allison, H. P.	Hariton Mina
Ambler, F. R.	Hearn, Miss E. F.
Anderson, J. M.	Houghton, R.
Atchord, G.	Howard, M.
Arthur, Miss R.	Hughes, H.
Barrett, John	Ibrahim, M.
Beresford, C.	Ido, Miss Marie
Beresford, Sam	Johnson, J. H.
Birch, J. W.	Johnson, T. S., Capt.
Blair, Mrs.	Kelly, J.
Blair, the Hon. Mr. Justice	Kennedy, Mrs. A. H.
Blaucho, A.	Kennedy, T. A.
Boyle, J.	Kerr, J.
Bride, Mrs. C.	Lane, Mrs.
Brownlow, E. O.	Lincoln, T. (Book-sellers)
Chardi, J. F.	Loysean, Edgord
Chement, W. S.	Murum, Mrs.
Chorlton, W. B.	Mathews, F. D.
Cook, H. B.	Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
Conway, Mrs. M.	McMaster, Thos.
Conchand, A. E.	Morgan, Capt. W. D.
Cotta, J. M.	Muller, Egon
Cottah & Co., J. M.	Murxatroyd, G. P. C.
Crawshaw, Mrs.	Myer, F.
D'Fumoo, P. W.	Natchal, Mrs. L.
DePas, Mrs. C. B.	Netherton, R.
Devonshire, E. T.	Nininger, F.
Dalwood, Mr.	Norman, Capt. Francis.
Duflet, U. Paul.	O'Brien, G. W.
Edwards, J. T.	O'Grady, W.
Engl, Jean.	Outtin, Harry.
Flewery, Miss W.	Palomino de Castro
Fraser, J. F.	Pears, W. A.
Galand, Jules.	Rahform, Mr.
Galperson, J.	Randall, A.
George, D.	Remington, F. A., Capt.
Gilbert, H.	Rodgers, W. C.
Gondie, J.	Rodgers, H.
Gordon, R.	Ross, Miss
Grey, R.	Rowley, J. D.
Grunberg, Srul.	Sarkies, C. F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Smith, Arthur	Walsher, H J
Spragg, A	Watson, Mrs E.
Stephenson, Miss Flo.	Weiss, Miss J
Stengel Victor, St.	Weymann, J
Stevenson, A. J	Wilkinson, W E A
Stillier, H	Winstanley, Miss L B
Stowell, Mr	Wilson, R H
Sykos, Mrs	Winstanley, Miss W
Talbot, G	Winter, A L
Thornton, Elsie	Wise, A G H
Tormidorf, Mrs K	Woods, W C
Turner, G C	Woodward, G.
Varnei, G	

Registered Letters

Blair, Hon'ble H F	Old, E
Leibmann, M	Renard, M L
MacWilliam, H M	Waus, R

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 2nd November 1890.

Forbes, A	Sharpe, Miss
Greaves.	Vardon, E S
Larkin, W.	

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

Nadia Rivers.*Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 30th October 1890*

Name of river	Branch of river	Least depth of water soundings	REMARKS
Bhagratthi	Entrance from Ganges	4 0	Naranpur
	Thence to Nurpur	1 0	Lalkhandiar
	From Nurpur to Jangipur	2 0	Kanupur
	" Jangipur to Berhampore	2 0	Berhampur
	" Berhampore to Katwa	2 9	Mojhampur
Bhryub-Jalangi.	" Katwa to Nadia	3 6	Dowanganj
	Entrance from Ganges	20 0	
	Thence to Akriganj	4 6	Akrigunge
	Akriganj to junction of the Bhryub and Jalangi	3 0	Chackjoma
	Thence to Lalkhandi	4 0	Patibadi
Mathabhangas.	Patibadi to Nadia	3 0	Beopore
	Entrance from Ganges	1 4	
	Thence to Dowanganj	0 2	Dowanganj
	From Dowanganj to Shikarpur	0 6	Moghu
	From Shikarpur to Padma	0 9	Alahkunder
Mathabhangas.	" Beali to Chakraganga	3 0	Mohaspur
	Chandanga to Mathabhangas and Hanakbali	2 3	Shannasur

Gauge Readings

Locality	Date	Hour	Height above zero	Height above mean sea level	REMARKS
Ganges			Feet	Feet	
	Sahabganj	31 10 00	6	6 83	71 94
	Rampur Bealia	31 10 00	12	4 20	46 25
	Entrance of Bhagirathi Ganga	31 10 00	7	10 80	54 64
	Entrance of Bhryub-Jalangi	31 10 00			
Bhryub-Jalangi.	Akriganj	31 10 00	43		94 10
	Entrance of Mathabhangas	31 10 00	7 00		40 00
	Jungipur	31 10 00	47 90		
	Berhampore	31 10 00	6	1 03	37 41
	Katwa	30 10 00		6 50	26 43
Jalangi	Lishnachur	31 10 00	5 00		11 80
	Barupganj	31 10 00	12	4 09	8 31
Mathabhangas.	Hanakbali	31 10 00	2 00		13 95

M J P NORMAN,

Engr, Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 2nd November 1890

The Indian Law Reports.*Published under Authority.*

THE Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad and comprise four series—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1889 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870—

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For the complete series including postage, Rs 22 8

	Without postage	With postage
	Rs A P	Rs A P
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
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The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit—

For town For mufassal

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Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Report should apply to—

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Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.

Orders and subscriptions for 1891 should be at once registered and remitted by money order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance—

	One page	Half page	Quarter page
For one issue	Rs 20	Rs 14	Rs 9
" three issues	" 55	" 38	" 24
" six "	" 100	" 68	" 42
" nine "	" 145	" 96	" 64
" twelve "	" 180	" 120	" 80

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All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1870 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot

The subscription, Rs. 22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

Notice

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

THE following Weather Reports of the Bengal Meteorological Department, issued by orders of the Government of Bengal, can be supplied to the public at the prices annexed.

1st.—Bay of Bengal and Bengal Daily Weather Report, giving meteorological observations taken at 61 stations on or near the coast of the Bay, and in Bengal and Assam, with a chart and summary. This is published in connection with the Bay of Bengal Storm Signal Service. The report giving 8 A.M. observations of the day is distributed by post in Calcutta soon after midday. Price to subscribers in Calcutta Rs. 3 per annum, payable in advance for six months.

This report will be issued every year from 1st May to 31st October. From 1st November again the Bay of Bengal Report containing observations taken at 28 stations will be issued up to 30th April.

2nd.—A Monthly Statement of Meteorological Observations taken at 19 observing stations, and of rainfall recorded at 327 subdivisional and other stations, together with summaries of the more important features of the meteorology of the past month of the province, and of the distribution of the rainfall and its variation from the normal. Price of the Monthly Summary Rs. 2 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions payable to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, for the Bay of Bengal and Bengal Daily Weather Report, and to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, for the Monthly Report.

C LITTLE,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

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NOTICE is hereby given that the terms for the purchase of publications from the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot except for Government offices or offices under the control of Government Officers are strictly cash, and on no other terms will any publication be supplied, or advertisement, notice, &c., inserted in either of the Gazettes.

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Requests for Acts of the Bengal Legislative Council required on the public service should be addressed to the REQUISITIONER, Office of the Legislative Department, Government of Bengal. Copies are available for purchase at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.

Notice.

The 20th March 1886.—The subscription to, and postage for the Calcutta Gazette will henceforth be at the following rates, payable in advance—

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	Per annum Rs. A. P.		Per annum Rs. A. P.
Entire Gazette	15 0 0	Parts* III, IV, V, and VI	5 0 0
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The same rates as those for the Mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

*Containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council of India and Bengal.

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Full page, per issue	Rs. 20
Half	10

Casual advertisements 1 anna per line.

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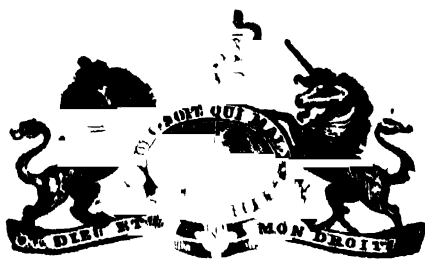
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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

PART III.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

ACT No. II OF 1896.

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honour on the 4th September, 1896, and, having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st October, 1896, is hereby published for general information:—

An Act to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall come into force on the day on which it is first published in the Calcutta Gazette with the assent of the Governor General thereto.

2. The word "section," as used in sections 3 to 18, both inclusive, of this Act, means a section of the said Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894.

3. (1) For clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the first proviso to section 15, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) has, during the year immediately preceding such election, paid in respect of any rates an aggregate amount of not less than three rupees, or

(ii) has, during the year aforesaid, paid or been assessed to the tax imposed by Act II of 1886 (*An Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*), or

(iii) being a graduate or licentiate of any University, or having passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University or the corresponding standard of any other University, or holding a license, granted by any Government Vernacular Medical School, to practise medicine, or holding a certificate authorising him to practise as a pleader or as a mukhtar or as a revenue agent—occupies a holding, or part of a holding, in respect of which there has been paid, during the year aforesaid, in respect of any rates, an aggregate amount of not less than three rupees."

(2) In the definition of "rates," in the said section, the word "means" shall be substituted for the words "shall be deemed to include."

(3) To the said section the following shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation*—Rules made under this section may reduce but not raise any of the sums mentioned in the first proviso thereto, and may declare that any persons who are not referred to in that proviso shall be entitled to vote."

4. For section 37L the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"37L. The provisions of Part VII shall, notwithstanding anything in section 86, 220, 221, 222, 223, 279 or 287, apply to every Municipality in which a water-supply is provided under section 37K."

5. To section 39 the following shall be added, namely:—

"If the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman fails to call a special meeting within thirty days after

any such requisition has been made, the meeting may be called by the persons who signed the requisition "

6. (1) After the words "or Vice-Chairman," in the first paragraph of section 42, the words "or under section 39 by persons signing a requisition" shall be inserted.

(2) For the words "Chairman or Vice Chairman," in the last paragraph of section 42, the word "President" shall be substituted.

7. For section 69 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

69 (1) After the said sums have been set apart under section 68, the Commissioners at a meeting shall, as far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause roads, bridges, tanks, ghats, wells, channels, drains and privies, being the property of the Commissioners, to be maintained and repaired and the Municipality to be cleansed;

and may, except as is otherwise provided in this Act, and subject to such rules and restrictions as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, apply the Municipal Fund to any of the following purposes within the Municipality, that is to say,—

- (i) the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, tramways, bridges, squares, gardens, tanks, ghats, wells, channels, drains and privies;
- (ii) the supply of water, and the lighting and watering of roads;
- (iii) the erection and maintenance of offices and other buildings required for municipal purposes;
- (iv) the construction and repair of school-houses, either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid;
- (v) the establishment and maintenance of schools, either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid;
- (vi) the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries;
- (vii) the promotion of vaccination;
- (viii) the acquiring and keeping of open spaces for the promotion of physical exercise and education;
- (ix) the training and employment of female medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners;
- (x) the establishment and maintenance of veterinary dispensaries for the reception and treatment of horses, cattle and other animals;
- (xi) the appointment and payment of qualified persons to prevent and treat diseases of horses, cattle and other animals;
- (xii) the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and asses, and the breeding of mules;
- (xiii) the establishment and maintenance of free libraries;
- (xiv) the maintenance of a fire-brigade;
- (xv) other works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants;

(xvi) the establishment and maintenance of Benches for the trial of offences under this Act or any bye-laws made thereunder; and

(xvii) generally, to carrying out the purposes of this Act:

Provided that no portion of the Municipal Fund shall be applied to any of the purposes specified in clauses (viii) to (xiii), both inclusive, unless a majority of the Commissioners present at the meeting are satisfied that the other purposes specified or referred to in this sub-section, or such of them as the majority consider it necessary to carry out, have been sufficiently provided for.

"(2) The Municipal Fund shall also be applicable to the payment, at such rates as the Local Government may from time to time direct, of travelling expenses incurred by any of the Commissioners in attending meetings convened under the rules made by the Local Government in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for the purpose of recommending a person to be nominated as a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

55 & 56 Vict.,
cap 14

"(3) The Commissioners may do all things, not being inconsistent with this Act, which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

"69A. (1) The Commissioners shall cause to be kept, for each hospital and dispensary vested in them, accounts, in such form as may be prescribed by rules made by the Local Government, showing—

Receipts and expenditure on account of hospitals and dispensaries

- (a) all endowments, funds and contributions received by them,
- (b) all sums directed by them to be applied to establishment or maintenance, and
- (c) all expenditure incurred by them.

(2) No money which has been received by the Commissioners on account of any hospital or dispensary, or directed by them to be applied to the establishment or maintenance of any hospital or dispensary, shall be expended on any other object.

"69B The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

- (i) prescribing the qualifications of candidates for employment under clause (xi) of section 69; and
- (ii) generally, for the guidance of the Commissioners in all matters connected with the carrying out of the purposes of sections 69 and 69A."

8 (1) For the words "the last preceding section," in section 70, the words and figures "section 69, sub-section (1)" shall be substituted.

(2) To the said section 70 the following shall be added, namely:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Municipal Fund may be applied, by the vote of the majority referred to in the proviso to section 69, sub-section (1), and without the consent and sanction mentioned in this section, to meeting expenses incurred beyond the limits of the Municipality in the training of female medical practitioners or of veterinary practitioners."

9. (1) For the words "or habitually used" and the words "and habitually used," in section 131 and section 142, the words "or is used in the ordinary course of business" and the words "and is used in the ordinary course of business" shall respectively be substituted.

(2) For the words "habitually used" in section 147A the words "used in the ordinary course of business" shall be substituted.

(8) To section 147A the following shall be added, namely:—

"When carts not kept within any Municipality are so used in more than one Municipality, the Local Government, on the application of the Commissioners of any such Municipality, may, if it thinks fit, apportion between all such Municipalities the registration fees paid under this Act in respect of such carts.

"Where a cart is registered under this Act in more than one Municipality, the Commissioners of the Municipality within which the cart is kept shall have a right to levy the registration fee in preference to the Commissioners of any other Municipality."

(4) The words "or cantonment" in sections 141A and 147A are hereby repealed.

10. After section 141A the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"141B. A carriage, horse or other animal shall be deemed to be used in the ordinary course of business, within the meaning of section 131, if it is used on business on an average thrice a week."

11. After the said section 147A the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"147B. A cart shall be deemed to be used in the ordinary course of business, within the meaning of sections 142 and 147A, if it is used on an average twice a week"

12. In section 238, sub-section (1), the words "or without waiting for the orders of the Commissioners for six weeks from the date of his giving notice in writing under section 237" shall be inserted after the words "as aforesaid."

13. (1) After sub-section (1) of section 279, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1a) With the sanction of the Local Government, the amount of the water-rate imposed under this section may vary with the distance

of houses or lands from the nearest standpipe or other source of water-supply, and the amount may be higher in the case of premises to which communication pipes are attached than in the case of other premises."

(2) In sub-section (2) of the said section the words 'or amounts' shall be inserted after the word 'amount,' in the first place in which that word occurs.

14. After clause (b) of the first proviso to Further amendment of section 279, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"or
(c) any holding consisting only of tanks."

15. In section 321, after the words "dwelling-houses" the words "or privies" shall be inserted

16. For section 322, sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) The net proceeds of the said fees, after deducting a proportionate share, to be fixed by the Commissioners in meeting, of the cost of the staff employed in collecting and in supervising the collection of the fees and in keeping and auditing the accounts thereof, shall be applied to the maintenance of the establishment referred to in section 320, and generally to carrying out the provisions of this Part"

17. After clause (a) of section 350 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(aa) prohibiting the letting-off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs, except (i) with the permission of the Commissioners or a member of the Ward Committee or a Municipal Officer empowered by the Commissioners in this behalf, and (ii) on payment of fees at such rates as may be sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting."

18. For clause (f) of section 351A the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(f) the duties, appointment, leave, fining, suspension and removal of Municipal officers and servants"

19. The following portions of Bengal Act IV of 1894 (*An Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884*), namely, section 7, sub-section (1), from "and after clause (2)" to the end, and section 31, are hereby repealed.

CALCUTTA;

The 26th October, 1896.

F. G. WIGLEY,

Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 218.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE

Positions of Tannadice rock, west extreme of Bih reef and north extreme of Lansdown reef.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 21 of 1896) that the correct positions of the following dangers have been ascertained and are supplied by Captain Howard, R.N., H.M.S. "Dart":—

Tannadice Rock is situated at the N.W. extreme of a shoal $6\frac{1}{2}$ cables long in a N.W. and S.E. direction and 4 cables broad, the depths on which vary from 3 to 7 fathoms. The depth on the rock is 5 feet at L.W.S., and it lies in the following position, viz:—

Latitude	...	...	...	...	12° 39' 52" S.
Longitude	...	...	...	...	143° 31' 18" E.

Restoration Rock bears N 59° W., distant $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The western extreme of Bih (b) Reef lies in—

Latitude	...	...	...	...	12° 38' 30" S.
Longitude	...	...	...	...	143° 32' 00" E.

and has foul ground extending half-a-mile therefrom. The reef is not safe to approach.

The north point of Lansdown Reef has a depth of 2 fathoms on it, with 9 to 10 fathoms close to the northward, and is about a mile to the northward of its position on the chart, viz:—

Latitude	...	...	...	...	12° 48' 10" S.
Longitude	...	...	...	...	143° 33' 30" E.

From the north point—

Cape Direction summit (500) bears S. $12\frac{1}{2}$ ° W., distant 4 miles;

Wye Reef Beacon, S. 85° E., distant $3\frac{1}{10}$ miles;

Chapman Island Summit, S. $37\frac{1}{2}$ ° E., distant $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From the north point the reef trends S. 42° E., 6 cables; then S. 31° E., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Southward of this the reef is correctly charted.

Bearings are magnetic. The latitudes and longitudes are taken from the new Chart, No. 2920, published in June 1896.

Charts affected: Nos. 2920, 2921, and 2764; and Australia Directory, volume 2.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.N.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 216.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—SETO UCHI.

Aogi seto—Sunken rock north westward of Ko ne sima.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 536 of 1896) of the existence of a rock, with a depth of 5 fathoms on it, situated with Ko ne sima lighthouse bearing E.S.E. (S. 68° E), distant 6½ cables; and western extreme of Ko ne sima S. ½ W. (S. 8° W.)

Approximate position, lat. 34° 20' 10" N., long. 133° 3' 40" E

(2)—*Kuruma no seto—Sunken rocks in eastern entrance.*

Also of the existence of a sunken rock with a depth of 3½ fathoms on it, situated with Hako sima summit (536) bearing E. by N. ½ N. (N. 76° E), distant nearly 1½ miles, and south-western extreme of Ma sima S.S.E. (S. 23° E.)

Approximate position, lat. 34° 13' 50" N., long. 133° 8' 15" E.

Two rocks, each with a depth of 3½ fathoms on it, lie S.S.W. ½ W. (S. 26° W.), distant respectively 2 cables and 2½ cables, from the last rock; and a rock with a depth of 2½ fathoms on it, lies midway between those two rocks and the islet northward of the northern prolongation of the east point of Hakata sima.

The track on the Admiralty Chart has been altered to pass northward and eastward of the above 3½ fathom rock, and the leading mark, south-west point of Seto da jima open of the north point of Hakata sima, bearing N. W by W., has been expunged.

(Variation 4° Westerly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 26th October 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 217.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY.

Hope shoal buoy moved to Cockburn shoal.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 541 of 1896), that information has been received through the Board of Trade that, in the beginning of September 1896, the buoy (black pyramid) previously marking the southern end of Hope shoal, would be moved to mark the northern end of Cockburn shoal, and moored in a position with cape Enyack lighthouse bearing S, 20° E., distant 7½ miles; and white house on Black bluff S. 15° W.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 53' S., long 32° 54' E.

(Variation 23° Westerly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 26th October 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 204.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—MORETON BAY.

Front leading light, North-West channel.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 19 of 1896) that the northern edge of the seaward sector of white light from the front leading light on Bribe Island, bearing S. 17° W, passes about six (6) cables east of the Bray Rock. A dim light may be visible from that bearing as far in as the land, which must not be mistaken for the bright white light, and mariners are cautioned accordingly.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 12th October 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 205.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—HOVELL BAR, ELLIS CHANNEL.

Eastern approach to Thursday Island Harbour.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 20 of 1896) that, owing to changes in the depth over the Hovell Bar, the deepest water now lies to the southward of the two buoys marking the Bar hitherto painted black. These buoys are now painted red, and are to be left on the starboard-hand at a distance of 150 feet when approaching Thursday Island Harbour; after which proceed as before.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 206.

[Third Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND, NORTH ISLAND—KAIPARA HARBOUR.

Bar signals at Pouto Point.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 522 of 1896), that the undermentioned signals by flags of the International Code, to indicate the state of Kaipara bar, would be made at the Pilot station, Pouto Point; but probably they are only available for the information of outward bound vessels:—

1. Flag *P* indicates that the bar is workable by all vessels, steam or sailing.
2. Flag *S* indicates that the bar is workable by steam-vessels or vessels in tow of steam-vessels.
3. Flag *B* indicates that the bar is unworkable.

Approximate position, Pouto point, lat. $36^{\circ} 21\frac{1}{2}'$ S., long. $174^{\circ} 11\frac{1}{2}'$ E.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. U. LEES,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 19th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 207.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA, EAST COAST—FORMOSA STRAIT.

Search for reported reef.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 528 of 1896), that a breaking reef, reported by the Master of the steam-vessel *Formosa*, as situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 55'$ N., long. $119^{\circ} 6'$ E., has been searched for by H.M. Ships *Immortalité* and *Plover*; and nothing but even bottom being found, the danger has not been placed on the charts.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 19th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 208.

[Third Publication.]

PHILIPPINE ISLAND—MINDANAO.

Shoal south-eastward of Olatanga island.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 534 of 1896) of the existence of a shoal, now named Arayat, extending one mile east and west, and half a mile broad, with a least depth of 19 feet on it at low water, its centre situated with point Lutangang bearing N. 89° W. distant $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and point Taguisian N. 6° W.

Approximate position, lat. $7^{\circ} 16'$ N., long. $122^{\circ} 57'$ E

(Variation 1° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 19th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 202.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Anchorage buoys.

THE Master Attendant, Alleppey, has given notice dated 6th October, that two buoys have been put out in about 4 fathoms to mark the anchorage at Alleppey:—
Particulars of bearings will be published hereafter.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

CALCUTTA, the 19th October 1896.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 210.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN,

Regulations for Naval ports.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 464 of 1896) that information has been received, through the Foreign Office, that the Japanese Government has recently adopted regulations to the effect that:—When approaching the Naval ports of Sasabo (Kiusajo, West Coast); Kure (Misuma Nada, Seto uchi); and Yokosuka (gulf of Tokyo); with the intention of entering those ports, all vessels are to show their distinguishing numbers, as well as their national flag, at a distance of 3 miles from the port; and are to anchor as directed by the Imperial Harbour Master.

Approximate position, Sasabo, lat. 33°10' N., long. 129°43' E.

" " Kure, " 34°14' N, " 132°35' E.

" " Yokosuka, " 35°16' N, " 139°40' E.

This Notice affects the China Sea Directory, vol. IV., 1894, pages 514, 415, 301

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

CALCUTTA, the 19th October 1896.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 211.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—NORTH COAST—GULF OF CARPENTARIA.

Sunken rock north-westward of Batavia river entrance

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 466 of 1896) of the existence of a rock, now named Kerr reef, about 1½ cables in length north and south, with a depth of 4 feet on it at low water springs, situated in a position with the point on the west side of the entrance to Batavia river, bearing S.E., by S., distance 9½ miles; or approximately in lat. 11° 47' S., long. 141° 51½' E.

(Variation 4° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 19th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 212.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA WEST—BOMBAY COAST.

Exhibition of lights at Jaigarh (Jyghur).

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 468 of 1896) that on 15th July 1896, a light would be exhibited from an iron structure recently erected on the north-west point of Jaigarh headland:—

Jaigarh headland light is a fifth order, dioptric, fixed white light, elevated 134 feet above the sea, 32 feet above the ground; and visible seaward from South, through east, to North, a distance of 13 miles in clear weather.

Approximate position, lat. $17^{\circ} 18' 0''$ N., long. $73^{\circ} 11' 0''$ E.
 Also, that, on the same date, a *fixed red* port light would be shown from the northern bastion of Jaigarh fort, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward of Jaigarh headland lighthouse.
 (Variation 1° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. ORRAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
 Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 19th October 1896.

O. C. LEES,
 Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 213.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA, NORTH EAST COAST—WEI HAI WEI HARBOUR

Chao Pei Tsui light discontinued, and sunken wrecks.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 469 of 1896) that the illuminating apparatus of Chao Pei Tsui lighthouse is destroyed and the light (*flashing white*) is consequently discontinued.

The lighthouse is standing intact.

Approximate position, lat. $37^{\circ} 28' N.$, long. $122^{\circ} 15' E.$

Also, that the wrecks of four Chinese vessels-of-war lie sunk, southward of Leu kung tau, in the undermentioned positions:—

1. *Lai yuen*, with west end of Observatory island bearing N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles; and east end of Leu kung tau E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.
2. *Chao yuen*, with west end of Observatory island bearing N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles; and east end Leu kung tau E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.
3. *Chen yuen*, with Channel island bearing S.S.E., distant $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles; and east end of Leu kung tau E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.
4. *Chi yuen*, alongside the pier at the coal stores, west end of Leu kung tau.

(Variation 5° Westerly in 1896.)

B. P. ORRAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
 Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 19th October 1896.

O. C. LEES,
 Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 214.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—BREAKSEA AND GOODE ISLANDS.

Signal stations at these islands transferred to Lloyd's

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 473 of 1896) that information has been received that the signal stations at Breaksea island, King George sound, (1); and Goode island, Torres strait, (2), have recently been transferred to Lloyd's, and they will in future be maintained as Lloyd's signal stations.

Approximate position, Breaksea island, lat. $35^{\circ} 3\frac{1}{2}' S.$, long. $118^{\circ} 4' E.$

Approximate position, Goode island, lat. $10^{\circ} 34' S.$, long. $142^{\circ} 9\frac{1}{4}' E.$

B. P. ORRAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
 Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 19th October 1896.

O. C. LEES,
 Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 215.

[Third Publication.]

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 225, dated 11th November 1895, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 475 of 1896) that further telegraphic information has been received through the Board of Trade that, on 20th August 1896, the light (*fixed white*) on the north end of Mwana Mwana, was altered to a fourth order, *revolving light every thirty seconds*; visible in clear weather from a distance of 13 miles; but the new light differs from that described in the above Notice, in that it does not show a *red* sector over the reef extending off Rás Nungwe

Approximate position, lat. $5^{\circ} 45' 10'' S.$, long. $39^{\circ} 13' 10'' E.$

B. P. ORRAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
 Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 19th October 1896.

O. C. LEES,
 Under-Secretary, Marine Department



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post*]

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 28th October 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 557T.—G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for 1895-96.

The Report is submitted by Mr. C. R. Marindin, who took over charge of the Division at the close of the year 1895-96. Mr. W. H. Grimley held charge during the whole of the year, except the last five days. Colonel A. Evans-Gordon and Messrs. H. C. Streatfeild and L. F. Morshead held charge of the districts of Lohardaga, Palamau, and Manbhum practically throughout the year, and Colonel C. H. Garbett and Mr. C. H. Bompas had charge of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, each for nine months, so that the continuity of administration was fairly maintained. But the present Commissioner and three of the District Officers labour under the disadvantage of having joined their charges at the close of the year on which they had to report.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga were able to spend only 88 days, 90 days, and 113 days, respectively, in camp, the prescribed period being 4 months. Three months was the standard for the tours of the other District Officers in the Division and for the Subdivisional Officers, and their tours all reached or passed the standard, except that of Mr. W. Rattray, Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, which fell short by 25 days. Mr. Streatfeild was on tour in Palamau for 126 days. The prescribed inspections of district and subdivisional offices and treasuries were made, except that the Commissioner did not inspect the offices at Ranchi, and Mr. Herald was prevented by an accident from going to Giridih in March and inspecting the offices there for the second half-year; the district offices of Lohardaga and Palamau were inspected only once by the Deputy Commissioner. The tours of the Commissioner, of which an interesting account is given in paragraph 4 of the Report, and those of the District and Subdivisional Officers, appear to have been well planned and useful.

3. *Weather and Crops; Public Health; Material Condition of the People.*—The average rainfall of the Division was 44·69 inches, 16·75 inches less than in the preceding year, and was especially deficient in Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum. The crops were consequently poor; the outturn of rice throughout the Division being estimated at 11 annas, whereas in each of the two previous years rice yielded a full crop. The average outturn of wheat, pulse, and oilseeds was also much lower than in the preceding year, and the *mahua* tree yielded only a 9-anna crop. Prices of food-grains ruled generally higher than in previous years. The condition of the labouring and cultivating classes shows, however, a tendency to improve, which is due principally to the growth of the coal and mica-mining industries and of the lac trade. The state of the zamindars and other landowners is less satisfactory. There is friction between them and their raiyats, who are withholding the customary services hitherto rendered, while their mode of living is becoming more expensive, and their expenditure on marriages and social ceremonies is increasing. Legislation is about to be introduced, which, it is hoped, will have the effect of putting the relations of landlords and raiyats in the Division on a more satisfactory footing.

The year 1895 was comparatively healthy, though not so healthy as 1893. The average death-rate in 1895 was 27·33 per mille; there was very little cholera except in Manbhum and in two thanas of Hazaribagh. In the latter district vigorous efforts to improve the registration of births and deaths have been made with some success.

4. *Emigration and Immigration.*—The number of emigrants for Assam, registered in the Division, rose from 11,984 to 15,350; of these, by far the larger proportion (10,611) were registered in Manbhum, to which district many coolies are brought from other parts for selection. Besides the registered emigrants, large numbers are recruited on the "free" labour system. Colonel Garbett, who knows Hazaribagh thoroughly, speaks in high terms of the benefits which emigration, in spite of its abuses, has brought to that district. The question of putting a stop, or at least a check, on abuses connected with emigration is receiving the careful consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Labourers from Bihar and the North-West Provinces came in large numbers to work at the collieries in Manbhum, and it is said that persons from Keonjhar and other parts are settling down in Singhbhum.

5. *Manufactures; Mines; Trade and Commerce.*—Lac is the principal manufacture of the Division. There are 11 factories at work in Lohardaga and 42 in Manbhum, and they turned out 27,362 maunds of button and shell-lac, against 12,926 maunds in the previous year. In Palamau lac is largely collected for export, but not manufactured: last year's exports are estimated at 32,000 maunds. The outturn of tea was 1,236,452·5 lbs., against 298,842 lbs. in the previous year; but the season was not specially favourable, in that the young seedlings transplanted were severely injured by the uneven rainfall. The increased outturn is attributed to an improved system of pruning.

Coal-mining on a large scale is confined to the Giridih and Gōbindpur subdivisions. There has been a large increase in the number of collieries in the latter area, owing to the settlement of the Jharia fields, but the industry there has latterly received a check from a fall in the price of coal. The total output of

coal was 1,914,843 tons in 1895 against 700,049 in 1894; that of the mines in the Gobindpur subdivision being 1,281,294 tons—nearly twenty times as much as in 1893. The mica-mining industry in Hazaribagh is gradually gaining in importance: the total output was 8,019 maunds, against 4,849 in the previous year. Gold-mining in Chota Nagpur has not yet achieved success. Coal and coke make up almost the whole of the exports by rail; of these, 3,52,44,628 maunds were exported, while the exports of all kinds of goods amounted only to 3,53,70,101 maunds. 52,392 maunds of food grains were exported and 4,53,839 maunds imported, so that the net import of food-grains by rail was 4,01,447 maunds. No reliable figures are available to show the course of trade in Lohardaga, Palamau, and the greater part of Hazaribagh, which are not served by any railway.

6. *Civil Justice*.—Six thousand one hundred and forty-nine cases of all kinds were disposed of by Munsifs—155 more than in the previous year; the rent suits disposed of numbered 5,162, against 4,792 in the previous year. The number of witnesses examined in civil suits was 11,132, and in rent suits was 9,228, against 12,385 and 8,593 in the previous year. The percentages of witnesses detained for more than two days were 10·6 and 3·7 in civil and rent suits respectively.

7. *Crime; Police; Criminal Justice*.—Excluding sanitary offences (of which there were 1,789), 6,512 cognizable cases were reported in 1895, against 6,699 in 1894; 4,131 non-cognizable cases were reported, against 3,425 in the previous year. A small increase in cognizable crime is reported from Manbhum, where the number of rioting cases rose from 14 to 45, owing to disputes about the newly-settled coal-fields and about lac-bearing trees. In Lohardaga also there were three serious cases of this kind. One of them arose out of the appearance of the “prophet” Birsa Munda, of which Mr. Grimley has given an interesting account. In the same district a number of Nats were convicted of the offence of being members of a gang associated for the purposes of theft. Four hundred and fifty cases, or 7·7 of the whole number investigated, were declared false. In only 34 of these cases were the complainants prosecuted, and only 10 of these were convicted.

Six thousand four hundred and sixty three cases were disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates during the year, as against 6,363 in 1894; and 25,425 witnesses were examined by them as against 23,735 in 1894; and the percentage of witnesses detained over two days rose from 4·5 to 5·08. The Honorary Magistrates and Benches tried 1,956 cases, against 1,458 in the previous year, and the number of witnesses examined by them rose in a rather less proportion. The percentage of witnesses detained by them for more than two days rose, however, from 3·4 in 1894 to 12·2 in 1895. There can have been no adequate reason for so large an increase. On the other hand, it is satisfactory that four Benches and two Honorary Magistrates, sitting singly, were able to dispose of their cases without detaining any witnesses more than two days. The proportion of police cases remanded six times or more to the whole number tried by Stipendiary Magistrates rose from 4·2 to 9·5. This is far from creditable to the criminal administration of the Division, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Commissioner will make every effort to secure the more prompt disposal of criminal cases. There was some improvement in the work of Honorary Magistrates in this respect, but here also there is still much to be desired.

One hundred and nine cases were tried at the Sessions Court, and 74 ended in conviction. Committals appear to have been made after careful enquiry, except in Manbhum and Lohardaga, where the results of cases committed were poor.

Fines to the extent of Rs. 36,439 were imposed during the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 58,469, only Rs. 31,175 were realized and Rs. 6,682 were remitted. The large balance of Rs. 20,612 is still outstanding, and measures should be taken to reduce it either by recovery or by writing off sums irrecoverable.

Certain changes were made during the year in the distribution of the police, to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee which sat for the purpose in 1892. The accounts of the working of the regular police given by the district officers attribute to that force mediocrity and nothing more. The

Division as a whole is described as a country comparatively free from crime, but the expansion of coal-mining appears to be introducing new difficulties into police administration.

The provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1887 for the organization of the village police are gradually being extended to more villages, and are now in force in the greater part of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau. It is reported that, especially in the north of Manbhum, the highest salary (Rs. 4) allowed by the Act is insufficient to attract to the post of *chaukidar* men who can get higher wages as labourers on railways or in mines.

8. *Land and Land Revenue.*—The current demand of land revenue in the Division rose for various causes by Rs. 19,041 to Rs. 4,05,263. The arrear demand was Rs. 11,635; and of the total demand (current and arrear), Rs. 4,91,634 were collected. In permanently-settled estates the current collections exceeded the standard percentage (99 per cent.) of the current demand in every district. In Singhbhum and Manbhum the whole of the current demand was realized.

The following table shows the proportion of current collections to current demand in temporarily-settled estates:—

Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	99.8
Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	97.8
Palamau	...	...	...	...	86.9
Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	33.2
Manbhum	...	...	...	...	100.0

The demands in the last two districts on this account are very small: in Singhbhum the current demand is only Rs. 770. The standard of 95 per cent. was not reached there or in Palamau. In estates held direct by Government the standard of 90 per cent. was everywhere attained. Hazaribagh realized 99.5 per cent. of the current demand, Singhbhum 97.04, and Lohardaga 90.8; in the other districts there are no estates of this class. On the whole, the collections of land revenue in this Division have been excellent.

The total demand of road and public works cesses was Rs. 3,93,663; 99.9 per cent. of the arrear demand was collected, and 77.6 per cent. of the current demand. The settlement of the Palamau Government estate has been completed, except for the publication of the *jamabandis* and the hearing of objections to assessments, and the similar operations in the Kolhan estate in Singhbhum have progressed satisfactorily during the year.

9. *Wards' and Attached Estates.*—There were eight wards' and 54 encumbered estates under the management of the revenue authorities during the year. The most important of these is the Pachete estate in Manbhum, charge of which was taken during the year under Act VI of 1876. This estate has large outstanding balances, and the attention of the Manager has been mainly devoted to ascertaining the claims against it. The total current demand of all the estates is Rs. 7,28,105; and the arrear demand was Rs. 4,49,429. In Singhbhum the arrear demand was more than twice as much as the current demand. The total outstanding balance at the end of the year had risen to Rs. 5,20,992—a result chiefly due to the inclusion of the demand for the Pachete estate. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that every effort will be made to reduce these balances. The expenditure in these estates on donations to schools and dispensaries, buildings and improvement of the land and properties amounted to Rs. 23,271, being 3.19 per cent. of the current demand.

10. *Excise; Stamps; Income-tax.*—The total excise revenue has risen by Rs. 70,830 to Rs. 10,57,436. The main part of the increase is contributed by country-spirit, under which head the revenue increased by Rs. 51,228 to Rs. 8,75,003, in spite of the fact that the year was one of bad crops and of a bad outturn of *mahua*. A revenue of Rs. 15,828 is derived from *pachwai*—nearly half of it from the Singhbhum district, where the aboriginals prefer buying their *pachwai* to brewing it at home, though they are allowed this privilege. The income derived from stamps amounted to Rs. 4,42,412, and showed an increase of Rs. 5,169 only. The gross collections on account of income-tax amounted to Rs. 99,684. The net revenue increased by Rs. 5,642 to Rs. 91,884. The tax was assessed on 4,591 persons.

11. *Communications*.—Three short branch railway lines are under construction among the coal-mines in the Gobindpur subdivision. Three new roads are being made in Lohardaga, Palamau, and Manbhum, respectively; but the income of the District Road Committees has been spent chiefly upon the repair and improvement of existing roads, and considerable attention has been given to the maintenance of roadside avenues.

12. *Education*.—There are 2,923 schools in the Division—339 more than in 1894-95. The total expenditure is Rs. 3,57,018. 77,295 pupils are now at school—6,357 more than in the previous year; but the number of boys at school is still estimated at not more than 22·3 of the total number of boys of a school-going age. The number of primary schools increased from 2,400 to 2,732; so that education, though still very backward, may be said to have made satisfactory progress during the year.

13. *Dispensaries and Hospitals*.—There were 17 dispensaries at work during the year: five of these are supported by various Missions. 57,682 patients were treated in all at an expenditure of Rs. 20,101. The zamindars of Palamau have contributed most liberally to the cost of dispensary buildings in that district. There are leper asylums at Lohardaga and Purulia also maintained by Missionary Societies. A zenana hospital has been opened at Hazaribagh, and one has been built at Ranchi, but has not been opened for want of funds.

14. *Local Self-Government Institutions*.—There are nine municipalities in the Division. Only three of them—Ranchi, Purulia, and Hazaribagh—have incomes of more than Rs. 10,000. The aggregate amount spent by the municipalities in the Division on primary education exactly reaches the standard laid down by Sir Charles Elliott, namely, 8·2 per cent. of the total income. The Municipal Committee at Hazaribagh kept their town in excellent order, but that at Ranchi is unfavourably reported on in this respect. The other municipalities appear to have done useful work, as well as the District Road Committees.

15. *Employment of Muhammadans*.—Of the ministerial appointments, 9·5 per cent. were held by Muhammadans, and 34 per cent. of the menial appointments. The percentage of Muhammadans among the population is only 5·9.

16. *Social and Political Institutions*.—The Kayastha Sabha and the Congress Committee at Hazaribagh each held two meetings during the year. There appears to be some excitement among the Mundas in the Lohardaga district, which manifested itself during the year in the incidents connected with the appearance of Birsa Bhagwan.

17. *Conduct of Zamindars*.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Grimley has been able to give an excellent account of the conduct of the zamindars of this Division, especially of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur and his brother, and of the zamindars of Palamau; and the report concludes with an interesting summary of his administration of the Division during the last seven years.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Mr. Grimley for his careful and efficient administration of the Division, and Mr. Marindin for his Report, from which extracts are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley has left the following account of his tour :—
I returned to Ranchi on the 16th September, and did not go out again until the 25th October, when I joined Colonel Gordon, the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, who was encamped at Khunti, on the Bandgaon Road, about 23 miles from Ranchi, under very peculiar circumstances. In the month of July and August a strange movement occurred in the southern part of the district. A prophet arose in the land in the person of an infatuated youth, named Birsa Munda, who gave out that the world was shortly coming to an end, that there would be a deluge, and the only safe place would be the plot of rising ground on which he had fixed his abode. Rupees would be turned into water, as well as the bullets of any hostile force sent against him. The people flocked to him in great numbers, taking with them their sick and dying, as they were induced to believe that he possessed healing powers of a supernatural order. They approached him as their *Sing bonga*, or Sun god, the good spirit who watches over them and can do no ill. Birsa's explanations of failure to effect cures, it must be admitted, showed much smartness. Those who returned without being healed had not approached him with the proper form of reverence, and when a corpse was brought he excused himself, saying it was not a dead body, but only a lump of earth. The only real miracle he did work was to reduce to silence a half-crazy, garrulous old woman, whose never-ceasing tongue was the plague of the village. That he should be able to effect this without resorting to decapitation was counted a marvel. In the course of these proceedings the police, who were watching Birsa's actions, were violently assaulted, and it became necessary to arrest Birsa and some of his followers who had resisted the police. The sudden arrest, which was very cleverly effected at night by the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Meares, did not seem to disconcert Birsa, for he at once gave out that only a log of wood would be found in the jail, while he himself would appear again at his home in Chalkad in three days. This announcement caused the whole countryside to flock to Chalkad on the day appointed, but when Birsa failed to appear their faith waned, and the crowds dispersed. At this time "Have you been to Chalkad?" became an ordinary form of greeting when two persons met. Later on the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Gordon, who was conducting the enquiry, decided to hold the trial in the interior of the district at Khunti, so as to give the people who had been deluded by Birsa's pretensions an opportunity of witnessing it and of learning the absurdity of Birsa's pretensions. At midnight of the 24th October I received an alarming message from Colonel Gordon to the effect that the people who had come in to see the trial were threatening violence, and that he had found it necessary to arrest many of them, to stop the trial, and send Birsa and his fellow-accused back to Ranchi. He asked for a police force to be despatched to him at once. I accordingly sent out about 25 men, and set out myself, passing the police on the road. On arrival I collected together the people who had come in, and after making them sit down in groups, village by village, with the help of the Revd. Father Hoffman, who acted as interpreter—for the men spoke Mundari—I examined each group, and learnt the full meaning of the incident which had alarmed the Deputy Commissioner. They had come in, it appears, to see the trial in response to a general intimation which had been circulated in the villages, and when they found they were not allowed to see Birsa, their *Dhartiaba*, Father of the World, as they called him, some of them became clamorous and began to jump about and gesticulate. As they seemed, however, to have had no serious intention of resisting the authorities, but to have been merely carried away by momentary excitement, I allowed them to disperse to their homes, and those of their number who had been arrested the night before were subsequently tried by a Deputy Magistrate, Babu Krishna Kali Mukerjee, who knows their language, and acquitted them chiefly on the ground that their expressions had not been properly understood

at the time of the excitement, and that they had no intention of creating a disturbance. After making this enquiry I returned to Ranchi on the 28th October.

* * * * *

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

21. Owing to the deficient rainfall, the outturn of the crops during the past year was not a favourable one, especially in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamanu, and Manbhum, where the yield of the winter rice and other crops was much below the average of normal years.

22. In Hazaribagh Colonel Garbett, the Deputy Commissioner, reports that the bulk of the poorer classes depend to a great extent on the *mahua* and the *bhadoi* crops. The *mahua* crop was comparatively a poor one during the past year, and its outturn averaged only about eight annas. On the other hand, the *bhadoi* was a much better crop than that of the previous year, and the outturn averaged about 13 annas. The rice crop failed partially owing to deficient rainfall in September and October, and the outturn was estimated at ten annas. The *sabi* crops also partially failed on account of deficient rainfall. Sugarcane, *surso*, and *surguja* yielded fairly well. Lac yielded most abundantly in the jungle tracts of the district, and brought comparative wealth to many non-cultivators. In the neighbourhood of trade centres, such as Hazaribagh, Chattra, and Giridih, and of the large industrial centres of the coal mines and mica mines, where high wages are received, people are fairly well off, but, generally speaking, the condition of the people is poor, and the labouring classes and small cultivators had a more or less hand-to-mouth existence. The zamindars, too, are poor and in debt, and the trading and money-lending classes are the only sections of the people who can be said to be prosperous. On the basis of the agricultural results of the year, taken as a whole, the material condition of the people in this district was the same as last year.

23. In Lohardaga the Deputy Commissioner reports that the condition of the cultivating classes has steadily improved with the high price of agricultural produce that has prevailed during the past five years, and their prosperity has not been seriously affected by the short crops of the year under report. Rents as a rule are low, and Mr. Streetfield thinks that the tendency of the Revenue Courts is to reduce the actual payments hitherto made to the landlords in cash, kind, and service. The condition of the land-holding classes in this district, he says, continues very unsatisfactory, in consequence of the strained relations with their tenants, and the latter having learnt how to resist illegal demands are now refusing those which are legitimate. The zamindars, on the other hand, are clinging to their old feudal rights, and thus increasing the discord between themselves and their raiyats find it more and more difficult and expensive to collect their rents; and owing to this and the increased expenses of their more modern mode of life are in an almost universal state of indebtedness. The condition of the labouring classes is said to have remained much the same as last year.

24. In Palamanu the condition of the people is reported to have been on the whole good, in spite of the bad agricultural season. This was chiefly due to the enormous extension of the lac industry in the district, which has brought in a living to many of the poorer classes who would otherwise have suffered from bad crops. The lac crop at the commencement of the year was not a full one, but prices were then high; the cold-weather crop was a good one, though prices then ruled somewhat lower. Again, the crops of the preceding years were good, and this has served to neutralise to a certain extent the effects of the bad harvests of the past year.

25. In Manbhum Mr. Morshead, the Deputy Commissioner, reports that last year the rainfall in the district was very scanty, and consequently the outturn of the winter rice crop was much below the average, especially in the high level lands, which are held mostly by the poorer class of people. Mr. Morshead says:—

“The tendency of this effect, when not counteracted by other local circumstances, is to swell the labour market, which, in the absence of sufficient employment, is liable to cause

local distress, especially in this district in the southern and south-eastern portions of it. Fortunately, however, a good crop of cereals reaped in August and September and an abundant crop of lac in several places in the district not only counterbalanced the deficiency of the rice crop, but also caused a rise in wages in some localities. Moreover, there was no want of employment on roads, railways, and coal mines for the greater part of the district, and especially in the Gobindpur subdivision. From these sources means of livelihood were amply available, and the surplus stock of grain from the preceding years prevented any serious rise in prices. Thus, although the inhabitants have been a little pinched in places, there was nothing bordering on distress."

Further, emigration, notwithstanding its abuse, is reported to have done a good deal for the district by taking off the surplus population.

26. In Singhbhum the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bompas, reports that though the people are poor, their lot is not unenviable, and he makes the following remarks on their condition:—

"The rise in prices which has occurred of late years necessarily benefits those agriculturists who have surplus grain to dispose of without injuring those who merely grow enough for their own consumption, while the railway and its attendant industries have provided well-paid work for the able-bodied labourer. The Kol, however, is not the man to work unless he is compelled by necessity, and has not yet been greatly seized with the civilised desire to accumulate wealth. Some of the larger agriculturists, however, are not without savings, which they frequently spend generously on tanks and other works of utility. In the Kolhan the regular mahajan is unknown, and there is no such thing as general indebtedness. In pargana Dhalbhum the people were not so well off, but there is still plenty of waste land; and so long as this is the case, the lower classes can exist in a state of freedom, and in this part of the country the construction of the Sini-Midnapore line is now placing every able-bodied man beyond the reach of want."

27. The Division seems to be fast emerging from the state of things when its population were almost solely dependent upon agriculture for their well-being.

28. On the whole, the year has not been an unfavourable one. The excellence of the lac crop, with good sugarcane and *bhadoi* crop, compensated to a great extent for the bad rice and *rabi*. The better class of cultivators, who have a surplus produce to sell, benefited by the high prices of grain; and though the labouring classes must have suffered to some extent from this cause, the rise in wages in many localities, which has occurred in the vicinity of large works and industries, has no doubt helped them to meet the difficulty caused by the higher prices of food.

29. The position of the cultivating classes generally seems to show a tendency to improve as they become more acquainted with their rights, and it is a matter for regret that they show such a strong disposition to claim more than their rights. The opening out of the districts in various directions by the coal and mica-mining and other industries, and the rapid growth of the lac trade is doing much to improve the condition of the smaller cultivators and labouring classes, and, as remarked elsewhere, there is a wholesome tendency for the wages of labour to rise in those localities which are coming into contact with commercial enterprises and industries. The mahajans and traders are generally well off and prosperous, and the only class which seems to be deteriorating are the zamindars and landlords. There is friction between them and their raiyats, so that they find it difficult to collect their rents, and are at the same time losing a good many of the voluntary services and payments they used to receive. Their mode of living, too, is changing and becoming more expensive, so as to suit modern ideas, and to meet such increased expenditure and the rise in prices generally, there has been no corresponding increase in their rent-rolls. From these causes, added to the usual extravagance in marriage and social ceremonies, which pervades the class, many of the zamindars and landholders are becoming every year more impoverished, and are sinking into a state of indebtedness, from which they can only extricate themselves by the sale of their lands or by seeking the protection of the Encumbered Estates Act. No permanent improvement in their condition can be expected without a settlement of the land question, with a determination of the disputes over feudal rights and services between them and their raiyats, and the reduction of the chaotic state of things regarding the areas of holdings so as to enable adjustments of rent to be made, which will be fair both to landlord and tenant.

VI.--EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

30. Recruiting of emigrants under Act I of 1882 was carried on during the year in the four districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, and the following statement compares the number of emigrants recruited and registered under the Act during the past three years:—

DISTRICTS	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh ...	1,962	1,893	2,282
Lohardaga .	3,072	2,864	2,422
Manbhum	7,046	7,075 (3,982)†	10,611*
Singhbhum . ..	...	212	35
Total ..	12,080	11,984	15,350

* These figures are for the calendar year 1895

† The figures in brackets in column 3 against Manbhum are for the calendar year 1894.

The increase in the number of emigrants in Hazaribagh is due to the partial failure of some of the principal crops on which the bulk of the labouring classes mainly depend. In Lohardaga the continued falling off is said to be principally due to the drain of previous years on the emigrating classes, and also to the growing distrust on the part of the people of recruiters and *arkatis* as a class. In Manbhum the increase is very large, and is due to the fact that Purulia being an important centre for recruiting coolies for the tea districts, emigrants from other districts are brought there for selection by garden agents and then sent to the labour districts, or forwarded to other recruiting centres, such as Raniganj, Calcutta, &c. The number of emigrants who were residents of the district was 1,254. In Singhbhum the figures only represent the number of coolies who pass through Chaibassa, those nearer the railway line and those recruited in Dhalbhum going direct to Purulia.

31. Besides the coolies recruited and registered under Act I of 1882, a large number of coolies was recruited under the free-labour system. The exact number of free emigrants from each district cannot be ascertained, as no record is kept, but from reports received from some of the agents stationed in the districts, it appears that 1,770 free emigrants were recruited from Hazaribagh, 884 from Lohardaga, 8,000 from Manbhum, and 502 from Singhbhum, against 1,185, 965, 9,889, and 1,025, respectively, in the previous year.

32. All the cooly-depôts and rest-houses in the districts were regularly inspected by the officers concerned, and proper steps taken to improve their sanitary condition. Proper arrangements for treatment of sick coolies and for the supply of food, clothing, &c., were made in all the depôts. The general health of the coolies was on the whole good all round the year. There were only a few cases of cholera in certain depôts in Manbhum.

33. In Hazaribagh four emigrants were prosecuted and convicted during the year, under section 162 of Act I of 1882, for desertion after registration. There were also two cases under section 342 and one each under sections 346, 363, and 365, Indian Penal Code. The cases under sections 363 and 346 resulted in the acquittal of the accused, the former on account of the persons said to have been kidnapped having been proved to have attained majority, and the latter for want of conclusive evidence against the accused. In this district a few complaints were made from time to time regarding the disappearance of members of families, but in most of them the missing persons could not be traced, while in the few cases in which they were traced, it was ascertained that they were adults and free agents.

34. In Lohardaga there were many complaints of unlawful and fraudulent recruitment, especially of women, but only one case ended in conviction, this being a case in which one Jagarnath Panda and his servant were decoyed into

a depôt and actually carried to Purulia against their will before they obtained a chance of escape. Many other enquiries were made, but all these are reported to be very tedious and unsatisfactory, having to be carried on by correspondence with officers in Assam and elsewhere, and being complicated by the fact that coolies improperly recruited are almost always registered under a false name.

Mr. Streatfeild writes:—

"It usually happens that by the time a cooly so recruited is traced, he or she has got accustomed to Assam, and has no wish to return to Chota Nagpur or to prosecute. On the other hand, a large number of complaints come from relatives of persons where recruitment has been perfectly regular, though it may be inconvenient to the emigrant's family."

In this district there was one case during the year of cancellation of contract under section 11A of Act I of 1882 as amended by Act VII of 1893 in the case of a girl named Jambhi.

35. In Manbhum there were altogether 112 cases in which emigrants and recruiters were the accused. Among these, 52 cases were against emigrants for committing offences under section 162 of Act I of 1882, and the remaining 60 cases for offences committed by recruiters under sections 341, 342, 363, &c., of the Indian Penal Code. Of the total number of 112 cases, 79 were tried during the year, 20 were disposed of without trial, and 13 cases were pending at the close of the year. In the cases tried, 22 emigrants and 21 recruiters were convicted, and 12 emigrants and 45 recruiters acquitted. In Singhbhum there were 22 cases of malpractices in connection with recruiting during the year.

* * * * *

VII—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

38. As might be expected, the generally deficient harvests of the past year have been attended by a corresponding rise in prices in all parts of the Division except Singhbhum, where the outturn of the crops was much better than in the rest of the Division. In Hazaribagh the price of common rice, the chief food staple for the people, in the last fortnight of March 1896 was only 14 seers and $13\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks per rupee, against 16 seers $10\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks and 15 seers, respectively, in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. Wheat was sold at 11 seers $5\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks per rupee, against 12 seers $5\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks in March 1895 and 13 seers in March 1894, and gram at 16 seers per rupee, against 16 seers $5\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks in March 1895 and 17 seers $5\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks in March 1894. Salt alone was sold at a cheaper rate, viz., at 9 seers $13\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks per rupee, against 9 seers $9\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks and $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, respectively, in the two previous years. In Lohardaga the price of common rice was only 14 seers per rupee, against $18\frac{1}{2}$ seers in 1894-95 and 17 seers in 1893-94. The prices of salt and wheat remained almost unchanged, while that of gram was slightly lower than in 1894-95, but higher than in 1893-94. Most of the wheat and gram consumed in the district is imported, and their prices, therefore, depend on outside circumstances. In Palamanu the prices of wheat, common rice, and gram during the last fortnight of March 1896 were higher than those in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year, these latter being higher, again, than those for the same period of 1893-94. The price of salt alone remained almost unchanged. In Manbhum the prices of wheat and common rice were much higher than in either of the two preceding years, the price of gram was slightly lower than that of 1894-95, while that of salt was slightly lower than that of the two preceding years. In Singhbhum wheat and common rice were cheaper than in either of the two preceding years, while the price of gram was the same as in 1894-95, but dearer than that in 1893-94. Salt was dearer than in either of the two preceding years.

39. The following statement gives the average prices of wheat, common rice, gram, and salt during the last fortnight of March of the past three years —

DISTRICT	1893-94				1904-05				1905-06			
	Wheat	Common rice	Gram	Salt	Wheat	Common rice	Gram	Salt	Wheat	Common rice	Gram	Salt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH
Hazaribagh	13 0	15 0	17 5½	9 8	12 5½	10 10½	16 5½	9 0½	11 5½	14 1½	16 0	9 13½
Lohardaga	11 0	17 0	14 0 to 15 0	9 0	11 0	18 8	12 0 to 11 0	9 0	11 8	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	9 0
Palamau	16 14	15 12	21 15	8 6½	15 3	13 3	18 9	8 7	12 15	14 10	10 14	8 7
Manbhum	13 0	15½ 0	15 0	10½ 0	12½ 0	21 ½	14 8	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	10 ½
Singhbhum	12 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	13 6	16 8	12 0	7 14

40. Wages of labour exhibit some fluctuations. In Palamau there has been a decline in wages of most kinds of labour in consequence of the importation of artisans by contractors. In Hazaribagh, in Chattra, the wages of common masons and coolies came down from 3½ annas and 3 annas to 3 annas and 2 annas respectively per diem, while common carpenters, boys, *gharamies*, superior blacksmiths, and common blacksmiths were not available at less than 3 annas, 1 anna, 3 annas, 5 annas, and 4 annas per diem, against 2½ annas, 9 pies, 2 annas, 4 annas, and 3 annas, respectively, in the preceding year. In Manbhum there has been a general rise in the wages of unskilled labour during the past five years, and ordinary coolies are said to be not available in many places for less than 3 annas per diem. This is chiefly due to the demand for labour in the newly opened coal mines and for the tea districts, the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Jharia extension line having facilitated transit to new fields of employment. It is also attributed in part to the excellence of the lac season, which rendered it unnecessary for many who would otherwise have to work to do so. In Singhbhum towards the close of the past year the commencement of work on the railway on the Sini-Howrah line sent the wages of day-labourers up from 2 annas to 4 annas per diem, and wages are still high near the railway at Monoharpur and Gailkera, where the supply of labour is short. In Lohardaga the wages of labour remained the same, as there was no abnormal demand for labour on account of any large public work or railway. On the whole the tendency seems to be towards a healthy increase in the wages of labour in those parts of the Division which are being opened out by railway or commercial industry.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

42. The principal industries of this Division are—

- (1) Collection of jungle products, viz., lac, catechu, saboi grass, and tussur cocoons.
- (2) Collection of hides.
- (3) Manufacture of shellac.
- (4) Cultivation and manufacture of tea.
- (5) Manufacture of tussur cloths, coarse cloths, and brass and bell-metal utensils and ornaments.
- (6) Coal and mica mining.

Lac, catechu, saboi grass, and tussur cocoons are abundant in the jungles, and are largely exported to other districts. Hides are also collected all over the Division, and are exported in large numbers without being thoroughly cured.

43. Lac factories exist only at Bundu in Lohardaga and at Jhalda, Ilu, Raghunathpur, Chas, Balarampur, Topchanchi, Jharra, Chandil, and Nusha in Manbhum.

(a) Manufactures

In Bundu there were 11 factories at work during the past year, against 10 in 1894-95. The quantity of shellac manufactured was 9,000 maunds, against 6,000 maunds in the previous year. The value of the manufactured article in 1895-96 was Rs. 1,40,080, against Rs. 1,32,000 in the previous year. In Manbhum there were altogether 42 factories at work in the places mentioned above, and the quantity of button and shellac manufactured in them was 18,362 maunds, against 6,926 maunds in 1894-95. The lac trade is a growing one, and the cultivation of the lac insect on suitable trees is extensively carried on by the raiyat, and is found to furnish a substantial addition to his ordinary resources. Disputes over the possession of lac-bearing trees are a frequent cause of complaint in the Criminal Courts, so profitable has the industry become, and a good lac season will generally furnish the raiyat with the money to pay his rent. The zamindar also derives a substantial revenue from this source by leasing out to the raiyat the trees on which the lac insect is cultivated.

44. The manufacture of indigo, which used to be carried on by Messrs. Robert Watson and Company in Barabhum and the Patkum Trading Company at Patkum, has been discontinued. Tea-plantations exist in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga. In the former district 6 gardens were at work during the past year, against 4 in 1894. The quantity of tea manufactured was 126,140 lbs., against only 76,795 lbs. in the preceding year. In Lohardaga out of 23 gardens 22 only have furnished returns, which show that the outturn during the past year was 1,110,312.5 lbs., against 222,047 lbs. in the previous year. The uneven rainfall of the year, heavy downpours followed by several days of bright sunshine, was very favourable for the development of the leaves and for plucking, but very fatal to the young seedlings transplanted for the filling up of gaps, so that on the whole the season was not an abnormally good one, the increased outturn being due rather to an improved system of pruning than to any increased fecundity of the bushes. The prospect of the tea industry in Chota Nagpur is not very hopeful. The climate is dry, and the soil is not sufficiently deep or rich, while the tea produced is not of a very superior quality. Tussur cloths are manufactured at Raghunathpur in Manbhum, but the quantity of the manufactured article is by no means large. There are only a few families of weavers who bring cocoons and tussur silk from Singhbhum and weave them into cloths. Brass and bell-metal utensils and ornaments used by the common people are manufactured at Chattra in Hazaribagh, at Lohardaga, Palkote, Ramjora, and Jaria in Lohardaga, and at Purulia in Manbhum. Soapstone plates and bowls are manufactured within the jurisdictions of the thana of Chandil and outpost of Ichagarh, and at Madondri in thana Nusha in Manbhum and in pargana Dhalbhum in Singhbhum. Some of the stone quarries in this last-named pargana are worked with shafts. Coarse cloths are manufactured by the village *Jolahas* in all parts of the Division. They are very strong and durable, and as such are preferred by the common people. Guns are manufactured at Katras and Jhalda in Manbhum, but their number is by no means large. At Jhalda swords and sword-sticks are turned out. These are exported to many places, both in and outside the district.

45. Coal-mining is a very important industry in the Division, and is confined chiefly to the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions of the Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts.

(b) Mines—

Coal mines.

In Giridih there are four collieries, three of which are worked by European Agencies and one by a native firm. The three collieries belonging to the East Indian Railway, the Bengal Coal Company, and the Raniganj Coal Association have been working since 1871, 1869, and 1876, respectively. The Oriental Coal Company started work in 1887. In the Gobindpur subdivision the number of collieries has largely increased, owing to the settlement of a large portion of the Jharra coal-fields. But the industry has latterly received a check, owing to the fall in the price of coal. This is said to be due partly to the inferior quality of the coal produced, partly to the unbusinesslike terms of the settlements made, and partly to the wasteful system of working.

Most of the concessions have been made in small areas, whence coal is extracted by quarrying. The quarry pits fill with water in the rains, and become unworkable, and in some cases the seams are spoiled for future working by percolation of the water thus let in; coal-pits also exist in the Sadar subdivision of Hazaribagh in the basin of the Damodar, principally at Ramgarh, Mandu, and along the banks of the Bokaro river. These are only superficially worked, and the coal dug out of them are used only for brick-burning and such like purposes. Some of this coal finds its way to the Lohardaga district.

46. The following table compares the output in tons and the number of workpeople employed in the coal mines of Giridih and Gobindpur during the past three years:—

	Output in—			Average number of work-people employed in—		
	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Giridih	Tons 562,037	Tons 671,363	Tons 693,549	7,613	8,263	9,510
Gobindpur	65,226	128,186	1,281,294	2,207	4,822	13,246

In the Gobindpur subdivision the output in 1895 has been nearly ten times that of 1894. During a portion of the past year, Dr. Walter Suise was employed in experimenting at Kajaru in Palamau on behalf of the East Indian Railway Company, and is expected shortly to submit a report on the coal-fields there. A diamond drill was received by him at the close of the year, but it did not work during the year.

47. This industry is confined to the Hazaribagh district, and is gradually gaining in importance. Most of these mines are situate in the Koderma Government reserved forests, and the rest are scattered over portions of Galis Gawan, Domchanch, Khosmi, Mushnudih Byria, Dorunda and Satgawan. The mica mines in the Government estates and in the Dorunda and Satgawan estates, which are under Government management, have been let out in accordance with the rules framed by the Government. The greater number of the mines situated in private estates are worked by Messrs. Christion and Company. During the past year in the Government estates, 25 new mines were leased out on an aggregate annual rental of Rs. 885. The total current demand of rent of the Government mines amounted to Rs. 11,001 the whole of which, with the exception of Rs. 140-8, was realised during the year. The total output of all mica mines worked in the district is reported to be 8,019 maunds, against 4,849 maunds, in the previous year, and the total number of workmen employed in the mines 5,409, against 3,718 in 1894.

48. In Lohardaga at Rugudih, mentioned in paragraph 57 of last year's report, gold was found in ferruginous decomposed rocks at a depth of 20 feet. The ore yielded about a pennyweight of gold to a ton of ore, and hopes were at one time entertained that at a greater depth better results would be obtained. A shaft was accordingly sunk to a depth of 40 feet, but it was found that the ore in the lower strata was not as rich in gold as at the higher level. The Rugudih Syndicate have since transferred their works to Gutuhatu, where visible gold was found in December last in a quartz reef. In February a Director and an expert visited Gutuhatu, and it has now been decided by the Syndicate that before commencing mining works on the reef, a tunnel should be driven at dead level with the valley to meet a shaft sunk from the top of the hill. These works are now reported to be in progress, and it is believed that if no obstacles intervene, they will be completed in three months' time. Sanguine hopes are entertained that this reef will repay working. At Thurumba prospecting works have been carried on for upwards of two years, and trial pits and shafts have been sunk and tunnels driven in various localities, but up to this time no hopeful results have been obtained.

In Singhbhum the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Syndicate were at work at Samij for some months of the year, but the works have been abandoned since December 1895. During the past year a mining concession was granted to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company in the Porahat-estate, but they appear to have yet done nothing beyond making a superficial inspection.

Stone lime is raised in Manbhum near the Ramkanali Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is said to be made use of locally, and also exported to other places. No statistics are available. There are now no copper or tin mines at work in any part of the Division.

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XXIII—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

124. The branch line to Patlabani *via* Laikdi and Chanch near Barakar, referred to in paragraph 115 of the previous report, was nearly completed and opened up to Chanch. There were no other new constructions during the year excepting the siding line from a point a little to the west of the Dhanbad Station and a short branch line to the mines in and near Kusunda. The construction of the Simi extension has been commenced in the latter part of the year.

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XXVII—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS

152. As regards the dispensary at Ranchi, Mr. Streatfeild reports that the difficulty here as elsewhere is the dearth of subscriptions to the support of the dispensary, and that its upkeep is a serious drain on the resources of the Municipality. The retention of the Assistant Surgeon, who is now in charge of the Dispensary, has been sanctioned by my predecessor, on condition that at least Rs. 900 per annum is raised by private subscriptions. The collection of subscriptions has been undertaken by the Civil Surgeon of the station, and an improvement will no doubt be effected, but it is doubtful whether the sum named will be reached. The Deputy Commissioner is therefore of opinion that, in view of the considerable amount of Government work done by the Assistant Surgeon, and also of the fact that Government owns a considerable part of the town, viz., the village of Konka, the contribution of Government to the funds of the institution might reasonably be increased. The outstanding subscriptions due to the Lohardaga Dispensary are still heavy, but a large portion of them is reported to be irrecoverable, and must be written off the accounts. The financial condition of the Barabazar Dispensary in Manbhum much improved during the year, as there was a surplus cash balance of Rs. 200 at the close of the year after paying up all working expenses.

152 (a). The Lohardaga Leper Asylum is managed by the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission. There were 21 patients, 6 of whom were new admissions. One patient died of pneumonia, and the others were in good health throughout the year. There are two other houses in connection with this Asylum—one for incurables and the other for the untainted children of lepers or syphilitic parents. The cost of maintaining the Leper Asylum and children's home, which was met by the Society of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East at Dublin, amounted to Rs. 1,640. The cost of maintaining the Asylum for other incurables and the Ranchi Mission Dispensary, which was defrayed by the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission, amounted to Rs. 2,000. The Purulia Leper Asylum, which is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Uffman, of the Lutheran Mission, is reported to be in a flourishing condition. Several new houses on the original premises have been completed, and a substantial pukka building erected not far off for the healthy children of some of the inmates.

153 In Hazaribagh the Zanana Hospital in connection with the Lady Dufferin Association, which was opened towards the end of 1894, was brought into working order during

the year, and has afforded much outdoor relief to the classes for which it is intended. No indoor patients have yet been admitted. The hospital is under the charge of a qualified lady-doctor, and 1,273 out-patients, on a daily average attendance of 16·58, were treated during the year. The construction of a zanana hospital at Ranchi on the standard plan approved by the Government was taken in hand and finished with a small bungalow for the accommodation of a lady-doctor at a total cost of Rs. 4,185. The hospital has not yet been opened to the public for want of funds. As in previous years, the Committee here entertained the services of a trained midwife and nurse on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 30 and house-rent at Rs. 3 per mensem. She was also allowed half the fees earned by her. During the past year the midwife attended 29 cases, out of which 17 were cases of accouchment and 12 cases of sick nursing. Of the former, one was a transverse case. The midwife discharged her duties satisfactorily. The institution at Daltonganj is still regarded by the general public with apathy. The present midwife, Maasi Jayi, attended during the year 9 confinements, against 14 in the preceding year. The Civil Medical Officer of Palamau reports that she does not know much about her work, but carries out his orders properly, and to that extent acquits herself tolerably well.

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XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC FEELING

174. Colonel Garbutt, the late Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, has left the following note in regard to the state of public feeling—

(i) State of public feeling

“Except in places like Giridih, Hazaribagh, and Chattra, where there are always a number of educated men who take in newspapers and keep themselves acquainted with current topics, &c., there is no public opinion in this district as we understand it. The inhabitants of the rural tracts, the bulk of the population of the district, care nothing for matters occurring beyond the narrow limits of their villages and the immediate neighbourhood. Outside events find but a faint echo in these remote and jungle-surrounded tracts. General interest is only excited and attention awakened when something occurs affecting the people themselves. Nothing of the sort occurred during the year under report. The discontent which existed last year in the Government estates in connection with the village forests being proclaimed protected has died out, as the rules on the subject of supplying villages with timber, &c., for domestic purposes have been framed in a most liberal spirit, and the villagers have no doubt come to recognize that the forests have really been protected in their own interests. The discontent among the Sonthals in connection with pachwai-brewing has also died out, as the privilege of brewing pachwai for home consumption has been conceded them. There has been no revival of the cow-protection movement, and all interest in the matter seems to be dying out. Efforts are occasionally made here and there to collect subscriptions to keep up the movement, but with very poor success.”

175. In Lohardaga there was nothing calling for special notice, beyond the excitement connected with Birsu Bhagwan, which has been fully dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Grunley in his tour account. There is still in the district a good deal of fermentation among the Mundas, and there are at the present moment rumours of a new Bhagwan, but nothing definite is said to have occurred calling for remark. The relations of landlords and tenants in the district continued unsatisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Streatfield, says—

“The relations are not likely to improve until all claims to feudal services are finally converted into cash rents. This is one of those matters on which there is much to be said on both sides. The zamindars justly say that cash rents in this district are very low, and contend that they were fixed when services really constituted by far the most important part of the raiyat's obligations. On the other hand, when landlords exact services with no regard to moderation or fairness, perhaps taking raiyats from their villages for weeks at a time, it is inevitable that the raiyats should rebel against the old order of things and, as a necessary consequence, attempt to rid themselves of service obligations altogether.”

In the districts of Palamau and Singhbhum the state of public feeling is said to have been satisfactory throughout the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum does not say anything on the subject. Two very important settlements of Government estates—one in the Kolhan, in the district of Singhbhum, and another in Palamau—have been in progress during the year. The raiyats on both these large estates have exhibited a very strong interest in these settlements and the different questions that have arisen in connection with them, but so far the work has progressed without any friction.

176. The only paper published in this Division is the *Gharbandhu*, printed by the German Lutheran Mission at Ranchi. It is a religious paper, having for its aim the religious and moral instruction of the Christian converts belonging to the Mission.

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XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS

181. The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley again writes:—

"Now that I am taking leave of a Division whose affairs I have administered for the last seven years, and a people whose interests I have watched over with much solicitude during the same period, it may not be inappropriate to take a retrospect of the principal measures I have been called upon to deal with during my tenure of office. Compared with the rest of Bengal, as I once wrote, Chota Nagpur occupies a unique position. The circumstances which differentiate it from other parts of the Lower Provinces are its comparative inaccessibility, its vast extent, comprising as it does, with the political and tributary states, an area of 45,000 square miles, its climate, its wild and picturesque scenery, its mineral wealth, its beautiful forests, the peculiar nature of its land tenures, and in many parts its primitive inhabitants, with their curious history and traditions. This brief reference to the country, its people, and products supplies an index to many interesting and difficult problems which have from time to time presented themselves for solution. Primitive people are by nature singularly tenacious of purpose and cling to old traditions, and this feeling among the Kols led up to the agrarian agitation of 1889, when they made an effort to free themselves from the yoke of middlemen, the thralldom of *bethbegari*, and other unpleasant incidents connected with the cultivation of land. This was the first important event of my administration, and the outcome of measures taken to suppress the disturbance and to ascertain its causes was the preparation of a Bill for the commutation of predial services in Chota Nagpur. An account of the mineral wealth of the country is given in the memoirs of the Geological Survey, but its potentialities had not attracted much attention from the commercial world until 1890, when the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway through a distant corner of Chota Nagpur brought them prominently into notice, and caused a rush of applications for prospecting and mining concessions, chiefly in respect of gold, copper, and iron. This introduced me to an entirely novel sphere of work, and enlarged my vocabulary by sundry geological terms and expressions, the true import of which, I fear, was not always understood by those improvised mining experts from whose tongue they fell so glibly. To 'ring out the false, ring in the true,' to distinguish between the honest prospector and the plausible land-grabber was a task of considerable delicacy. The determination of rates of royalty, the fixing of the amounts of *salam*, as well as the terms of leases, the consideration of conditions, safeguarding the interests of both parties to the concession, and the preparation of the leases themselves were details requiring much thought and attention, if not the skill of an expert, to deal with them properly. Another result of the railway was to render accessible large tracts of forests to timber contractors, whose sole object was to clear away all saleable trees, regardless of future needs, but this reckless denudation could not be permitted, and it became necessary in forest leases to restrict cutting to trees of a particular girth. This measure was followed by the rules for protected forests, which also had for their object the prevention of the wanton destruction of valuable trees on Government lands. These timber transactions enhanced the value of forest lands and produced a crop of boundary disputes in uninhabited jungly tracts, the settlement of which, in the absence of accurate maps, and with uncertain landmarks, was a most difficult operation. Disputes of this nature are likely to increase as the country gets opened out. Among other administrative measures which have engaged attention, the following may be mentioned — the determination of the status of the Palamu jagirdars, the commutation of ghatwali tenures, and the management of ghatwali jungles in Manbhum, the improvement of the rural police, the amalgamation of the process-serving establishment, the development of the mica industry in Hazaribagh, the revenue from which has received a substantial increase in recent years, and the formation of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifle Corps. In 1890 I made an enquiry into the system of cooly-recruitment for labour in tea-gardens, and submitted an exhaustive report on the subject, in which the abuses connected with that system were fully exposed. I suggested a number of remedies for these abuses, the most important of which was registration in the district of recruitment, enabling each person to declare his wish to emigrate before some constituted authority. The carrying out of these proposals has been long delayed, though with the appointment of the Labour Enquiry Commission I no longer despair of seeing them brought into operation, as the only sound method of preventing malpractices, and at the same time of cheapening the cost of recruitment. Two important settlements are now being carried out, viz, that of the Palamu Government estate in the district of Palamu and that of the Kolhan in Singhbhum. Owing to the peculiar nature of the tenures, the mode of survey and details of settlement in each case required careful pre-arrangement. These have all been discussed and determined in consultation with Government, and the settlement work is now in progress. The settlement of Kotalpal and Mahta in the Manbhum district, though of minor importance, also required careful attention. The restoration of Porahat to Kumar Narpat Singh,

the son of the ex-Raja or Chief, has been a troublesome but interesting subject of correspondence for some time, going back to the mutiny of 1857, but it has been finally accomplished, and one of my last official acts was to deliver to the Kumar the *sanad* bestowing on him this property with a samindari title. This enumeration of some of the chief events of my administration will not be complete without a reference to the long miles of road connecting Ranchi with Purulia and Chhalbassa. Both these roads have been completed, the former being bridged throughout and the latter at all difficult places. The Hazaribagh-Ranchi Road has also been re-aligned, and the roads in the Palamau district have been extended and improved. But the construction of these roads is not sufficient for the proper development of the industrial resources of the country. The great need is a liberal extension of the railway system. The Bengal-Nagpur line only serves a very limited portion of Chota Nagpur. It has attracted attention to the mineral wealth of the country and has encouraged a trade in timber, but this trade will die out as soon as the forests near the line are exhausted. The line traverses a very small corner of Chota Nagpur, and is of comparatively little use to the more distant places. The cultivated lands on the plateaus of Lohardaga and Hazaribagh do not come within its sphere, while the extensive coal-fields of Karanpura, Aurunga, Hutur, and Daltonganj are entirely neglected. Chota Nagpur does not begin at Asansol and end at Chakradharpur, as was once seriously propounded to me by one who ought to have known better. It is a vast territory, stretching from the Damoodar near Asansol on the east and extending to the Central Provinces and the Rewah State beyond Allahabad on the west, and from the confines of Orissa on the south to the districts of Mirzapur, Shahabad, and Gaya on the north. It consists, as I have said elsewhere, of an ascending series of plateaus rising in successive terraces from 800 to over 3,500 feet, and separated from each other by ranges of hills or mountains, which serve as a natural barrier or defence. These terraces are undulating, and in some parts extremely fertile and well-cultivated, while the surrounding hills are covered with dense forests abounding in *sal* and other valuable timber; the whole appearance of the country in its varied aspects of hills, plains, and valleys making a beautiful picture, especially the waterfalls in the Lohardaga district, the Chandwa ghat in Palamau, the Saranda forests in Singhbhum, and the high table-lands in the distant Native States of Jashpur and Sirguja. The cultivated lands yield rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, Indian-corn, and other cereals, while, besides timber, the miscellaneous forest products possessing a merchantable value are lac, tussur cocoons, catechu, resin, myrabolams, bee's-wax, and fibre grasses convertible into rope or paper. There is also a large export trade in hides and horns. The minerals consist of coal, which is distributed over an area of 6,000 square miles, iron, which is found in several districts, traces of gold and silver, copper, lead, mica, manganese, soap-stone, lime-stone, and China clay. Whether the opening up of this fine country with its immense possibilities is to be consigned to the waters of oblivion, or is to be brought immediately within the sphere of political and commercial enterprise by the extension of the railway system of communication, is a problem which I leave for the consideration of Government, the capitalist, and the mercantile community."

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS

Darjeeling, the 2nd November 1896.

R SOLUTION—No. 563T—G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1895-96.

The report is submitted by Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., and was delayed by the late receipt of the District reports. Mr. G. Toynbee held charge of the Division throughout the year. There were changes of District Officers in all the districts except Malda, of which Mr. J. C. Price held charge the whole year; there were also changes of charge in 6 out of the 13 subdivisions.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Collectors of Purnea and Malda accomplished the prescribed amount of touring. Mr. Price's tours in Malda were particularly complete and useful. The tours of the Commissioner and of the District Officers of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and the Sonthal Parganas each fell short of the standard by some days. All the Subdivisional Officers spent the prescribed periods or more in camp, except the Deputy Magistrate of Araria, who obtained permission to shorten his tour, as he had been in charge of that Subdivision for nearly six years and knows it thoroughly. All the prescribed inspections were made, except that three of the subdivisional offices in the Sonthal Parganas were inspected only once by the Deputy Commissioner.

3. *Weather and Crops: Material Condition of the People: Public Health.*—The average rainfall of the Division was 43·17 inches, or 15·41 inches less than the mean of the last ten years. The crops generally gave only a moderate outturn, but the *bhados* crops were fair; they were best in the district of Purnea, where early paddy, jute, and indigo did very well. On the whole, prices were much the same as in the previous year, nor were the wages of labour appreciably higher, though they have a gradual tendency to rise, except apparently in Monghyr. With the people generally the year was one of prosperity. The condition of the labouring classes in the Sonthal Parganas appears to be improving steadily with the increase of the demand for labour both within and without the district. Emigration to Assam is becoming more popular there, even amongst the Paharia tribes; and plenty of work is to be found on the railways and in neighbouring quarries and coal mines throughout the Division.

The year appears to have been a comparatively healthy one; but the statistics upon which birth and death rates are calculated are admittedly defective, though registration is believed to be advancing. In Purnea and Malda there were as usual numerous deaths directly or indirectly due to malarial fever. Cholera visited Bhagalpur with some severity.

4. *Manufactures and Mines. Trade and Commerce.*—Poppy is grown in Monghyr, where the last season was a good one, the outturn amounting to 2,815 maunds. Indigo is grown and manufactured in all the districts of the Division, and in respect of this crop also the season was good except in Bhagalpur, where the value of the outturn was only half that of the previous year. The silk factories in Malda produced 31,587 lbs. of silk, as against 41,810 lbs. in 1894-95. The only important coal mine in the Sonthal Parganas was worked out and closed in December last.

The imports of food-grains of all kinds amounted to only 1,33,318 maunds; the exports of these stuffs were very large, the total being as much as 58,09,482 maunds, namely, wheat 8,22,267 maunds, gram and pulses 16,75,914 maunds, husked rice 17,97,209 maunds, paddy 3,92,839 maunds, and other food-grains 11,21,253 maunds. 18,18,245 maunds of food-grains were exported by rail to the districts of Daibhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saran. Nearly 11,72,540 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by rail, and over 14,38,204 maunds to Calcutta by rail and country boat.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits disposed of in the Division rose by 903 cases to 51,799. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over

two days to the total number examined fell from 13·6 to 11·2; the best results in this respect were obtained in the Sonthal Parganas, where the ratio was 1·5. Of the witnesses examined by Munsifs in that district, only 1·3 per cent. were detained more than two days. This year separate figures have not been given for rent-suits in the Sonthal Parganas.

6. *Crime: Police: Criminal Justice.*—Twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-five cognizable cases were reported against 13,342 cases in the previous year; and the non-cognizable cases reported were 12,908 as against 12,713 in 1894. The percentage of cases declared intentionally false rose from 4·7 per cent. to 5·4 per cent. The percentage of these cases in which prosecutions were instituted decreased, by how much is not stated; but it is clear that more attention should be given to the necessity of prosecution and of awarding compensation in these cases throughout the Division, and especially in the Bhagalpur district. Enquiry was refused in an excessive proportion of the house-breaking cases reported.

Ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven cases were tried by Stipendiary Magistrates during the year, or 1,242 less than in 1894. The number of witnesses examined decreased by 3,099 to 44,048, but the percentage detained more than two days rose from 3·5 to 5·3 for the whole Division, while in Malda it was as high as 9 per cent. and in Monghyr 8·1. These facts seriously reflect upon the working of the criminal courts of these districts.

Again, 5·5 per cent. of police cases were remanded six times or more, against 4·2 per cent. in 1894. More than half of the cases were, however, disposed of in two hearings, and more than one-third on the first day.

The Honorary Magistrates and Benchers disposed of 3,824 cases, 385 more than in the previous year; except in Monghyr and Bhagalpur the witnesses examined before them were promptly discharged. In the first named district, however, as many as 1·3 per cent. of the witnesses were detained for two days or more. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates was generally good.

The cases disposed of in Sessions Courts numbered 125, in 72·0 per cent. of these cases convictions were obtained. This result is satisfactory; but the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas remarks that some unnecessary commitments were made to him in his capacity of Sessions Judge. The Commissioner agrees with him and points out that the Deputy Commissioner has power to control the commitments made.

Rupees 86,264 were imposed in fines during the year, and there was a balance of Rs. 39,635 from the previous year. Of the total demand Rs. 78,916 were collected, and Rs. 20,558-13-7 were written off. The outstanding balance is now Rs. 26,691, less by one-third than that of the preceding year.

The working of the police is reported to have been, on the whole, satisfactory. As regards the rural police, considerable progress was made in introducing the provisions of Act VI of 1870; in Bhagalpur and Purnea there are now only a very few of the old Regulation *chaufidars* left. Care has been taken to reward *chaufidars* for good service wherever possible.

7. *Land and Land Revenue.*—The total current demand of land revenue is Rs. 33,71,024; the decrease of Rs. 3,993 since the previous year is mainly due to dilution in Government estates. Rupees 32,90,611 or 97·6 per cent. of the current demand were collected. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 74,451, of which sum Rs. 67,294 were collected. The following table shows the percentages of current collections on the current demand attained in each district and the standard percentages:—

	In permanently-settled estates	In temporarily-settled estates	In estates under direct management.
Standard percentage	99	95	90
Percentage attained in districts—			
Monghyr	99 38	98 47	63 91
Bhagalpur	98 58	85 42	83 05
Purnea	97 57	92 92	55 5
Malda	99 86	99 65	76 18
Sonthal Parganas	99 99	98 88	96 91

In Bhagalpur and Purnea the prescribed standard was not attained in respect of any class of estates, and no district, except the Sonthal Parganas, reached the standard of collections in Government estates. The collections in the Sonthal Parganas were throughout excellent. In Purnea by far the greater part of the outstanding balance on account of permanently-settled estates is due from one defaulter whose estate is to be sold. In Bhagalpur the falling off in collections from estates in class III is said to be nominal rather than real, the tauzi ledger being incorrect. This matter should be thoroughly investigated. The short collection in Government estates in Monghyr is attributed to the destruction of crops by floods. On the whole the collection of rent in Government estates was nowhere satisfactory except in the Sonthal Parganas.

The total current demand of Road and Public Works Cesses was Rs. 9,30,677; of this sum Rs. 7,88,636 were collected. Nearly 10 per cent. of the whole number of estates in the Division (14,650) fell into arrears, but only 97 estates were actually sold.

A new forest division was created during the year for the purpose of managing the protected forests in the Sonthal Parganas.

8. *Wards' Estates.*—There were 7 estates under the charge of the Court of Wards as in the previous year, and no attached estates; the chief Ward's estate is that of Khagra in Purnea. The total demand was Rs. 6,01,343, of which Rs. 4,17,398 or 69·41 per cent. were collected. The total outstanding balance amounts to Rs. 1,57,011; of this sum Rs. 1,23,881 are due to the Khagra Estate, which has not yet had time to recover from the effects of its former proprietor's unsystematic management. Rupees 10,876 were spent on improvements of all descriptions.

9. *Excise: Stamps: Income-Tax.*—The excise revenue rose by Rs. 68,150 to Rs. 14,70,894, an increase of nearly five per cent., mainly under the heads of Country-spirit and Ganja. The incidence per head of population was 2 annas and 9 pies per head against 2 annas and 7 pies in the previous year. The total stamp revenue of the Division was Rs. 11,48,339, less by Rs. 10,486 than in the previous year; 539 persons were convicted of breaches of the stamp law. Eleven thousand three hundred and sixty-two persons are assessed to income-tax. The total proceeds of the tax amounted to Rs. 2,59,949, or 97·9 per cent. of the gross demand.

10. *Education.*—There are now 5,326 schools in the Division, 247 more than in the previous year; there are 7,373 more pupils at school, bringing the total up to 106,940. Still the proportion of the number of pupils to the whole estimated number of boys of a school-going age in the Division is very low, being only 14·7 against 46·1 per cent. in the Chittagong and 31·1 per cent. in the Presidency Division. Primary schools number 3,763. The number of pupils of aboriginal races is increasing steadily though slowly. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils at school, the percentage of such pupils to all pupils being 22·2, while the Muhammadan male population forms only 19·71 per cent. of the whole male population. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 4,16,112, exclusive of inspection charges, scholarships and miscellaneous charges.

11. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There are 37 public and private dispensaries in the Division; at those institutions for which statistics are available 179,477 patients were treated. There are also two leper asylums. The large district of Purnea, nearly 5,000 square miles in extent, where education is also extremely backward, has only three dispensaries.

12. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—There are ten Municipalities in the Division; that at Jamui was abolished in the previous year. The Commissioner has suggested the formation of a Union Committee at this place as well as at Kishanganj, where the Municipality now includes rural areas unsuited to this form of self-government. The accounts of the Bhagalpur Municipality are reported to be in a confused state. Little is said as regards improvements in sanitation; but Municipalities appear on the whole to have worked without friction. So indeed did the District Boards, if the incidents connected with the election of a member to the Legislative Council be left out of account. These bodies kept the existing roads in fair repair as far as their funds allowed, but were not able to undertake much new work.

13. *The number of Muhammadans employed by Government* now bears a greater proportion to the whole number of officers than does the number of Muhammadans in the Division to the whole population. Of a total number of 789 ministerial officers employed, 164 or 20·78 per cent. are Muhammadans, while the total Muhammadan population forms 19·78 per cent. of the whole population.

14. *Social and Political Institutions.*—There are nine social and political societies, clubs or committees in the Division, seven of which are in the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr. Some of these Societies support widows and orphans; and the Muhammadan Association at Bhagalpur keeps up a school.

15. *The conduct of Zamindars* is reported with a few exceptions to have been generally peaceful and loyal.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Mr. Toynbee for his careful administration of the Division and Mr. Oldham for his clear and concise report, from which extracts are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division
for the year 1895-96.*

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. Mr. Toynbee left the following note on the weather and crops:—

"The main feature of the year's weather was the unusual drought which prevailed during the latter part of the year. From 1st October to 31st March hardly a drop of rain fell. What would have been an unusually fine rice crop was, where no means of irrigation exist, almost entirely spoiled for the want of one or two heavy showers in October. The rabi crop was similarly affected. Though to outward appearance a fair crop, the ears of wheat, &c., did not fill, and the outturn was considerably below the average. Owing to the good harvests of preceding years no distress was occasioned by the partial failure of crops above alluded to beyond that generally occasioned by want of water and grazing. The southern parts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts and those parts of the Sonthal Parganas which border thereon were the tracts chiefly affected. In both of these railway surveys are now in progress, and if any pinch is felt during the coming year, there will be no difficulty in finding plenty of work for those who require it. A great deal depends on the outturn of the bhadoi, and the tracts most affected will require careful watching until the outturn of the next rice crop is known."

22. The statement given last year is subjoined:—

DISTRICT.	RAINFALL.		OUTTURN OF CROPS TAKING 16 ANNAS AS THE AVERAGE OUTTURN.			REMARKS.
	Average of 10 years	In 1895-96.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monghyr ...	49.48	33.64	12½	7½	11½	The figures in column 2 are taken from the Bengal Administration Reports. Those in column 3 are from the District Annual Administration Report. Those in columns 4 to 6 are taken from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's final reports.
Bhagalpur .	53.35	44.86	14½	11½	10	
Purnea ...	72.57	64.82	16	12	12½	
Malda ...	58.04	33.72	12	12	14	
Sonthal Parganas	59.48	38.82	13½	10	10	
Divisional average	58.58	43.17	13½	10½	11½	

23. Any special circumstances in each district noticed by the District Officers are detailed below:—

In the district of Monghyr, the unirrigated rice, wheat and several of the rabi crops gave a poor outturn. Janera, maize and mustard seed, on the other hand, were good crops, and paddy lands having dried early, pulses were extensively cultivated.

In the district of Bhagalpur the distribution of rain throughout most of the district was fairly level and the bhadoi crops were good.

In the district of Purnea the rainfall in the beginning of the year was fairly distributed, and good bhadoi and jute crops were gathered in the Sadar and Araria subdivisions. The Collector writes:—

"Bhadoi paddy is very extensively grown in Purnea as being the safest and surest of all crops. The area under this crop is yearly increasing."

The cultivation of the other bhadoi grain crops is limited. Taking each crop separately, the winter rice which is the most important crop of the district

was only a 12-anna crop; the rabi, mustard seed and other oil seeds were below the average; tobacco and sugarcane were 14-anna crops, jute was a 15-anna crop, but indigo, owing to favourable weather, was a bumper crop.

The average rainfall of the district of Malda was 33·72 against 60·42. Not only was the rainfall scanty; but the rainy season was limited. But the Collector adds:—

“The year on the whole was seasonable in spite of unusually protracted drought. The general health of the people was fairly good, and no disease appeared in an epidemic form.”

The season was favourable for the bhadoi crops, which yielded a fairly good outturn. The outturn of kalai, wheat, barley, peas and mustard seed was, owing to the drought, reduced to 10 annas in places; to 8 annas in others. Mulberry, indigo and jute gave a fair outturn. The Collector has noticed two peculiar phenomena in connection with the season. The rivers did not rise sufficiently to inundate the country and fertilise the soil, and the local storms called “nor-westers” were conspicuous by their absence. The average rainfall of the Southal Paiganas was 38·82, which is not much more than half the normal quantity. Fortunately one important crop, Indian-corn, was a bumper one everywhere. Bajra was also good, but the winter rice all round was under 10 annas, and both the rabi crops and the bhadoi crops (except Indian-corn) were defective. These reports received after Mr. Toynbee wrote his note show that, however bad the season was, it was not disastrous.

It is worth mentioning that both in my last division and here I have been unable to dispense with the district and subdivisional crop and weather reports which Sir George Campbell instituted in 1872, and which, except for selected centres, were done away with in 1894. Some of the District Officers have found themselves in the same position.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

35. The opinions of the District Officers are given. The Collector of Monghyr begins his report on the material condition of the people in his district during the past year by saying that on the whole their condition was better than in the preceding year. The people of the Jamui subdivision, where there are no *deara* lands, were, however, less fortunate than their brethren in the other two subdivisions. Mr. Marriott pities the middle classes, who, having acquired a smattering of education, have forsaken the calling of their forefathers and imbibed a hankering for Government service, and have thus made themselves miserable. The condition of the artizan classes remained almost unchanged. Their wages appear even to have fallen.

36. The Collector of Bhagalpur reports that the material condition of the people in his district has undergone but little change in the past year. In spite of the early cessation of the rains and the almost entire absence of rain from October to April, the people, as a whole, he says, have felt no change in their ordinary circumstances. Stocks from previous years were plentiful, and prices did not rise.

37. The Collector of Purnea, Mr. Bernard, writes that with the people of his district the year was one of prosperity. The agriculturists were well off. The supply of land is in excess of the requirements, and in most villages the extent of cultivation depends only upon the capital and industry of the husbandman. Poor labourers can usually obtain employment with ease. On the contrary the difficulty in this district is to find labour. The people of a few villages in the Sadar subdivision suffered from floods, and small advances were made to them to buy seed in February and March. The greater portion of those, however, who had applied for help were found to be well off and really able to help themselves. The common people of the Kishanganj subdivision are generally well off though not given to luxury in any shape save indulgence in litigation. Their litigious habits are said to swallow many a man's savings, and this single subdivisional area mainly supports the Purnea Bar.

38. With the help of the good harvests of bhadoi and winter rice crops during the preceding two years, and the yield of the bhadoi paddy during the year under report, the people of the district of Malda, after meeting their own wants, were able to export large quantities of grain. The growers of mulberry and the rearers of silkworms made moderately good profits, and thus the effect of the partial failure of winter rice and rabi crops was not much felt. On the whole the condition of the agricultural classes was prosperous. The prices of food-grains ruled high in the latter part of the year owing to prolonged drought though not so high as in the preceding years.

39. The labouring classes in the Sonthal Parganas have now, both owing to the local demand of railways, quarries, coal mines and other large employers of labour and to the demand for the tea gardens, a good market value, so that to keep a man at home, the local employer must treat his labourer well. The chief evil of this outside demand is that bread-winners are sometimes induced to desert their families which suffer want. Such cases of desertion are now constantly come across. The other noteworthy observations made by Mr. Carstairs are given in his own words:—

“The everlasting game between the money-lenders and the raiyats continues. Mr. Smith (Pakour) says raiyats often borrow, even when they have money by them, out of old habits or to put burglars off the scent, or to avoid their neighbours' envy.

“The most remarkable movement this year was, I think, the sudden growth of popularity among the central Paharias of emigration to Assam. Those who starved and stole at home are now many of them giving good service in the tea gardens. Other Paharias are getting good work in connection with *sabai* grass, so that our most wretched class are now looking up.”

VI—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

40. The number of emigrants registered in the district of Monghyr is gradually decreasing. There was no recruitment through the agency of female recruiters. A criminal case of the ordinary kind of combined decoy and restraint was brought in the Jamui subdivision, in which two of the accused persons were convicted by the Subdivisional Magistrate under section ³⁴¹/₅₄₄ of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and another accused person was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 50. There are two places for accommodation of sardari emigrants and four depôts for the accommodation of free emigrants in this district, but the whole business is on the decline.

41. On the whole there is but little emigration from the district of Bhagalpur. There were four depôts for the accommodation of emigrants for tea gardens in Assam.

42. There is no regular emigration from the districts of Purnea and Malda. From Purnea people go to Calcutta, Assam, Rangoon and other places to work as grooms, shoeing smiths, &c. The people of Malda do not go to seek work elsewhere, but, as further east, labourers annually visit that district and find employment in road making and similar work.

43. The following extracts are taken from the Deputy Commissioner's report on this head in the Sonthal Parganas:—

“The vexed question of emigration to Assam may be dismissed with a few remarks this year, as the matter has been thoroughly investigated by the Labour Commission, whose report is now being awaited with great interest. The number of emigrants for Assam registered under the Act during the year was 151 labourers and 118 dependants. They were registered only at Dumka and Deoghar. The emigration to Assam that now takes place is almost entirely what is called ‘free,’ that is conducted by unsupervised agents or sardari.

“Mr. Adlam for the Sonthal emigration scheme sent up for the gardens employing him 1,553 labourers and 100 dependants during the year.

Mr. Smally for Messrs. Barry and Company works on the same principle as Mr. Adlam, but I have not thought it right, pending the result of the report of the Labour Commission, to give his work recognition, being strongly convinced of the evil of competition. He registers his contracts, which are not under the Act, at the Registration office. Cases of other ‘free recruiters’ registering similar short contracts have been noticed, but it is somewhat difficult under the present rules to ascertain whether they are duly carried out or not.

"There were 43 criminal cases connected with emigration, chiefly under section 363 (Kidnapping) and section 417 (Cheating). The usual difficulty was found in getting emigrants who were parties in such cases back from Assam.

"The business of the arkatis seems to have fallen off. The number of coolies recruited for Government service in Chittagong was 17 sardars and 441 coolies. The work of recruiting and despatching them was entrusted by Mr. Bernard to Mr. Adam, who has given satisfaction by the manner in which he did it. The service on his part was gratuitous, only actual expenses out of pocket being paid for.

"There is a good deal of temporary emigration to the coal-fields from the south-west and the north of the Ganges and the Duars on the north and east of the district. No figures are kept."

"44. Up to 1883 there was none of this emigration from the Sonthal Parganas. In 1880 it was impossible to get a single transport cooly thence for the Naga expedition of that year. In 1891 the terms for the coolies for Chittagong were Rs. 12 and rations and full clothing. In the course of four years they came down to Rs. 7, rations, and a blanket. What kept the people so stationary up to 1883 was no doubt the benefit and credit and the actual money in pocket given to them by Sir George Campbell's settlements which were not completed till 1880. The changes since must be mainly due to pressure of population, but no doubt the unchecked transfers of lands had their influence in the years immediately following 1883.

VII—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

45. From a comparison of the prices of food staples during the last fortnight in March 1896 and during the last fortnight in March of the preceding year, it appears that there has been no difference to speak of. Taking each district separately, it is found that in the Sadar and Banka subdivisions of Bhagalpur, the price of common rice remained the same as in the previous year, while it was cheaper in the Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions. The Collector writes:—

"There is a striking feature about the prices of wheat and gram in three out of the four subdivisions. In spite of the deficient outturn of the rabi crops this year, there is a perceptible fall in the prices in the year under report. This apparent inconsistency is attributable to the fact that stocks from the abundant harvests of the preceding year are still available, and these together with the new produce are keeping the market from going up."

In Purnea common rice sold at 18 seers per rupee in the beginning of April. The price remained almost unchanged with little variations from time to time till August, when it rose to 16 seers a rupee. It fell to 20 seers in the latter end of August, and continued stationary till the end of March, when it again rose to 18 seers the rupee. The price of wheat was 13 seers per rupee during the first two months of the year. It fell to 16 seers in June, and with some fluctuations was steady at that price till the close of the year. The prices of other food-grains ruled higher than in the preceding year.

In the district of Malda the prices of food-grains, especially common rice, remained almost unchanged, and that of gram fell to its normal level; but the price of wheat is said to have ruled higher owing to the deficient crop and to large exportation, thus contradicting the Bhagalpur experience.

The principal food grains of the Sonthal Parganas are Indian-corn and rice. The crop of the former was unusually large during the year under report, and consequently, though rice was reduced in quantity by failure of the rains, there was little pinching.

46. There has been no decided change in the rates of wages for skilled or unskilled labour, but there is a tendency towards increase in all kinds of labour except, as already noticed, in Monghyr, where the tendency seems to be to fall.

In the district of Purnea this tendency, the Collector states, is due to the unhealthy climate. No outsider goes there if he has a choice, and the consequence is the indigenous worker, more or less, commands his own price. I gather that not so long ago there used to be immigration of Dhangars to Purnea.

In the Sonthal Parganas the onward tendency of the rates of wages is gauged not so much by any actual rise in rates as by the growing difficulty in getting labourers on the old terms. Mr. Carstairs writes that the chief disturbing element is the demand for tea gardens and coal mines, and this is shown by

the fact that a man is sometimes able to earn three annas and a boy two annas a day, rates once unheard of. Apparently in the Sonthal Parganas real market rates are taking the place of the old local seasonal and traditional rates. That the supply is not equal to the demand in all parts of the division is proved by the fact that at the time of harvesting rabi crops and mustard in the district of Monghyr ordinary labourers come from other districts. Coolies employed on road making and repairing in Malda also come from outside the division.

XXIII—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways.

132. Mr. Toynbee* has left the following notes :—

"The surveys for a line from Lakhisarai to Gaya, to be called the South Bihar Railway and for a line from Bhagalpur to Nonihat and thence to Deoghar on one side and to Ahmadpur on the loop line on the other, were commenced during the year, and are still in progress. Both are important lines which will, in my opinion, pay handsomely and be of the utmost advantage to the division from a general administrative point of view. The District Boards concerned should, I think, prepare plans and estimates beforehand for the metalling and bridging of existing roads which will form important feeders to the above lines and for the construction of new ones. The Bhagalpur line will, if completed to Ahmadpur, open out the Sonthal Parganas and have an important bearing on its future administration. The talked of line from Garhara on the Tirhut State Railway through Begusarai to Katihar has not been heard of during the year. It crosses the Kosi river and many of its offshoots and should not be lightly undertaken without full consideration of the possible and probable effects on the drainage of the country. Another line which has been projected from Khagaria (opposite to Monghyr) through the North Bhagalpur subdivisions of Madhupura and Supaul to the Tirhut State Railway at Nawabganj and Bhaptiahi and thence to the Nipal frontier would, in my opinion, be less open to engineering objections, and would not only pay a better dividend, but would be of more general assistance to the administration. It would also afford protection against famine to the tracts which suffered so much in 1874."

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

145. The following table compares the number of schools and the number of pupils attending them during the last two years :—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Public Institutions.</i>					
Secondary	{ High English ...	18	3,408	21	3,747
	{ Middle " ...	36	2,036	31	1,776
	{ " Vernacular	46	2,743	47	2,927
Primary	{ Upper Primary	244	10,051	253	11,050
	{ Lower " ...	3,125	66,353	3,266	70,864
Special	... ..	14	568	12	416
Female	... ..	272	4,559	287	5,364
Total		3,783	89,597	3,977	96,243
<i>Private Institutions.</i>					
<i>Advanced teaching—</i>					
{ (a) Arabic or Persian ...		215	2,793	222	2,869
{ (b) Sanskrit ...		138	1,173	157	1,308
Teaching Koran only ...		98	864	104	961
Other schools ...		747	5,140	765	5,569
Total		1,298	9,970	1,348	10,707
GRAND TOTAL		5,079	99,567	5,325	106,950

146. There has been a further net gain of 247 schools and 7,373 pupils. The increase is shared *by all* the districts, though in the Sonthal Parganas it was in secondary education only, while there was a decrease in the figures of schools and pupils under both upper and lower primary education; and Malda, which had been showing a decline for some years, gained both in schools and pupils. There was an increase both in the number of schools and pupils in Monghyr, Purnea, and Malda, in Bhagalpur there was a loss of schools, but a gain in pupils. Under the head of Special schools in the Sonthal Parganas, there is a decrease of two schools, but a gain of 58 pupils. The Deputy Commissioner states that the guru under training passed the middle vernacular examination and left, and no new guru has yet been sent for training in his place.

147. Female education shows a gain of 65 schools with 805 pupils. Monghyr shows the largest increase, viz. 62 schools, and 716 pupils.

148. Out of 188 candidates who appeared at the Entrance examination 79 passed. Of these successful candidates only 6 were Muhammadans. Of the Government zilla schools, Monghyr passed only 1 out of 15 candidates, Bhagalpur passed 17 out of 23, Purnea 5 out of 12, Malda 6 out of 8, and Dumka 4 out of 6. Among the aided schools, that at Jamalpur passed 9 out of 13 candidates, and the Jamui and Begusarai schools 1 each out of 3 and 2, respectively, the Pakour school 8 out of 9, and the Deoghur school 2 out of 3. The unaided schools in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Malda, 6 in number, passed 25 candidates.

Twenty-five middle English schools sent up 81 candidates for the Middle Scholarship examination, of whom 55 passed, 28 obtaining middle English and 27 middle vernacular certificates. Thirty-nine middle vernacular schools sent up 128 candidates, of whom 61 were successful.

One hundred and fifty-seven upper primary schools sent up 369 candidates, of whom 234, including 3 girls, passed, representing 134 schools. Four upper primary schools, exclusively for girls, sent up 17 pupils, of whom 10 passed from 3 schools; 42 pupils of secondary schools and 21 private students obtained upper primary certificates. Out of 2,987 boys and 12 girls from 953 schools, 2,346 boys and 12 girls representing 811 schools passed, as well as 114 girls from 39 lower primary, exclusively girls' schools, and 20 from 5 upper primary, exclusively girls' schools. Secondary schools passed 55 and upper primary schools passed 759 boys and 3 girls besides 111 private students.

149. The number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools increased from 22,063 to 23,818. The number of Muhammadan pupils on the 31st March 1894 was only 20,678. The Muhammadan male population forms 20·03 per cent. of the total population, and the percentage of the Muhammadan pupils to all pupils has now risen to 22·2. The comparative suddenness of this change explains why the proportion of successful Muhammadan pupils is so much lower.

150. The number of pupils of aboriginal race also increased from 6,183 to 6,514, and more or less in all districts. In the Sonthal Parganas the increase was from 5,598 to 5,771. The majority of pupils of these aboriginals are Sonthals, 104 were Paharias, 85 are returned as Dhangars and 2 as Kols. There were 260 Sonthal schools against 204 in the previous year. Taking the population and the children of school-going age in the Sonthal Parganas, there was 1 Sonthal in every 14·5 and 1 Paharia boy in every 90 at school. The Sonthals are about 1 in 3 and the purer Paharia about 1 in 35 of the population. The expenditure from the Sonthal education grant of Rs. 7,500 was Rs. 7,499 against Rs. 7,493 in the year before. One hundred and ninety-seven Sonthals and five Paharias passed public examinations last year.

151. The total expenditure on account of education (including charges for inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous charges) was Rs. 5,20,201 against Rs. 4,67,155 the year before. Government contributed Rs. 98,997, District Boards Rs. 95,298, and Municipalities Rs. 9,191, against Rs. 99,337 from Government, Rs. 90,415 from District Boards, and Rs. 8,371 from Municipalities in 1894-95. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 2,12,949 against Rs. 1,92,511, and from other sources Rs. 1,03,766 against Rs. 76,521.

152. If the above statistics, which have been obtained from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, are correct, they represent very satisfactory progress. I see, however, that they differ slightly from those furnished by the District Officers, and will try to have the discrepancies reconciled, and to ascertain which source is to be most relied on for the future.

153. The following points for notice are taken from the reports of the District Officers:—

In Purnea there has been an increase in private contributions, which is thought to give grounds for believing that primary education is expanding steadily among the people of this very conservative district.

Regarding the Purnea technical school, the Magistrate writes:—

“The number of pupils in the technical school was 15, that is the same number as returned last year. The total expenditure incurred by it during the year under reference was Rs. 2,530, and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,172. So the net sum spent by the Board on it was Rs. 1,358 against Rs. 2,295 in the preceding year. The cost per pupil was Rs. 168-6 against Rs. 189-8 the previous year. The school continues to be under the control and supervision of the District Engineer. The boys do not stay long enough to become skilled workmen. After acquiring a smattering of carpentry, they leave the school and set up as *mitris* in their villages.”

About the education of the Muhammadans in his district, the Magistrate writes:—

“The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the district is 41.4, and that of the Muhammadan pupils under instruction in schools of all kinds to total pupils is 50.7 against 51.4 in the previous year.”

The Magistrate of Malda writes:—

“The Sidheswari Institution at Chanchal had on its rolls 97 pupils against 87 pupils in the preceding year, 83 of them being Hindus and 14 Muhammadans against 69 Hindus and 20 Muhammadans in the preceding year. This school receives no aid from the public funds, and is supported by Babu Sarat Chandra Rai Chowdhuri, proprietor of the Chanchal Estate, who has dedicated the institution to his mother Sidheswari Debya. The result of the school at the matriculation examination was two boys passed out of four sent up.

“The high school at Nawabganj, called the Hari Mohan Institution, after the name of its supporter, Babu Hari Mohan Mallik, zamindar, was opened during the year under review. It had 77 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1896. The expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 2,398—Rs. 588 from fees and Rs. 1,810 from endowment. This is also an unaided school. It passed two boys at the matriculation examination out of seven sent up.”

154. There were three industrial schools in the Sonthal Parganas. The Dumka carpenter's school is carried on on a small scale. There were two apprentices at this school which does not receive any aid from Government. The Pakour industrial school, in which different kinds of handicraft are taught, had eight apprentices. The expenditure on this institution was Rs. 1,735, of which Government contributed Rs. 135. The industrial school at Madhupur is maintained by the East Indian Railway Company for the technical education of their employes. It had 67 apprentices. I intend to speak to the Deputy Commissioner about the Sonthal industrial schools. Sonthals have always been looked on as incapable of skilled labour, but in the South Lushai Hills under local exigencies several of them showed considerable aptitude for carpenter's and sawyer's work and for tasks, which are the real test of work of this kind.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

167. There are now 10 municipalities in the division (two in each of the five districts) against 11 the year before.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	
Monghyr	{ Monghyr. Jamalpur.
Bhagalpur	{ Bhagalpur Colgong
Purnea	{ Purnea Kishenganj.
Malda	{ English Bazar. Old Malda.
Sonthal Parganas.	{ Deoghar. Sahibganj.

The Jambh Municipality in the district of Monghyr was abolished last year, but there is still plainly a number of local needs, the cost of supplying which is proposed to be thrown on the District Board. I have asked the Magistrate for proposals for the formation of a Union Committee to replace the Municipality. There has been little or no change in the condition of the municipalities,

and they seem to have worked pretty nearly in the same ways as hitherto.

168. The Monghyr Municipality held ten general, eight special and 2 Sub-Committee meetings. A good drainage system and one for the supply of pure drinking water continue to be the crying want of the town. A comprehensive project for proper drainage is now under preparation. The Commissioners spent Rs. 3,917 on education. The Monghyr public garden is in charge of a Municipal Commissioner. The Government made a contribution of Rs. 300 for its support, and its maintenance cost the Municipality Rs. 381. The Jamalpur Municipality held eight general, one special and two Sub-Committee meetings. It spent Rs. 573 on education. As the town is mainly in the hands of the employes of the East Indian Railway Company, sanitation is well attended to.

169. The rates levied in the Bhagalpur Municipality are a 7 per cent. house rate, a 3 per cent latrine rate, and a water rate levied in certain wards of the town. The collections were not satisfactory. Out of the total demand of Rs. 70,305 only Rs. 46,980 were collected, and, excluding remissions, there remained an outstanding balance of Rs. 21,542. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 65,604, 25·8 per cent. was spent on conservancy, 24·1 per cent on water-supply, 9 per cent. on drainage, and 7·2 per cent. on the medical necessities of the town. The charge of establishment was 8·3 per cent. The Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 for the extension of the water-works, the cost of which has been estimated to be Rs. 3,13,600. The internal economy of this important Municipality is in a most unsatisfactory state. The Accountant-General, Bengal, has informed it that if the accounts are not in a better condition than they were at last year's audit, he will report that no audit can be held. I myself see no remedy except to improve the establishments, and to spend more on them, since it is plain that the voluntary executive will not undertake the minute and laborious duties demanded even if they were competent to discharge them.

170. The Purnea Municipality held 14 meetings; besides which 5 meetings were abortive for want of a quorum. The Kishanganj Municipality held 24 meetings. The Chairman accords the Commissioners credit for taking an interest in their affairs. The Magistrate writes:—

“It would be a very good thing if the Kishanganj Municipality were abolished, except that it maintains the dispensary at Bhariadangi. The rural tract included within its limits is not suited to a municipal institution.”

I have suggested that the substitution of a Union Committee be considered as at Jamui. The tax on holdings in the Municipality of Purnea continued to be levied at 6 per cent. After the close of the year the Commissioners resolved to raise it to 7½ per cent. The Magistrate writes:—

“I became Chairman of this Municipality after the close of the year, at a particularly busy time. I am not able yet to express an opinion on the interest taken by the Commissioners in business. The chief wants of the town are improved drainage and conservancy. The latter, it appears to me, cannot be effected without levying extra taxation under Part IX. The former is possible to a certain extent. Both matters are receiving attention. It is difficult to get enough coolies even to clear out the main drain at this season, and as for sweepers, it is impossible to get a sufficient number without importation from outside the district. The first step in improving the conservancy will be, if the Commissioners agree to levy a latrine-tax, to import sweepers and settle them so that they will be content to remain here.”

There is no difficulty in either Municipality as to water-supply, and this matter has lately received full attention.

171. The English Bazar and Old Malda Municipalities held 21 and 19 meetings respectively besides 3 and 2 adjourned meetings. They spent Rs. 849 and Rs. 396 on education. Both are stirring little institutions, with some resemblance in their proceedings to debating clubs.

172. The Sahibganj Municipality has hitherto had at its head the local District Traffic Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, but owing to constant changes in the *personnel* of that office, the work of the Municipality has greatly suffered lately. The present Vice-Chairman, who is the resident Hospital Assistant, assisted by a Commissioner of long standing, Babu Hari Das Marwari, has, however, managed to keep things going. There is nothing of importance to record regarding the Deoghar Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner writes—

“As for non-statutory Self-Government institutions, they are to be found in all parts of the Sonthal Parganas, and approach much more nearly an English idea of Local Self-Government than most parts of Bengal with which I have any acquaintance, taking charge of police and road work, sanitation and the like. We have in our indigenous institutions a most valuable material which, with a little well-spent work, could be developed and organised into a most valuable instrument for the prosperity of the district.”

There is no doubt that the Central Provinces system of Local Government can be successfully worked in the Sonthal Parganas.

173. The business in the hands of the District Boards which caused most stir last year was the election of a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. I am unable, however, to say how far this excitement was felt by the masses or the rural population, or if it pervaded them at all. The final electorate of the Boards failed to come to a preponderating opinion, and the elections ended in a tie. Government cut the knot and appointed the Maharaja of Gidhour to the seat in the Council. The Magistrate of Monghyr says nothing about the District Board.

174. The District Board of Bhagalpur held 16 meetings, 3 of which had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The Board spent Rs. 1,071 only on sanitation, but this seems to be a matter of account. It is contributing handsomely to the Bhagalpur water-works. The District Board of Purnea held 13 general and 3 special meetings. The Local Boards were entrusted with the maintenance of the village roads within their jurisdictions, and seem otherwise to have as little scope and usefulness as elsewhere. The District Board of Malda held eight ordinary and five special meetings, and five meetings were adjourned. There is no Local Board in Malda, but the question of Union Committees has been taken up there in anticipation of the proposed legislation which will render the intermediary of Local Boards unnecessary.

175. It is to be gathered from the reports that all the District Officers are well satisfied with the working of these Councils. In Monghyr the notice of the Local Boards which as Councils are superfluous and as executive bodies have large areas and the smallest of powers is unusually disparaging, but is, I believe, just.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 2nd November 1896.

RESOLUTION, No 3512

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for the year 1895-96.

THIS report is submitted by Mr. F. H. Skrimo; but Mr. W. B. Oldham held charge of the Division throughout the year 1895-96. Messrs J D Anderson and Agasti were in charge of Chittagong and Noakhali, respectively, the whole year. In the district of Tippera and in all the subdivisions except Brahmanbaria, there were changes of charge.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner spent six weeks in the Hills, besides touring for 80 days in his Regulation districts and in Hill Tippera. The tours of the Collector of Chittagong and of the Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar fell short of the standard by 3 and 9 days, respectively. The prescribed inspections were all made except in Chittagong, where Mr. Anderson was unable, from pressure of routine work, to hold formal inspections of his own offices, also the subdivisional offices in Noakhali and Chittagong were each inspected by the Collector only once. These omissions are not satisfactory, and the explanation given by Mr. Anderson shows that a better distribution of work is required in Chittagong. The Commissioner is requested to give his attention to this.

3. *Weather and Crops. Public Health: Material Condition of the People.*—The rainfall was below the normal and ill-distributed in all three districts, and the crops did not reach the average except in Tippera, where rice and jute yielded full crops. A storm on the 2nd October did serious damage in Noakhali.

The following are the death-rates per mille returned for each district —

Chittagong	...	30 8	|	Noakhali	...	25 2
		Tippera				26 7

The rates are so low that there must certainly be considerable room for improvement in registration; and it is useless to institute a comparison with the rates given for previous years. Chittagong and Tippera appear to have been peculiarly affected by cholera during the year.

The price of rice rose steadily through the year, and is still rising; the crop of 1895-96 was not a full one, and much of the previous year's produce had been exported. Mr. Skrimo says that prices have risen generally in the district of Chittagong since the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway (in July 1895), but the rise had begun before that time. In the north of the Division the excellent jute crop compensated the cultivators for an inferior rice harvest, and the labouring classes found ample employment on the railway works. The wages of unskilled and skilled labour are very high in the Chittagong Division. The condition of the people of the Division is generally good. As the Commissioner remarks, the jute trade has thrown a flood of wealth into the country. The great majority of the people, who are cultivators, have benefitted by the rise in prices of rice and other crops, while the small class who depend solely on fixed incomes are deteriorating in wealth and in other respects.

4. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—968,949 lbs of tea were manufactured and exported, showing a decrease of 106,999 lbs. from the previous year's outturn. The paddy mills in Chittagong turned out 100,688 maunds of rice.

The Assam Bengal Railway has been opened for traffic from Chittagong to Chandpur and to a point 30 miles north of Comilla. The opening of the railway has already caused changes in the channels of traffic, which are likely

to be accentuated in the future. There was a very large expansion of the trade of Chandpur. The Commissioner dwells on the great development of this inland port, which has an admirable situation at the confluence of the Megna and Padma. Both here and at Chittagong arrangements are being made for the construction of goods-yards, at present the railway has no station buildings and very few feeder roads.

The total trade of the port of Chittagong is valued at Rs. 2,76,83,482, or Rs. 6,16,044 more than in the previous year; the increase is ascribed mainly to larger exports of jute. Twenty vessels cleared from Chittagong for foreign ports, and 620 for Indian ports during the year; the total tonnage of ships clearing was practically the same as in the previous year, but the number of *balam* boats paying port dues decreased by nearly one-third. The ship-building industry is declining, and only one small vessel was built here during the year. 25,538 tons of rice and paddy were shipped from this port, and 45,427 tons of jute, against 37,834 and 37,494 respectively in the previous year. The total exports of these commodities from the Division by internal routes amounted to 13,544 tons of rice and paddy, and 10,817 tons of jute; no figures are available for comparison with the trade of previous years. The bulk of the inland trade of the Division is with Calcutta, and the chief imports are salt, cotton and piece-goods, and kerosene oil.

5. *Civil Justice*.—There was an increase in litigation; the number of title suits increasing by 839 to 11,627 and the number of suits relating to money or movables by 3,803 to 29,941. Arrears were, however, reduced. The Commissioner attributes the increase in litigation to the settlement proceedings, a multitude of notices under section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code having, he says, been received during the year. In point of fact, however, there was a decrease in litigation in the Chittagong district, which the District Judge attributes to the settlement proceedings, and the Lieutenant-Governor is informed that only 10 suits have been actually instituted up to date in connection with the settlement proceedings since their commencement. The increase occurred in districts in which settlement operations were not in progress. The total number of notices under section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code received during the year was only 219.

6. *Crime Police: Criminal Justice*.—Excluding nuisance cases 4,892 cognizable and 11,820 non-cognizable offences were reported, about 1,152 offences less than in the previous year. Cognizable crime, however, shows an increase in Noakhali. 8,457 cases were tried, or 970 cases less than in the previous year. 1,295 out of the whole number of cases were tried by Honorary Magistrates. Of the witnesses examined by Stipendiary Magistrates, only 2·4 per cent. were detained over two days, a percentage which shows an improvement on the previous year and is in itself satisfactory, but Honorary Magistrates, though the number of witnesses they examined (3,053) was less by 594 than in 1894, detained 16 per cent. for more than two days against 10 per cent. in the previous year. The detention of witnesses by Honorary Magistrates is unsatisfactory and demands the attention of the District Officers. Their work in this respect was worst at Chittagong and best at Chandpur. 1,516 cases were sent up by the police and 628 of them disposed of on the first day; 3·2 per cent. were remanded six times or more (including 6 of the 28 police cases tried by Honorary Magistrates). No appeals were lodged against the decisions of the Noakhali Bench and of the Marine Magistrate at Chittagong. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice the excellent attendance of Honorary Magistrates at Chittagong.

Eighty-four cases were tried at the Sessions and 61·9 per cent. of them resulted in conviction.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 41,439 were imposed during the year; Rs. 38,965 were collected and the outstanding balance reduced from Rs. 11,529 to Rs. 7,719.

In Noakhali the police did good detective work in connection with several important cases. It is stated that in Chittagong district the unhealthy climate and the high prices of provisions make it difficult to secure recruits of a good class. With regard to the rural police, it is to be regretted that only 260 chaukidars in the Division were rewarded for good work, while

1,898 were punished; the experiment of employing *dafadars* as supervisors is being tried with fair success in Tippera.

7. *Land Revenue*.—The current demand on account of Land Revenue and Road and Zamindari Dāk Cess in the Division was Rs. 32,24,636; and the outstanding arrears amounted to Rs. 1,32,938. Out of the total (current and arrear) demand Rs. 31,99,170 were collected. In permanently-settled estates the percentages of current collections on current demand surpassed the standard of 99 per cent. in all three districts; and the following table shows the percentages attained in respect of the other classes of estates.—

Temporarily-settled estates (standard 95 per cent)			Government estates (standard 90 per cent)	
Chittagong	...	100		92 44
Noakhali	...	84 92		84 16*
Tippera	...	99 6		83 76

It is not explained why Noakhali has fallen short of the standard in respect of both these classes. Chittagong is the only district that has worked up to the standard in respect of all three classes of estates, a result which considering the great multiplicity of petty estates in that district is highly creditable to the Collector. Rs. 5,49,754 were collected on account of Road and Public Works cesses out of a demand of Rs. 15,99,368; the standard of 95 per cent. for current collections was nowhere reached.

There was a large decrease of almost 25 per cent. in the number of certificate cases instituted, and it was distributed over all classes of demands except those of Court of Wards' estates. It is not understood why, in view of recent orders, the number of certificates in Wards' estates should have increased, and no explanation has been furnished. The disposals did not keep pace with institutions except in Tippera, and the number pending at the close of the year 1895-96 was greater by one-sixth than in 1894-95. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the results of the revenue administration of the Division are generally satisfactory; but would be glad to receive an explanation of the delay in the disposal of certificate cases.

Mr. Skrine insists upon the necessity of providing larger sums of money for the improvement of Government estates. It is, however, observed that in all the districts the amount spent for this purpose fell far short of the amount allotted, and that only Rs. 11,097 were spent in the whole Division against an allotment of Rs. 21,300. This matter should receive the early attention of the Commissioner.

A considerable amount of business was done in connection with the acquisition of land for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and five Deputy Collectors were employed on this work during the year.

8. *Wards' Estates*.—There are 14 wards' estates and estates held in trust in the Division. Their total current demand on account of rent and cesses was Rs. 95,407 in Noakhali; and Rs. 2,84,423 in Chittagong. There are no such estates in Tippera. Of these amounts 89 8 per cent. was realized in Chittagong, and only 62 per cent. in Noakhali. The standard of 90 per cent. was attained in five out of the ten estates in Chittagong, and in only one estate in Noakhali. In the latter district only Rs. 478 were spent on improvements, but in Chittagong the expenditure on this account was Rs. 8,304. The estates of Miss Courjon and Bhubanjay Shaha in Noakhali and of Rajkrishna Bandopadhyaya and Jnanendra Bejoy Ray in Chittagong show very large outstanding balances which every effort should be made to reduce either by collection or remission.

9. *Excise Stamps Income-tax*.—The total excise revenue rose by Rs. 49,362 to Rs. 3 38,183; and the incidence is now 1 anna 3 pies per head of population. The greater part of this revenue is contributed by Chittagong district. The revenue derived from spirits in this Division is comparatively insignificant, a fact ascribed to the influence of Muhammadan and Hindu revivalists. Mr. Skrine believes that smuggling of opium is carried on on a large scale both among the many streams of Tippera and Noakhali, and across the Arakan frontier, in spite of a number of seizures made during the year under report. The importation of salt by sea was 32.3 per cent. in excess of the previous year, the quantity imported being 13,564 tons in 1895-96 against 10,252 tons in 1894-95, and the Commissioner ascribes the increase to the

increased facilities for distribution afforded by the Assam-Bengal Railway. Stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 15,38,860 against Rs. 14,66,000 in the previous year, and the income tax produced Rs. 96,708; 5,110 persons were assessed to this tax.

10. *Working of the Lodging-house Act.*—This Act is in force only in the area surrounding the well-known shames of Sitakund, the cholera hospital there has been rebuilt, and land is being acquired for the construction of three reservoirs of drinking-water.

11. *Education.*—There were 1,859 schools during the year with 110,951 pupils, or 340 schools and 2,238 pupils less than in the previous year. Of the estimated number of boys of a school-going age in the entire Division, 46·1 per cent. were at school. In Chittagong district the percentage of boys who were at school on the total estimated number of boys of a school-going age was 48·5, in Tippera 40·3 and in Noakhali 53·6. On the whole the attendance was exceedingly good and compares very favourably with some of the other Divisions of the Province. There were 11,833 girls at school; 120,058 Muhammadans were among the pupils, or 5,594 less than in the previous year; the chief decrease being in Tippera. Rs. 4,04,977 were spent on education, or Rs. 11,326 more than in 1894-95; of this sum, Rs. 2,39,021 were spent on primary education. An apprentice department was opened in connection with the Elliott Artizan School at Comilla, which was affiliated to the Sibpur College during the year.

12. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—There are 35 of these institutions in the Division, and 225,145 patients were treated in 1895 at a cost of Rs. 37,844. The Tippera District Board now entertains permanently four native doctors, who travel about, each in his own allotted area, treating the sick.

13. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—District Boards appear to have worked well and without friction during the year; though for some reason unexplained they failed to spend more than Rs. 6,27,442 out of an income of Rs. 8,51,704. The Tippera Board spent but little more than two-thirds of its income. The Boards are reported to be alive to their responsibility for the maintenance of roads and communications, and the Commissioner has directed their attention to the necessity of providing feeder-roads to the new railway line according to a definite scheme.

Five Village Unions were started during the year in the Tippera district; but in none of them was any work done.

There are five municipalities in the Division; that at Chittagong has an income of Rs. 63,525, of which it spent only about two-thirds altogether and only Rs. 815 on primary education. A very unsatisfactory account is given of the working of this municipality, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the current year will show a decided improvement. Comilla had an income of Rs. 25,728; but the other three municipalities have incomes of less than Rs. 8,000 each. Cox's Bazar and Brahmanbaria spent more than the prescribed proportion of their incomes on primary education; the others did not reach the standard.

14. *State of Public Feeling.*—Some interest has been taken among the educated classes in the proposed transfer of the Chittagong Division to Assam, but according to Mr. Skrine the masses neither know nor care anything of it. The survey and settlement proceedings have, the Officiating Commissioner says, created a feeling of unrest, which, he adds, has found vent in a flood of litigation; but, as already remarked, the latter statement is not borne out by the facts.

15. *Political.*—Mr. C. S. Murray, C.M.S., continued in charge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts till 20th March last, when he was relieved by Mr. J. A. Cave-Browne. The crops, with the exception of winter rice, cotton and mustard, were better than in the two previous years. Prices of food-grains ruled high, to the advantage of the hillmen, in consequence of the smaller imports of paddy from the plains. The importation of piece-goods is increasing. Cholera prevailed from April to the end of 1895; but there was no small-pox.

An excluded local fund has been formed for the improvement of the bazars; and permission to open shops is being granted freely in order to encourage

trade. It is in contemplation to reorganize the rural police by the allotment of service-holdings.

There were 1,048 pupils at schools, being 90 more than in the previous year; the Government High English School at Rangamati appears to have been conducted with but little success. It is pleasing to note that 10 passed out of 14 pupils who went up for the lower primary examination and that the first on the list was a Chakma girl.

The Land Revenue demand in the Hill Tracts was increased to Rs. 12,544 by the revision of the Chakma Chief's *jama*.

Major J. Shakespear, D.S.O., had charge of the South Lushai Hills during the year; he has since left the district after five years' service there. In December and January a successful expedition was undertaken in concert with the Burma and Assam authorities against the Chiefs Kanuma and Jaduna. The latter was captured and the tribes of both Chiefs were disarmed.

The administration of the State of Hill Tippera was carried on without friction by the Maharaja and his sons.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. Oldham for his efficient administration of the Division. Mr. Skirrow's report, from which extracts are published for general information, is clear and concise.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt of Bengal

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for the year 1895-96.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

14. The rainfall during the year was not only deficient in quantity, but was ill distributed, and consequently the crops did not flourish as they did in the preceding years.

15. In Tippera the rainfall was less than that of 1894-95 by 12 inches and of 1893-94 by 48 inches. The *aus* gave 16 annas and the *aman* 16½ annas, against 17½ annas and 19½ annas, respectively, in 1894-95. Jute, however, rendered 18 annas, as in the previous year. The cold-weather crops were about the average.

16. In Noakhali the rainfall was 100·65, against 117·83 in 1894-95 and 145·74 in 1893-94. The rains began late and ceased early. The storm of the 2nd October caused considerable injury to property and crops. The low-lying paddy near the sea was almost entirely lost. Insects appeared some weeks after the gale and did some mischief; and many of Government estates suffered from a plague of rats. The *aman* was 4 annas and the *aus* 3 annas short of the average. Some parts of the littoral on the main land and the islands of Hatia and Sundip suffered more severely than the rest of the district. The northern and north-western villages, where excessive rain is harmful to agriculture, yielded a very fair outturn of *aman*. Jute showed a slight improvement, being 14 annas, against 13 the year before. Disease attacked the betel-nut plantations, and in some parts of the district half the plants perished.

17. In Chittagong the rainfall was below the normal, and the harvests did not reach the average.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

23. The great bulk of the population of this Division depends solely on the outturn of their crops. An abnormally low and ill-distributed rainfall reduced the yield of paddy, which is the most important staple, and pressure was felt the more severely because the previous year's demand for exportation had seriously depleted stocks for future consumption.

24. In Chittagong the prices of food-grains generally have risen since the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway, but this rise has not materially affected the condition of people of the lower order. The Magh population in the south of the district are said to be gradually losing ground, for Muhammadans and low-caste Hindus are adopting industries which were once monopolized by them. An instance is to be found in the cook's profession, for which Maghs were believed to have peculiar aptitude. The number of *cordons bleus* who are really Mongolian is now very limited, for the great majority of so-called Maghs are Hindus. In consequence of this invasion many Magh families have emigrated to Arakan, where, too, numbers of the ordinary population proceed yearly, returning with large sums gained in harvest work. In Tippera the bumper crops of 1894-95 are said to have relieved the distress which affected the poorer classes towards 1893-94; and though the results of last year were not so favourable, the yield sufficed to prevent a recurrence of pressure.

25. An important factor in the maintenance of prosperity in the north of the Division is the jute crop. This gave a return above the average, while the demand increased owing to extensions to Calcutta mills and the growth of manufacture in Europe and America. This process was fully maintained. A flood of wealth was poured into the country. Tippera is a great producing district, and though much of the profits was absorbed by middlemen, enough remained for the raiyat to compensate for the loss sustained by an inferior rice harvest.

26. The progressive rise in the price of food-grains which benefits the agriculturist, has the opposite effect on the condition of the classes above him, who are not directly concerned with the produce of the soil. As in other parts

of the Province, the *bhadra lok* sections are steadily deteriorating in material prosperity, and therefore in other respects. The landless labourers, on the other hand, thrive considerably, for abundant work was available for them on the railway, while the annual migration to Arakan, already noticed, circulates great sums of money in the south of the Division. On the whole the year was one of solid prosperity.

VI—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

27. Beyond the annual migration to Arakan above alluded to, there is little to record in the way of movements of the people. The pressure on the soil is severe nowhere, and emigration is unknown. The reputation of these parts from a sanitary point of view is so bad that immigration is equally unknown. There was an usual influx of labour in Tippera from the Upper Provinces at harvest time and the equally customary exodus from Noakhali to Backergunge when the late paddy ripened there.

VII—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR

28. Owing to inferior harvest results the price of rice, which is the staple crop of the Division, rose everywhere. Except in Chittagong, those of other food grains showed no noticeable fluctuations.

29. As regards wages of labour, slight changes were observed in Noakhali and Tippera. In the former district the wages of skilled and unskilled labour dropped from ten and five annas to eight and four annas, respectively—a fact due to the introduction of Chinese and other foreign workmen by the railway authorities. In the latter district a good carpenter can now be had for 12 annas as compared with one rupee last year. On the other hand, a rise from six annas to eight annas was observable in the daily wage of blacksmiths. Speaking generally, the wages of all descriptions of labour were very high in this Division. There was a drop in Noakhali, due to immigration, but things will speedily right themselves. In Tippera a common coolie can earn nearly six annas per diem, which increases to eight annas at harvest times.

30. In Chittagong the wage is at least five annas for the commonest form of labour, and even at those rates the supply is uncertain.

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ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

148. A short account of what has been done for the acquisition of land needed for the Assam-Bengal Railway is given below.

149. Four Deputy Collectors were employed on the work in the Division of whom two, namely, Babu Ganga Charan Chatterjee and Babu Rasik Lal Sen, were in Tippera. The former had charge of the second, third and a portion of the fourth division of the line, extending over 65½ miles, and the latter of the remainder of the fourth division extending over 40 33 miles. Both the officers completed their proceedings during the year, final reports of which were submitted to the Board. The total area acquired is 4,471 acres, of which 26 acres covering roads belonging to the District Board were given free of cost. The total compensation awarded was Rs. 7,26,458, being Rs. 6,881 per mile. Rupees 7,06,804 were paid, and of the balance, Rs. 14,101 were placed in civil deposit on account of disputes about the apportionment, Rs. 1,429 in revenue deposit on account of death or non-appearance of claimants. The total number of cases disposed of was 6,486.

150. In Noakhali Babu Ashutosh Sarkar was in charge of 35 miles of the second section of the railway, 18 of which, lying in Tippera, were subsequently transferred to Babu Ganga Charan Chatterjee. The work has been finished, and the submission of the final report awaits orders on a reference made to the Board. The total compensation paid amounts to Rs. 29,957.

151. Babu Nityananda Bhar had charge of 49 miles of the first section in Chittagong, and a second officer, Babu Behari Lal Mukherji, was deputed to assist him. The latter was employed chiefly in attesting settlement records in the northernmost 15 miles of the line. Out of 2,608·93 acres for which declarations were issued, 1,095·93 acres were actually taken up during the year. The cash compensation paid, including other charges, amounted to Rs. 6,16,785

The rate of compensation per mile was about Rs. 7,488 on an average, excluding the 15 per cent. additional compensation. The proprietors were paid from 6 to 8 annas share of the compensation, and the tenants from 8 to 10 annas. In the case of rent-free and taraf lands, the compensation was calculated at 20 years' purchase of the gross rental, minus the Government revenue and collection charges at 10 per cent.; and at 10 years' purchase of the rental subject to the same deduction as in the case of noabad land. Six thousand two hundred and thirteen cases were disposed of up to the end of the year. The work here has been conducted with an absence of tact and regard for formalities, which will assuredly lead to serious trouble hereafter.

* * * * *

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

172. The great event of the year was the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway from Chittagong to Chandpur at the confluence of the Megna and Brahmaputra and for a distance of 30 miles north of Comilla, the length within this Division being about 157 miles. It is a single line on the metre gauge, and the rolling-stock is of the latest and most perfect pattern. The permanent-way, however, leaves much to be desired, as it is not yet ballasted, and night running must cease when the rains set in. There are no stations other than mat huts, and only one feeder road has as yet been constructed. But though cut off from many of the centres of trade, this railway is already working a vast change on the economical and social condition of this Division. It has revolutionized the salt trade, and will certainly monopolize that in jute from the eastern districts. With proper appliances at Chandpur and Chittagong, for the construction of which arrangements are in active progress, there can be no question that the southern section of the line will give a rich return to the proprietors. Whether they have been well advised in extending their operations into Assam is, to my mind, open to considerable doubt. The accidents reported during the year were as follows :—

- (1) A coolie jumped out of a ballast train while in motion, and was run over and killed.
- (2) A man was knocked down by the engine of a material train and died from the effects.
- (3) A man was run over by a down mixed train. This is believed to have been a case of suicide. None of the railway servants were held to blame.

* * * * *

XXXVII—GENERAL REMARKS

259. The chief event of the year was the opening of the southern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the effect of which is already evident in the improved appearance of the town. The harvests were poor and public health indifferent in Chittagong and Tippera, but there have been no conspicuous public calamities. The smuggling of opium into Burma continues to bring gain to those engaged in the trade at Calcutta and at head-quarters, and this in spite of an unusually successful year in the matter of seizures and convictions. A curious feature in the seizures was that in the majority of cases nearly the same quantity of opium was concerned. This seems to point to a limit of issue which might furnish a clue to its source. Most of the smuggled stuff, however, seems to be Calcutta excise opium, and its passage through this Division, though opposed to excise regulations, is not a source of loss to the public revenue.

* * * * *

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

262. Mr. C. S. Murray, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, was in charge of the Hill Tracts from April 1895 till the 20th of last March. Mr. J. A. Cave-Browne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, administered the Bohmong's circle throughout the year. Mr. R. A. Stephen, Deputy Magistrate, succeeded him,

when he was recalled to Rangamati to take over charge of the Hill Tracts from Mr. Murray.

263. Mr. Murray was on tour for 96 days, during which he inspected police-stations, schools, dispensaries, plough-lots, and the Bohmong's circle office. Mr. Cave-Browne was out for 113 days. He visited plough-lots, made assessments and collections in the mauzas, held sales of garjan kholas and fisheries lot, and inspected police-stations in the Bohmong's circle.

264. All crops, with the exception of winter rice, cotton, and mustard, compared favourably with those of the two preceding years. The people, especially the *Jumias*, regained a measure of their normal prosperity.

State of crops, public health, and material condition

The yield of cotton, though below the average, did not materially affect the resources of the *jum* cultivators, as stocks from the previous years were large. The falling off in the import of paddy from the plains raised the prices of food-grains in the local market, and the hillmen were thus able to dispose of their surplus stock with advantage. Owing to the poor outturn, the price of cotton also ruled as high as Rs. 5-8 per maund, against Rs. 3-8 in the preceding year.

265. Cholera of a sporadic form broke out in the Bohmong's circle, and in Ruma it assumed the character of an epidemic. The disease is said to have been imported from Chittagong into Bandarban, whence it spread to Ruma. It prevailed with more or less intensity from April to the close of 1895. There were 123 deaths from cholera, Ruma alone accounting for 69, Bandarban for 24, Lama 17, Chandraghona 8, and Rangamati 5. Small-pox did not visit the hills. Their immunity is attributed to vaccine operations being pushed into outlying places, where population is sparse and which are nests of disease. The number of persons vaccinated was 6,762, against 14,204 and 16,962 in 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively. The number of successful cases was 96 18, against 98-14.

266. The articles manufactured in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are tea, coffee of superior quality, crude sugar, and home-spun cotton cloth.

Manufactures and trade.

267. The principal imports are piece-goods, paddy, husked rice, tobacco, salt, and dried fish, and the exports are paddy, tobacco, cotton, mustard and garjan oil, and sesamum. It is a noticeable fact that there was a larger importation of piece goods than in 1894-95, which the Assistant Commissioner ascribes partly to the improved condition of the hillmen, and partly to a growing taste for foreign manufactures in preference to the very coarse but durable cloth manufactured by their women. The import of paddy and rice fell, owing partly to the partial failure of the crops in the neighbouring districts and partly to the existence of heavy stocks of food-grains in the Tracts. The exports of cotton and oilseeds declined owing to poor harvest results.

268. The number of trade centres increased from 15 in 1894-95 to 19. Of these, 3 on the Feni and 1 on the Karnafuli are in a more flourishing condition. They are resorted to twice a week both by hillmen and Bengalis from the neighbouring districts. Applications to start shops in these and in outlying places were freely granted as an encouragement to trade.

269. An excluded local fund was formed with the collections from bazars under Government sanction; and a scheme for sanitary improvement of the bazars on river banks was set on foot towards the close of the year. A few *karbaries* were given limited supervision, and remunerated by service lands. As an experimental measure, the Chandraghona ferry, previously held rent-free by a hillman, was sold by public auction. The administration of the police lock-up at Rangamati has been vested exclusively in the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and its connection with the Chittagong Jail has been entirely severed.

Administrative changes.

270. The work of the police in the Hill Tracts does not call for any special remark. The scheme for the reorganization of the rural police was resumed during the year. After the annual *punnya* of the Chakma Chief's estate, the Dewans, headmen, and others present at a meeting were consulted as to the feasibility of appointing *karbaries* remunerated by service lands as village chaukidars. It was

Police

explained to them that 25 acres of service lands yielding at least Rs. 100 per annum each, would be vested in each *karbari*, and they were asked whether they thought this remuneration would secure the proper stamp of men. The Dewans and headmen unanimously admitted the usefulness of *karbaries* in this capacity, but opined that the land grants would not be attractive unless they included areas already reclaimed or a condition of the grant was that compensation for the original outlay in reclaiming the lands would be paid by Government in cases of *karbaries* resigning, dying, or becoming physically unfit for duty. These conditions were to apply only to the reclaimers of the land. They suggested that in mauzas where arable lands were not available a percentage on the collections might be paid to *karbaries*. The whole matter was referred to my predecessor, whose opinion is reproduced below:—

“Neither suggestion can be accepted, but the object of each suggestion is clear and reasonable

“Each case of succession to service land and office would be dealt with on its merits by the Assistant Commissioner, and, where the case required it, the Assistant Commissioner would require a newly-appointed incumbent to pay the compensation awarded by him to the outgoing or his family before the new man is installed”

271. Forty-nine *karbaries* were appointed in the Mong Chief's circle on the recommendation of the mauza headmen, but the award of service lands as remuneration has not yet been made in all cases, nor has the work to be done by the recipients yet been defined.

272. There were altogether 61 schools and 1,048 pupils, against 53 schools and 958 pupils in 1894-95. These figures give one school on the average for every 88 square miles,

Education

against one for 102 square miles in the preceding year. The pupils in attendance included 486 Chakmas, 32 Tonchangyas, 119 Tipperas, 10 Riangs, 7 Tsaks, 1 Kuki, 266 Mughs, 44 Guikhas, 11 Assamese, 43 Muhammadans, and 27 Hindus. As in the previous year, the Government Boarding Institution at Rangamati was the only high English school in this subdivision. Its roll number on the 31st March 1896 was 77, against 84 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of boarders dropped from 45 to 41, and that of dayscholars from 39 to 36; while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,126 to Rs. 5,744, and the expenditure defrayed by Government from Rs. 4,507 to Rs. 5,129. The school is in the fifth year of its existence as an Entrance school, and for the third time has sent up boys for the Entrance examination. In each of the two previous years out of four boys sent up, two were successful. In the last examination, however, two who went up failed to pass. The cross list shows that each of them failed in one subject only, and passed creditably in the other three, securing more than the aggregate pass marks. Evidently there is something rotten in the management of the school, which cost Government more, and was less numerously attended and less successful than in previous years. Primary education is gradually advancing in these hills. Of 14 candidates sent up from lower primary schools, 10 passed. Amongst the successful ones was a Chakma girl, who stood first in the list and had a special prize worth Rs. 48 awarded her.

273. The minor Chakma Chief, Kumar Bhuvan Mohan Ray, continued to study in the second-year class of the Presidency College, and his step-brother, Ramani Mohan, in the

The Chiefs.

Hare School, Calcutta. The former went up for the University First Examination in Arts, but failed owing to ill-health a few days before the examination. He is very intelligent and studious, and was profoundly discouraged by the result of the test. It is not to be wondered at that he has expressed his unwillingness to return to Calcutta, where the surroundings are very congenial to a hillman. The Assistant Commissioner agreed that he would do better on his native heath, and might learn something of the management of his estates as now carried on by Dewan Kristo Chandra. His brother, Ramani Mohan, is a very delicate child, and as the brothers are deeply attached to each other, it was deemed unwise to separate them. Thus, though the younger lad was making fair progress at the Hare School, both have been removed to Rangamati, where the one is learning to rule, and the other is a pupil at the local high school.

274. Next in local rank comes the Bohmong, or Phru Tsanes Chaudhuri, with the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shewe Salwa Yamin, conferred on him in 1891. He is now well stricken in years, and might gracefully retire in favour of his son.

275. The young Mong Chief Niphrusain, locally called "Mong Raja," managed his estate independently both in the Hill Tracts and in the regulation district during the year under report. He is steady and intelligent.

276. There has been no change as regards the circle or taluk divisions. The number of mauzas rose from 160 in 1894-95 to 161, the total approximate area 1,166 square miles, remaining unaltered. Five mauzas in the Mong Chief's and six in the Chakma Chief's circles changed their headmen, two owing to deaths and nine because the headmen previously selected were forbidden to hold more than one mauza each. During the year under report nine taluk dewanis were appointed in the Chakma and three in the Mong circle.

277. The number of holdings in defined and undefined mauzas increased from 2,641 in 1894-95 to 3,295 in 1895-96. The defined mauzas alone embrace 3,134 holdings, the number in the undefined ones being 161. Twenty-three of these holdings are special grants containing large areas. Six hundred and seventy-six are valid plough leases under the rules of 1881 and 1884, and the remaining 2,596 are detached holdings covered by *amulnamas* granted under the rules of July 1892.

278. The leaseholds under the rules of 1881 and 1884 were 666 at the commencement of 1895-96, and not 566 as reported last year. The number increased during the year, owing to regrants on appeal in many, and it would have further increased but for relinquishments in the southern portion of the Bohmong's circle owing to the ravages of wild elephants. The increase in the number of detached holdings under *amulnamas* is due to the examination of old *jamabandis* on the spot and the discovery of concealed cultivators in both defined and undefined mauzas.

279. During the year under report an effort was made to allot 50 acres of service lands to each mauza in the three circles. The Bohmong circle had its full allotment in this respect, but the absence of the requisite arable area in many mauzas, formed during previous years, has retarded the completion of the scheme in the Chakma's and the Mong Chief's circle. Many applications were put in and the mauzas were defined, but as the allotment of service lands was considered more important, nothing further was done in this matter.

280. The land revenue of the Hill Tracts falls under the heads "plough cultivation, san and garjan kholas, *jum* rent, and fisheries." The number of *san kholas* increased from 757 in 1893-94 and 751 in 1894-95 to 810 owing to the discovery of some new *kholas*, chiefly in the Chakma circle. The demand also increased from Rs. 9,096 in 1893-94 and Rs. 9,702 in 1894-95 to Rs. 12,544. The marked increase in the demand under the head "*jum* rent" was the result of the revision of the Chakma Chief's *jama*, with effect from April 1895 under Government orders. It was then raised from Rs. 6,329 in 1894-95 to Rs. 8,387.

281. No ivory was imported into or exported from the Hill Tracts. No *khedda* operations took place during the year, though there are parts of the Hill Tracts where such would be very remunerative.

282. The Assistant Commissioner supervised all the arrangements in the Hill Tracts in connection with the transport of troops, coolies, and rations for the South Lushai Hills.

283. After the receipt of the orders contained in Government letter No. 647A.D., dated 26th October 1895, many of the *sardar mahajuzars* endeavoured to avoid cancelment of their leases by representing their sub-tenants to be hired labourers. The rest, unable to realize rent or to obtain possession of the land, relinquished their holdings on *amulnamas* being given them, with a condition that they should retain the land personally cultivated or that the sub-tenants within their lots should surrender their holdings on the terms of the leases thus relinquished. Many petitions of relinquishments of plough cultivation holdings were put in towards the close of the year, owing to the inability of the lessees to cultivate, or to sub-let their holdings.

SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS

284. This little known tract, with a population of less than 25,000, scattered over an area exceeding 2,000 square miles, was throughout the year under the government of Major J. Shakespear. He has severed his connection with the hills after five years' strenuous service, during which he has imposed the *Pax Britannica* on these hitherto untamed hillmen and, in the words of my predecessor, has made over his charge "thoroughly examined and accurately known, and ready for the gradual application of the internal territorial system, which alone can be a permanent basis for its future administration." The year has not been one of stirring events. An expedition in concert with the authorities of the North Lushai Hills and those of the Aikan Hill Tracts was undertaken in December and January against two Chiefs, named Kanuma and Jaduna, who had declined to comply with a request to surrender their arms. It was completely successful. Jaduna was captured, the tribes under the control of both disarmed, and British authority extended up to the Tyao river. The future of the territory demands attention. There can be no doubt that the North and South Lushai Hills should be under one administration. Pending the amalgamation, proposals have been submitted for establishing a road and telegraph line between Lungleh, the head-quarters of the South Lushai Hills, and Aijul, the capital of the northern territory. Other proposals have been submitted with a view of substituting cold-weather depôts for outlying posts, of diminishing the enormous cost of rationing our hills by roads

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE FOR 1895-96.

No. 1777Marino.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

Dated Calcutta, the 30th October 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Howrah Bridge for 1895-96.

The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure of the bridge during the year under review as compared with those of the previous nine years:—

PARTICULARS	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts from Railway traffic	1,35,364	1,14,468	1,24,033	1,34,479	1,29,510	1,28,964	1,10,727	1,8,985	2,91,038	4,02,400
Ditto local do								14,000	1,21,253	40,440
Ditto hire of steamer		50	64	25	50	104	57	100	419	489
Ditto do <i>Helictia</i>	21			10	20		14	27	132	
or <i>Buckland</i>										
Interest on Government securities	28,003	20,936	24,404	24,404	28,753	32,330	32,183	26,700	24,956	12,088
Proportion of rent of head office						448	652	457	128	528
Miscellaneous	770	598	491	366	122	253	512	2,096	512	737
Proportion of earnings of steaming <i>Helty</i>			5,025	12,067	5,378	13,628	12,770	8,513	13,038	9,303
Rent of Bridge Approach Land				1,453	3,442	3,177	7,062	3,044	2,593	1,870
TOTAL	1,64,158	1,45,052	1,55,217	1,62,409	1,67,107	1,70,024	1,68,826	2,64,716	4,00,260	5,08,256
DEFICIT		8,559			517					
TOTAL	1,64,158	1,53,611	1,55,217	1,62,409	1,67,732	1,70,024	1,68,826	2,64,716	4,00,260	5,08,256
EXPENDITURE										
Interest on loans	7,270	7,378	7,338	7,455	7,509	7,561	7,611	7,659	9,486	43,089
Proportion of head office charges	15,121	15,345	15,459	13,008	11,775	13,011	12,423	10,209	10,308	12,506
Establishment	31,696	33,851	31,478	31,826	31,919	32,978	32,791	32,551	32,193	39,310
Working expenses	23,471	26,004	21,656	23,432	12,734	12,820	20,137	12,738	18,020	14,145
Repairs	33,045	47,011	34,748	46,928	51,708	27,363	30,983	42,117	38,902	50,073
Ferry steamer <i>Buckland</i>	22,315	17,702	10,338	10,498	18,059	18,460	16,045	19,731	14,573	15,347
Proportion of municipal taxes and repairs to officers' quarters storeward and police quarters	3,708	7,307	7,424	5,946	12,371	11,458	3,512	7,952	5,171	3,615
Miscellaneous										
Proportion of establishment, &c., of steaming <i>Helty</i>			5,073	9,592	1,097	9,423	11,074	10,761	11,052	12,231
Renovals					6,536	10,016		25,094	7,846	2,415
Proportion of salary of Traffic Manager							370	4,500	4,500	
TOTAL	1,36,582	1,53,611	1,40,422	1,55,675	1,67,732	1,47,096	1,41,771	2,04,241	1,52,607	1,47,021
EXCESS	27,576		14,795	6,824		31,928	27,055	60,475	7,072	4,11,235
GRAND TOTAL	1,64,158	1,53,611	1,55,217	1,62,409	1,67,732	1,70,024	1,68,826	2,64,716	4,00,260	5,08,256

2. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,158, showing an increase of Rs. 19,106 over those of the previous year. This was due to the large increase of Rs. 20,896 in the receipts from Railway traffic.

3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,36,582, being less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 17,029. A reduction in expenditure is shown under all the heads except that of "the ferry steamer *Buckland*," the increase in this case being due to the charges on account of repairs during the year.

The wearing surface of the roadway, as well as the superstructure of the bridge and the pontoons, were kept in thorough repair, the iron-work was cleaned, oiled and painted, and the pontoons, fenders and sheathings kept in good order. All other work found necessary to maintain the bridge in order was carried out.

4. As in the previous years, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received —

Interest on Government securities of Pontoon Renewal Fund	Rs. 1,750
The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—	
Sinking fund on loan	... 3,580

5. The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs. 12,719. As this amount is more than double the originally estimated cost of the electric lighting, the Commissioners were asked for an explanation of the high charges. They state in reply that the expenditure on repairs, coal, and stores has proved to be very much greater than was anticipated, and that it has not been found possible to reduce these items. They confidently hope, however, that, the removal of the Engines from the Armenian ghat to the Commissioners workshops on the other side of the river will result in some reduction of expenditure.

6. The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 148 occasions during the year, and of these openings, 104 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week and 44 on Sundays on special application. The number and description of vessels which passed through the bridge on these occasions are given in the subjoined table:—

	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sea going vessels	241	282	291	309	254	414	342	380	391	295
Inland steamers and flats	1,116	1,205	1,060	1,129	1,400	1,059	941	878	890	848
Steam tug	677	667	549	453	866	540	491	456	307	387
Port Commissioners vessels	38	45	161	183	66	92	53	20	40	56
Government steamers and flats	1	2	2	.	5	16	7	6	6	10
TOTAL	2,073	2,201	2,063	2,074	2,086	2,110	1,863	1,741	1,679	1,596

The number of collisions during the year was smaller than in the previous year. No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge. Out of the 78 collisions, 69 were with cargo and other boats. There were 81 collisions in 1894-95 and 78 in 1893-94

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
A. D. McARTHUR, Col., R.F.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF CROPS IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

NOTIFICATION—No. 1019T.R.

The 31st October 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 579G., dated Bankipore, the 23rd October 1896.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., c s, Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department

IN continuation of my letter No. 565G. of the 8th instant, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following report on the state and prospects of the crops in the Patna Division during the fortnight ending the 17th instant.

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. So far as prices and the actual condition of the people go, there has been little or no change, except in part of Shahabad; but the outlook for the future is certainly more gloomy by reason of the total absence of rain.

3. Turning first to prices, I give below the rates of common rice on the 3rd, 10th, and 17th October at each of the head-quarter stations in the Division, as shown in the weekly crop reports. The figures represent the number of seers to be purchased for a rupee.—

			3rd October	10th October.	17th October
Patna	...	...	10½	10½	10½
Gaya	.	.	9	9½	9
Arrah	..	.	9½	9½	10½
Chapra	..	..	10	10	9½
Motihari	...	..	11	11	11½
Muzaffarpur	...	..	9	9	9
Darbhanga	...	...	10½	10½	9

With the exception of those at Darbhanga, prices are virtually stationary, and as the Darbhanga report was issued in the absence of the Collector on tour, its accuracy may possibly be doubtful. In Arrah and Motihari there is reported to be actually a slight improvement.

4. As regards the rice crop, the total absence of the *Hathya* and *Chitra* rains, which are absolutely necessary to keep the *kharif* crop alive in tracts not commanded by irrigation, has made its failure certain over the greater part of the Division. I have not yet received any definite forecast of the extent of failure, since every District Officer has been waiting to see whether rain would fall. Gaya, with its system of *ahars* and *pynes* in the south and east, and the Sone Canals in the north and west, is the best off, and the Collector—with, I think, too sanguine a mind—estimates the outturn all over the district at 12 annas. Parts of Shahabad benefit greatly by the canals from the Sone, but the whole of the south and west are beyond that influence. In Patna the Bihar subdivision is the most prosperous, and along the western border of the district the Sone Canals irrigate several thousand acres. In Champaran a good deal has been done by damming hill streams. In the other districts of the Division little artificial aid is available. Speaking generally, I think that throughout the Division the *kharif* crop may be taken at four annas at the outside, though if rain falls within the next few days, some good may still be done.

5. For the *rabi* crops rain is urgently required during the next fortnight to supply the needful moisture for the sowings. The mainstay of the *rabi* crop is the rain which usually falls in the *Siwati* asterism (October 22nd to November 5th), though, if good rain falls in the previous month, heavy rain in *Siwati* is not so essential. As we have had no rain either in *Hathya* or *Chitra*, the latter of which ended yesterday, the whole fate of the *rabi*

depends on the rainfall during the next fortnight. The lands are everywhere either ready or in course of preparation, and in some places early sowings have already taken place in low lands, and it should be remembered that if we have a good *Siwati* rain, a considerable area of the lands where the rice crop has failed will be sown down in *rabi*. If we have no rain, the area usually sown down in *rabi* will be greatly contracted, and also such crops as have been and will be sown will be largely jeopardised. It is satisfactory to find that *rahar* and sugarcane promise well everywhere, but on the other hand it is feared that the want of rain will prevent these crops coming to full maturity.

6. As regards the condition of the people, there is little change, except in the south of Shahabad. Almost every District and Subdivisional Officer in the Division has been out during the past fortnight, visiting those parts of his jurisdiction where scarcity might be suspected, and police reports have come steadily in. The numerous reports I have received are unanimous in saying that so far, with the exception noted above, there are no symptoms whatever of present distress. The people are still in good case; the number of beggars has not materially increased; the children are well; cattle are in their usual condition; there are few or no complaints, and there has been no material increase of crime, but it is reported that much uneasiness exists as to the future if the *rabi* crop fails.

7. Considering the high price of grain, this statement may seem too optimistic, but I am confident that it is correct, and the reasons are twofold:—*First*, the panic caused by exportations to the North-Western Provinces, and the disturbances which succeeded them in some places, has subsided, and prices have steadied down. *Secondly*, so far there has been no lack of field work. Wherever water was to be had the lands have been assiduously irrigated, whether for the standing rice or the prospective *rabi*. Again, the preparation of the lands for the *rabi*, and in the northern districts the preparation of the fields for indigo, have afforded employment to thousands, and will continue to do so for some time still—some say till Christmas, but a more moderate estimate says till the middle of November. Towards the middle of December labourers will again be required to harvest the rice crops such as they are. *Lastly*, though grain is exported, a good deal is also coming in, and the *bhadoi* crops have come into the market.

8. To gauge the condition of the people, test works were started in the Sadar subdivision of Patna on a famine wage, but they were closed after a few days' trial, as no labourers attended. In the Bhabhua subdivision of the Shahabad district test works have just been started on the reports of the Subdivisional Officer and the District Superintendent of Police; but no report of the result has been received. Elsewhere the District Officers have found it unnecessary to adopt these measures.

9. I now turn to notice such special points as deserve mention in each district.

10. *Patna*.—About one-third of the Bihar subdivision, and the high lands on both sides of the East Indian Railway, greatly require water. Relief Committees are being provisionally organised, supported by private charity, and managed by non-officials. It is proposed that they shall purchase grain in considerable quantities, and sell it in very small quantities to the poor at a little below the market rate. The wage at the relief-works near Patna City, referred to in paragraph 8 above, was Re. 1-9 per 100 cubic feet of earth. These rates proved unattractive. Test relief-works have been started at Bihta, Mokameh, and Barh, but the result has not yet been reported. The Collector reports that there is plenty of grain in the district, and that field work is still available.

11. *Gaya*.—The Collector reports that the Nawada subdivision, through which he has been travelling, is in good condition, and that the only doubtful tract is one in the north-east of the Aurangabad subdivision, to which he will proceed at once.

12. *Shahabad*.—During the fortnight under review there have been five cases in the Bhabhua subdivision, where houses have been robbed chiefly for the sake of the grain they contained. These technical dacoities appear in all cases to have been directed against the most well-to-do man in the village, and

were probably planned by his neighbours. Mr. Ryan, the District Superintendent of Police, has just returned from a tour of inspection in that subdivision, and on his report, which has just reached me, the Collector has decided to open test works in four different places in the south and east of the subdivision. I have requested the Collector to proceed to the spot without delay, and have telegraphed to the Engineer of the East Indian Railway at Dehree to ask him to start earthwork on the Mughalsarai-Gaya line as soon as possible. If the District Superintendent of Police's estimate is accurate, this tract is the worst in the Division. I will proceed there myself if need be. Considerable exports are reported from Arrah and Buxar. There has been no more tendency to grain-rioting anywhere.

13. *Saran*.—The Collector and his Subdivisional Officers have been a great deal on tour, and his conclusion, conveyed in a careful report, is that no test relief-works are yet required, and that no scarcity need be expected for a month or six weeks to come. The rice has been almost a complete failure, except in very low lands, for the rainfall deficiency in Saran on the 15th instant was 16·47 inches, or 42·6 per cent. below the average, and the district has no efficient system for the conservation of water. The worst parts of the district, therefore, are those where there is no *rabi* land. The whole district, especially the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions, is studded with wells, but these are chiefly for the poppy and the *rabi*.

14. Yesterday I held a conference with Mr. Buckley, Superintending Engineer, over the proposed new rules for the Saran Canals, and I hope that the rules we approved may be sanctioned and published. The opening of the canals will come too late to save the *khari*, but they will do some good to the *rabi*; and if this is supplemented, as I anticipate, with a large number of *kutcha* wells, the Saran rayats will do well enough, except in tracts where there is no *rabi* grown. Imports considerably exceed exports, but this is always the case, as Saran never feeds itself.

15. *Champaran*.—The Collector estimates that the *bhadoi* has been an eight or nine-anna crop, and I can certify that in some parts of the district it has been very fine. A great deal has been done in the north of the district in the way of damming hill streams and irrigating the rice from them, and the Collector is engaged in still further extending these schemes. His experience of irrigation works in the Gaya district is of great value to him in the present juncture. There is no scarcity, but, for his own satisfaction, the Collector proposes to open test works in one or two places where the *bhadoi* has failed or the rice is particularly poor. It is reported that some of the indigo-planters of the district, at a meeting held for the purpose, have decided to import a large quantity of rice from Burmah for their tenants and employés, and they are also purchasing local supplies for the same purpose.

16. *Muzaffarpur*.—From this district my information is less full than from others, but Mr. Hare is an experienced officer who knows the district well, and may be trusted to administer it to the best advantage. He too reports that there is no present distress, and he has not found it necessary to open test-works anywhere. Prices are steady, and there is plenty of grain in the district. It will be observed that both here and in Gaya prices are higher than elsewhere. I have prepared a chart of the prices in 1895, and I find that the same phenomenon occurred last year also.

17. *Darbhanga*.—During the fortnight the Collector has ridden nearly 300 miles over the greater part of the Madhubani subdivision, and has made a thorough investigation of its condition. He finds no present scarcity and recognises no need for test relief-works, but reports that, in a large tract lying along the northern border, there has been a complete failure of the rice crop, which he estimates to be no more than two or three annas for the Madhubani subdivision, while it is ten annas in the south of the district. As the area in question is solely a rice-growing tract, nothing is to be expected from a *rabi* crop there, and the Collector fears that extensive relief works will be required there towards the end of the year. Mr. Carlyle is now engaged in examining the remainder of the district.

18. *Conclusion*.—It remains to consider what is to be done in the immediate future. It will be seen from the above paragraphs that the District

Officers' reports give no reason to believe that actual scarcity now prevails or is imminent in the near future, except in Bhabhua. But it is clear that as soon as all field work ceases, and with it the daily wage of the poorer classes, they will begin to be in want. I am also keenly alive to the fact that in former famines distress has often come very suddenly, the transition from sufficiency to want taking place sometimes in a few days. Further, the opinion was expressed in your letter of the 15th instant, No. 940T.R., that if rain held off, I should certainly submit the report prescribed by section 9 of the Famine Code.

19. In these circumstances I have issued a circular to all District Officers, requesting them to submit the report required by section 10 on the 2nd proximo, or as soon after as possible, and this will be followed in due course by the fortnightly reports prescribed in sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code.

20. I have also issued instructions on other subsidiary points as follows:—

- (a) *The free grant of advances for kutchha wells.*—Those cost from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 each in most districts, and in tracts where *rabi* is grown will be most useful. In a purely rice country like parts of Madhubani, they will be useless. An application will be made through the Board for further grants when those already allotted are approaching exhaustion.
- (b) *The revision of District Board Budgets.*—This has already been done in several districts. I have directed that all that can be diverted from the civil works' portion of the budget shall be utilised in the first instance, and that the estimated closing balance may be used up for this purpose. It should then be seen what can be saved after that from the education and medical portions of the budget, and when all that has been expended, Government must be applied to for aid.
- (c) *The curtailment of touring establishments.*—Subdivisional Officers in particular have been directed to fix dates and places for their case-work, and to take with them as few followers as possible.

I have also drawn attention to the instructions in paragraph 2 of your letter quoted above, and am about to issue a further circular, pointing out the sections of the Famine Code which require most attention when relief-works are actually opened.

21. We may now, I think, await the submission of the first report under section 9 of the Famine Code and the development of events. My own opinion is that no real and general scarcity will be felt for some time to come; but in a few tracts, which will be defined with greater detail when the district reports are received, relief-works may be wanted during the month of November. If we have rain in *Siwahi* and a fair *rabi* crop, the scarcity will not be severe; but if (as seems likely) no rain falls during the next fortnight or three weeks, a period of grave distress is in store for the people of this Division, which may continue till the *bhadori* harvest of 1897 is gathered.

No. 1010T.R., dated Darjeeling, the 30th October 1896

From—M FINUCANE, Esq, Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 579G., dated the 23rd October 1896, reporting on the condition and prospects of the crops in the Patna Division during the fortnight ending the 17th idem. You say that, speaking generally, the outturn of the winter rice crop throughout the Patna Division may, in case rain does not fall soon, be taken at four annas at the outside. If this estimate is correct, the outturn would be less than in any previous year of scarcity on record, except perhaps 1873-74. In paragraph 4 of a letter, No. 119R., dated the 29th October 1873, the Commissioner of the Patna Division wrote that there would not be an eight-anna winter rice crop in any district, and that it would be less than two annas in some. In 1888 the outturn of this crop ranged from two to ten annas, but the area in

which the outturn was from two to four annas was small in comparison with the total area of the Division, so that in the Division as a whole the outturn of the winter rice crop was much larger than four annas. The effects of the drought and consequent scarcity of 1891-92 were more acutely felt in the district of Darbhanga than elsewhere, and, although the winter rice crop on the high lands was said to be a total failure over the greater part of the district, the outturn of the crop in the Sadar and Madhubani subdivisions, which were the specially affected tracts in the district, was about five annas. In Muzaffarpur, the only other district of the Patna Division where relief operations were carried on for any length of time in 1891-92, the outturn of the winter rice crop was seven annas in the Sitamarhi subdivision and five annas and three annas in the Sadar and Hajipur subdivisions respectively, and in the Hajipur subdivision the rice crop is not important. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that your present estimate of the outturn of the rice crop is unduly low. Should it not be so, the gloomy prospects of the rice crop, taken with the facts that the *bhadoi* harvest is short and that prices of food-grains are higher than they ever were at this time of the year, while wages of able-bodied agricultural labourers are not considerably higher now than they were 20 years ago, can hardly fail to cause most serious distress, of which, however, there are at present few indications.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the instructions issued by you, as stated in paragraphs 19 and 20 of your letter, and will await the promised further report under section 9 of the Famine Code.

COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF FOODGRAINS TO ALL WHOLE-TIME MENIAL SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

No. 5300F.—The 2nd November 1896.—The following is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 5123F, dated Calcutta, the 26th October 1896

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Financial Department,
To—The Accountant-General, Bengal

I AM directed to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to the grant under article 72 of the Civil Account Code, volume I, of an increase of one rupee a month to the pay of all whole-time menial servants of Government (except process-serving peons attached to Civil Courts) drawing not more than Rs. 12 a month, who are permanently employed in the districts named in the margin, where the average price of common rice was dearer than one rupee for 12 seers during the quarter ending the 30th September 1896. The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctions an increase of Re. 1-8 a month to the pay of such servants employed in the districts of Rangpur, Mymensingh, Backergunge, and Tippera, where the average price of rice during the above-mentioned period was higher than ten seers the rupee.

2. The above orders will have retrospective effect from 1st July 1896.

Burdwan Division—
Hooghly
Presidency Division—
24-Parganas, Calcutta, Nadia Jessore
Khulna
Rajshahi Division—
Rajshahi, Dmajpur, Darjeeling Bogra
Dacca Division—
Dacca, Faridpur
Chittagong Division—
Noakhali, Chittagong
Patna Division—
Muzaffarpur
Bhagalpur Division—
Monghyr, Malda (English Bazar)
Chota Nagpur Division—
Hazaribagh, Palamau

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 2nd November, 1896.

Burdwan.—No rainfall Weather hot and fair No rain during the last six weeks Both *abi* and *aman* crops are suffering for want of rain Winter crop is withering throughout the district, except where canal water is available Condition of cattle good Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs	
Sadar	10 to 12	} per rupee.
Kalna	.	...	..	9 to 12
Katwa	...	..	...	10 to 11
Raniganj	.	...	...	8½

Birbhum.—No rain Crops withering except on lowest lands and where irrigated tanks being emptied for irrigation Common rice sells at 9 to 9½ seers per rupee

Bankura.—No rain Weather unusually hot *Aman* paddy on high lands withering Cultivation of *abi* nearly stopped for want of moisture Fodder and water sufficient for the present Cattle-disease reported from some villages in Gangajalghati and Onda thanas Common rice selling at 10 to 11 seers per rupee at Bankura and 11 to 12 seers at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain during the week. Sky is almost cloudless. Rain is very urgently needed both for paddy and cold-weather crops. *Humant* paddy is withering on high lands Sugarcane, indigo, and *tul* are doing badly for want of moisture *Rabi* is being sown in some places Fodder and water sufficient Garhbeta police-station reports heavy exports of rice to Ghatal Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Midnapore Town	9½	} per rupee.
Contai	.	...	..	12 to 14
Tamluk	...	...	...	10
Ghatal	.	...	.	10 to 12

Hooghly.—No rain throughout the district *Aman* beginning to wither in places Rain required urgently. *Rabi* cultivation going on. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable Harvesting of jute and sowing of *rabi* almost over. Rain badly wanted for *aman* rice Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil Weather hot in the day and cool at night Continued drought has seriously injured the crops in north and east of the district Sugarcane also deteriorated. Want of rain is preventing the sowing of *rabi* crops, and in Barasat and Basirhat ploughing and sowing of the same going on poorly No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

				Srs	c.	
Sadar	9½ to 12	0	} per rupee.
Barasat	..	...	...	9	8
Basirhat	..	...	...	9	0
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	9	10

Nadia.—No rain Days hot, nights cool *Aman* suffering for want of rain Prospects of *rabi* crops gloomy owing to drought Fodder sufficient Rice selling at 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil Weather hot in the day, cool at night Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. *Aman* withering for want of rain State of *kharif* is not good. Rain wanted for all standing crops. State of indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane seems good. Insects damaging crop at Jangipur. A flight of locusts appeared at Saktipur in Sadar, but little or no damage was done. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	.	..	...	9	8	} per rupee.
Kandi	...	...	...	10	12	
Jangipur	...	...	...	9	0	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather warm during the day; cool at night. Prospect of *aman* gloomy. Rain badly wanted. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry; cool at night. *Aman* paddy in some parts withering for want of rain, in other parts there will be a good crop. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows.—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	.	..	9 to 10	} per rupee
Bagerhat	...	...	...	8½	
Satkhira	...	...	..	8½	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops comparatively fair at Nator, but gloomy elsewhere. Winter rice withering in places. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges between 8 and 11 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall .49. Weather seasonable. Steeping of jute nearly completed. Prospect of *hasmani* paddy not favourable. More rain wanted. Sowing of mustard and tobacco commenced in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 34, Siliguri 10, Kurseong nil, Kalimpong 57. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Aghuni dhan*, *kalai*, and *bhutmas* coming to maturity, *bara marua* flowering; *phaphur* progressing; wheat, barley, and potatoes sown. Terai—Jute and *bhador dhan* in the market. Coarse rice selling —

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	..	5 to 7½	} per rupee
Terai	..	...	..	7½ to 8½	

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Jute-washing and cultivation of land for winter crops going on. Prospects of standing *aman* fair, but rain is wanted. Mustard and tobacco are being sown in places. Common rice sells at 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear. Foggy in the morning sometimes. Jute-washing going on. Winter rice doing well in low lands, it is suffering from drought in high lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at head-quarters 9 seers per rupee and in the interior from 7½ to 9½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Prospects of crops poor. Rain urgently wanted. Ganges very low. Fodder available. Rice selling from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Prospects of *aman* not good. Rain much needed. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Mornings and evenings cool. Owing to want of rain the outturn of the *aman* crop is not likely to exceed 8 annas. Lands under preparation for spring crops. Price of common rice between 7 and 8 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Rain much wanted, especially for sowing of winter crops. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available. Cattle-disease said to prevail in Pangsha thana.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm. Prospects of standing crops moderate, but suffering for want of rain. No cattle disease. Price of common rice—*aman* 7 to 11½ seers and *aus* 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rainfall. Crops withering over an area approximating half the district, but fine in low lands. Irrigation from tanks has begun on a small scale. Prices fallen from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Prospects of *aman* crop bad for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather getting cool and pleasant. *Aman* suffering from drought. Prospects unsatisfactory. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong Hill Tracts (Lungleh).—Prospects of crops excellent all round save in small isolated parts.

Patna.—Rain still urgently wanted for the rice and *rabi* crops in unirrigated areas. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except green fodder at Bihar. Prices slightly rising but no distress. Common rice selling at Patna 9 seers per rupee. Relief measures under consideration.

Gaya.—*Kharif* paddy promises an eight-anna crop. Prospects of *rabi* fair. Common rice selling at $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rain continues to hold off. *Aghani* rice dried up except in irrigated tracts. Rain most urgently wanted for *rabi* sowings. Seeds not germinating well for want of moisture. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Arrah	$8\frac{1}{2}$	} per rupee.
Buxar	8	
Amrahat	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Bhabua	$7\frac{1}{2}$	

Saran.—No rain. Prospects of rice bad. Sowing of *rabi* commenced, and lands being largely irrigated. Cattle-disease has appeared in (topalganj). Prices are—rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, barley 11 seers, *m. k.* 12 seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 11 seers, and *marua* 14 seers per rupee.

Chamraran.—No rain. *Bhadosi* harvest over; average yield eight annas. Winter rice prospects unchanged; average outturn about 3 to 4 annas. Rain urgently required for *rabi* sowings. Relief works will be needed probably very soon in the north of Bettiah subdivision. Price of common rice unchanged at 11 seers, against average of 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects very bad. High land rice dried up. *Rabi* sowings continue, but prospects very poor. Prices as follow:—rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *mukas* 12 seers, barley 13 seers, gram 10 seers, *arhar* $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and *marua* 15 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Prospect of paddy unfavourable. *Rabi* not germinating well. Price stationary.

Monghyr.—Rainfall nil. Westerly breeze during the latter part of the week. Standing crops do not well except paddy, which is withering on high lands. *Rabi* sowings continue. Rain needed. Prospects of sugarcane good. Cattle-disease reported from two villages in the Begusarai subdivision. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	8 to 9	} per rupee.
Begusarai	8	
Jamui	8 to 9	

Bhagalpur.—No prospect of rain, which is needed everywhere. *Rabi* sowings not going on well and *agham* rice suffering from want of rain. Some cases of cattle-disease in Protapganj thana and in Sadar subdivision. No want of fodder and water. Prices high. Prices of common rice as below:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 0	} per rupee
Banla	10 0	
Madhupura	10 0	
Supaul	12 0	

Purnea.—No rain. Prospects of *agham* paddy fair. Plants in ear, but on high lands suffering from want of rain. Sowing of *rabi* going on, but progress retarded by want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices rising. Common rice 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and Araria and 9 seers at Kishengauj.

Malda.—No rain. Weather getting cool. Winter rice on high lands in Barunda tract is dying for want of moisture. Sowing of *rabi* crops hindered by want of rain. Coarse rice selling at $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. No want of fodder and water for cattle.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather hot in day and cool in night. *Murh* rice on dry land withered. New rice coming into market. *Rabi* sowings short for want of moisture. Water reservoirs being depleted.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Days hot; nights cool. Rain very badly wanted, though there has been slight rainfall in Pundalo and Patamandi. Both *laghu* and *guru arad* withering for want of rain. Insect-pests still found in some places. *Rabi* crops not promising in some places. Grain dealers holding off their stocks and not bringing them to market freely. Retail prices of common rice are as follows:—

	Srs. o.	
Cuttack	11 3	} per rupee.
Jajpur	13 2	
Kendrapara	15 12	
Banki	14 7	

Balasore.—Days hot, nights cool. Rain badly wanted. Winter rice in ears withering on high lands. Fields being irrigated where convenient. Loss of crop apprehended. Want of rain retarding *rabi* sowings. Cattle-disease in some parts. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 seers and 13 seers per rupee at Sagar and Bhadrak respectively.

Puri.—No rain. Paddy withering on high lands. *Rabi* sowings retarded by want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Angul.—No rain. Weather unseasonably hot. *Englu* being put. Irrigated *sarad* may be a full crop; unirrigated a failure. Crop prospects as previously reported. Condition of cattle good in Angul. Disease among Khondmal cattle, and many deaths thereby reported. Coarse rice obtainable with difficulty at 12 Cuttak seers per rupee in Angul and 18 Balasore seers per rupee in Khondmals.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Crops withering for want of moisture. Very little *rabi* sown. Poppy lands being prepared. Prospects of best villages ten annas and worst villages two annas' outturn of paddy. Rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Sky lightly clouded. Harvesting of *gora dhan* finished. Rain badly wanted for standing crops. Rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee (new) and 8 seers per rupee (old). Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamanu.—No rain. *Rabi* cannot be sown. Prospect of winter rice poor. No cattle-disease. Water and fodder sufficient. Coarse rice selling at about 8 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of rice crop 5 to 8 annas, of pulses and oilseeds 4 to 8 annas, and of sugarcane 8 to 16 annas. Cattle-disease still prevails about thana Raghunathpur. Fodder and water at Sadar ample and at Gobindpur sufficient at present. Common rice sells at Sadar and Gobindpur 10 seers per rupee. Stocks of food-grains irregularly distributed, but sufficient for some months. Relief works not likely to be wanted for some time.

Singhbhum.—No rain. Winter rice may yield 9 annas. Old rice sells at 12 seers per rupee at Baharagora; elsewhere 10 seers per rupee. New rice a seer cheaper.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week, with the exception of showers in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. The prospects of the rice and other standing crops grow everywhere more and more unfavourable with the continued drought; and in many districts the *rabi* sowings cannot be made for want of moisture; in some places too, the seed sown has refused to germinate. Insects still infest the rice plants in parts of Cuttak. Damage by insects is also reported from Jangipur in Murshidabad. Cattle-disease is reported from Bankura, Faridpur, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Balasore, Angul, and Manbhum. Prices continue very high, and in many districts, especially those of Orissa, are said to be still rising.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 3rd November, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
25th to 31st October 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 54° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896				Inches						Inches		%			Inches.	
Oct.	25th	143.8	10.1	29.980	79.8	87.5	15.5	72.0	75.2	0.812	73.0	81	WSW and SW by W.	78	Nil	Clear, ☀.
"	26th	143.2	10.2	988	80.0	87.9	15.9	72.0	75.9	0.842	74.0	83	WSW and SW ...	81	"	Clear, ☀.
"	27th	142.0	9.5	956	80.1	88.7	16.3	72.4	75.5	0.826	73.5	81	SW and SW by W.	114	"	Clear, ☀.
"	28th	142.6	9.9	946	79.7	88.7	13.7	73.0	74.1	770	71.4	78	SW by W and W.	76	"	Clear, ☀.
"	29th	144.8	10.3	925	79.5	88.9	18.0	70.9	73.8	757	70.9	77	W and SW ...	116	"	Clear, ☀.
"	30th	141.4	9.8	921	79.9	89.1	17.7	71.4	73.2	729	69.8	71	SW and SW by W.	133	"	Chiefly clear, ☀.
"	31st	143.7	9.9	948	80.5	89.4	17.0	72.4	74.0	753	70.7	72	SSW and SW by W.	91	"	Chiefly clear, ☀.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	Inches.	29.951
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...		29.879
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	Hours.	69.7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...		79.4
The mean temperature of the seven days ...		79.9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...		79.0
The extreme variation of temperature ...		18.5
The maximum temperature ...		89.4
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	Miles.	12
The mean relative humidity ...	%	78
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...		76
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st October 1896 ...	Inches.	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...		1.19
The total fall from 1st January to 31st October 1896 ...		53.17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...		64.47

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of the anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

a dew.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 25th to 31st October 1896

MONTH	Date	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
		Inches.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Inches	"	%	Inches.
October	25th	30.047	81.6	89.2	18.6	71.3	86.4	85.6	1.218	85.3	97	Nil
"	26th	060	82.0	91.8	18.8	72.7	86.7	86.4	1.258	86.3	99	"
"	27th	016	81.9	91.0	18.2	72.8	86.0	85.4	1.214	85.2	98	"
"	28th	018	82.4	92.0	9.2	72.8	86.1	85.2	1.213	85.2	97	"
"	29th	981	81.4	92.0	21.2	70.8	86.6	86.3	1.265	86.3	99	"
"	30th	987	81.4	92.1	21.3	70.7	86.5	85.9	1.231	85.7	98	"
"	31st	0.008	82.0	92.2	20.5	71.7	86.6	86.3	1.255	86.3	99	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	30.012
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	81.8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	21.5
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	92.2
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	98
				Inches
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st October 1896	...	...	...	Nil.
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.				

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 2nd November 1896.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 31st October 1896,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year

NATURE OF CARGO	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 31ST OCTOBER 1896			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1895		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
	No.	Mds	Rs	No	Mds.	Rs
Rice and paddy	963	27,166	287	542	1,02,625	1,737
Jute	762	1,96,016	3,602	565	1,61,775	2,787
Firewood	148	94,525	1,410	125	72,150	1,098
Other articles	915	2,04,880	2,189	918	1,77,935	2,667
Total	2,178	5,22,625	8,388	2,150	5,17,385	8,289

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of August 1896, is compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1896		1895.		Total		Increase	Decrease
	Up	Down	Up	Down	1896	1895		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways	5,849	4,700	2,146	14,681	10,553	16,847	.	6,295
Cotton, raw	1	107	1	73	108	74	34	.
Cotton manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	443		314		443	314	129	
Ditto, Indian	323	71	310	102	297	372	..	75
Piece goods, European	1,761	11	3,940		1,774	3,330		1,556
Ditto, Indian	35	1	20	3	30	32	4	..
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	4	..	3			3	1	..
Non intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark			15	5	20	20		..
Others	20							..
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo								
Myrobolans	54		43		54	43	10	
Cutch	10	81	6	131	100	137		37
Turmeric								
Aniline dyes	32	6	7		38	7	31	..
Others								
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	18	23	17	65	41	82		41
Rice in the husk	1,675	1,146	452	251	2,331	705	3,110	
Rice not in the husk	6,201	1,208	2,400	2,336	7,530	4,826	2,704	
Jowar and bajra								
Gram and pulse	1,425	2,011	1,147	468	3,436	1,615	1,821	
Others	15		8	21	15	22		11
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	5	436	28	450	191	478		37
Skins of sheep &c —								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns				1		1		1
Jute—								
Raw	172	67,602	94	59,234	67,816	59,328	8,488	..
Gunny bags and cloth	171	400	125	818	671	911		372
Lac—								
Stick		30		49	30	49		19
Shell	..							
Leather, manufactured	6	1	23	..	9	28		19
Liquors—								
Beer	33		22		31	23	11	
Spirits	4		..		4		4	
Wines	60		15		69	45	15	
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought		..	6		20	6	14	..
Brass, ditto	20							..
Copper, wrought	5				5		5	
Brass, do	134	34	200	65	100	267		91
Iron	1,023	160	767	43	1,180	416	374	
Others	84	25	52	16	113	68	45	
Oils—								
Kerosine	5,754	11	6,420	16	5,760	6,441		679
Castor	12		4	..	12	4	8	
Cocconut	74		80		74	80		6
Others	367	3	407	2	370	453		83
Oilseeds—								
Linseed		234		291	234	291		55
Rape and mustard	210	761	255	414	981	661	312	..
Til or jujall		145	1	250	165	251		86
Poppy	6		1		6	1	5	..
Earthnuts								..
Castor								..
Others	17	34	19	11	51	30	21	..
Opium								..
Paper and pasteboard	163	109	100		263	106	156	..
Provisions—								
Ghee	41	3	57	1	40	56		12
Dried fruits and nuts	38		31		34	37	1	
Others	697	308	697	140	1,005	837	168	..
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof								..
Carrriages and trucks and parts thereof								..
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast iron								..
Other sorts	52	1			53		53	
Salt	6,015	95	3,891	22	6,110	8,015	2,105	..
Saltpetre, &c —								
Saltpetre	95	110			414	..	414	
Other saline substances								
Silk, raw—								
Foreign				28	10	28		9
Indian		10						

STAPLES	1896		1895		Total.		Increase	Decrease
	Up	Down	Up	Down	1896	1895		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons		
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign					.			
Indian—					.			
Muga			.		.			.
Endi								
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	224	534	171	486	759	657	101	
Pepper	57	..	67		57	67		
Ginger	1	119		122	120	122	..	207
Chillies	273	70	41	25	279	68		
Cardamoms	..	7	.	7	7	7		
Others	90		58	38	90	124		34
Lime and limestone	305	56	187	165	761	352	9	
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar candy	309	61	461	64	400	525	..	65
Unrefined viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce	1,370	198	1,129	107	1,508	1,320	183	
Tea—								
Foreign	61	0 525	8	5,500	0,576	5,508	1,008	
Indian	204	145	248	134	429	342	47	
Timber								
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	94	2 121	276	1,742	2,215	2,018	197	..
Manufactured—								
Cigars			..					..
Other sorts	32	10	49	1	42	50		8
Wool, raw	..	..	..	3	.	3		3
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European			..					..
Ditto, Indian	2	1	2	.	3	2	1	
Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	5,451	1,110	4,202	1,129	6,561	5,331	1,230	
Total	41,687	91,174	30,591	69,704	132,841	120,295	22,138	9,592

CALCUTTA, the 29th October 1896.

F. C. W. DOVER,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21th October 1896 on 1,690 70 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week	276,001	Rs. 3,57 (0) 1 0	Mds. 35 53 20	Rs. 7,10 (4) 7 0	Rs. 18 20 0 0	Rs. 11 36, 314 8 0	89 085	141 841	231,588
Or per mile of railway		210 6 10		447 5 10	10 11 11	108 8 7			
For previous 154 weeks of half-year	4,539 512	45,33,721 3 0	4,94 05 618 11	93 05 104 0 0	2 07 007 0 0	1 40 64,892 9 0	1,288 883	1,861,625	3 170,509
Total for 164 weeks	4,835,573	48,02 760 1 0	5 21, 01 12 10	1 00 25 547 1 0	2 81 274 0 0	1 12 01, 207 1 0	1 374 568	2,063 406	3,382,036
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	311,977	3,86 648 7 2	31,06,365 30	6 00 324 10 5	18 163 0 0	10 61,42 11 1	83 047	124 007	204,0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		227 10 0		480 2 3	10 11 0	624 7 0			
Total for corresponding 164 weeks of previous year	4,881,146	51 64, 01 3 10	4,83 08, 068 30	98,01 218 10 0	2,75, 110 8 8	1 50 61, 950 0 0	1 399 036	1 907,841	3,246,87

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21th October 1896, on 22 93 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	22,644	Rs. 5,700 0 0	Mds. 10,700 10	Rs. 502 7 0	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 6,712 7 0	978	50	1,034
Or per mile of railway		250 6 7		22 9 8	0 7 2	309 7 5			
For previous 154 weeks of half-year	712,108	73,460 12 0	121,786 20	5 446 4 0	146 0 0	7 053 0 0	17 035	807	18,50
Total for 164 weeks	3 14 940	70,160 12 0	1,32 582 30	5,048 11 0	150 0 0	80,26 5 7 0	18 013	923	10,53
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,462	5,617 9 8	11,807 10	515 9 0	10 0 0	6 142 13 2	1 111	77	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		252 11 3		23 2 10	0 7 2	276 5 3			
Total for corresponding 164 weeks of previous year	334 704	70,231 14 0	94,791 10	8 936 3 8	204 9 9	81,372 10 11	19,184	836	20,019

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21th October 1896, on 161 40 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	219,828	Rs. 17,171 1 0	Mds. 85 650 0	Rs. 9,162 1 0	Rs. 14 0 0	Rs. 26 378 0 0	6 755	4 005	10,760
Or per mile of railway		100 6 1		56 12 4	0 4 4	163 0 11			
For previous 154 weeks of half-year	264 179	2 20, 443 2 0	9,70 859 20	1,26 750 12 0	755 0 0	3,47 968 14 0	104,245	51,961	155,186
Total for 164 weeks	284,007	2,37,644 3 0	10,56,509 20	1,35 915 11 0	709 0 0	3 74,340 14 0	109,990	55,900	165,890
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20 472	20,593 8 1	64,600 10	10,007 12 0	9 0 1	31,040 10 4	7 0 8	3 714	10,768
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		125 11 9		66 4 1	0 5 0	192 0 0			
Total for corresponding 164 weeks of previous year	333,719	2,59,863 11 0	13,33,046 20	1,57,190 5 4	813 9 0	4,19,967 9 10	112,755	60,717	173,472

* The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th October 1896, on 814 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	185,270	95 920 0 0	1,353,470 0	3,00 280 0 0	30,610 0 0	4,16 210 0 0	29,300	8 006	78,246
Or per mile of railway	228	117 0 0	1,663 0	357 0 0	20 0 0	7494 0 0			..
For previous 16 weeks of half year*	3,081,817	13,56 704 0 0	16 700,780 0	31 15,441 0 0	2,17,983 0 0	50,10,128 0 0	482,039	635,701	1,120,760
Total for 17 weeks	3 260,587	14,52,024 0 0	17,061,250 0	32,2, 721 0 0	2,44,578 0 0	54,26,339 0 0	514 150	644,697	1 100,056
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	249,404	1,13,902 0 0	1,037,639 0	2 59 190 0 0	31,620 0 0	4,01,802 0 0	30,22..	46 714	76,936
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	307	140 0 0	1,276 0	319 0 0	23 0 0	483 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,133,656	14,00,164 0 0	16,64,817 0	32 67,977 0 0	2,32,241 0 0	40,20,372 0 0	503,584	616,806	1,119,090

* Audited up to 5th September 1896
† Including steam boat earnings

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th October 1896, on 125 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	28,730	11,430 0 0	86 400 0	8,270 0 0	440 0 0	20,140 0 0	4,053	2,971	7,024
Or per mile of railway	230	92 0 0	691 0	66 0 0	3 0 0	161 0 0			
For previous 16 weeks of half year*	503 000	1,61,808 0 0	1,523,250 0	1,51,348 0 0	2,677 0 0	3 16,833 0 0	58,868	53,472	112,340
Total for 17 weeks	531,730	1,73 234 0 0	1,609,650 0	1,59,018 0 0	3,117 0 0	3,35,973 0 0	62 021	56 413	119,364
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,633	13,126 0 0	109,086 0	11,184 0 0	276 0 0	24 526 0 0	4 063	3,073	7 128
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	292	105 0 0	877 0	80 0 0	2 0 0	196 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	338,844	1,77,643 0 0	1,449,403 0	1,48,082 0 0	3,603 0 0	3,20,368 0 0	62,484	50,314	119,888

* Audited up to 5th September 1896

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th October 1896, on 86 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	18,080	5,980 0 0	88,370 0	5,270 0 0	100 0 0	11,350 0 0	2,303	1,647	3,950
Or per mile of railway	210	70 0 0	678 0	61 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0			.....
For previous 16 weeks of half year*	337,720	1,07,163 0 0	549,417 0	43,530 0 0	2,761 0 0	1,53,434 0 0	38,917	17,040	55,956
Total for 17 weeks	366,800	1,12,153 0 0	607,687 0	48,800 0 0	2,861 0 0	1,64,784 0 0	41,220	18,690	60,916
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,659	9,487 0 0	51,981 0	5,568 0 0	510 0 0	15,555 0 0	2,544	1,954	4,498
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	309	110 0 0	603 0	65 0 0	6 0 0	181 0 0			.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	342 941	1,13,874 0 0	486,886 0	42,663 0 0	4,441 0 0	1,60,378 0 0	41,209	17,210	58,468

* Audited up to 5th September 1896

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	8,078	4,602 7 2	86,366 0	2,075 4 0	199 9 0	7,977 4 2	1,453 9 14	2,386 14 62	3,809 23 96
Or per mile of railway	50 47	28 32 0 0	543 18 0	16 83 0 0	1 28 0 0	48 40 0 0			
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	89,631	43,775 14 5	9,40,402 0	30,951 2 0	1,761 8 10	76,488 9 3	12,089	24,812	36,901
Total for 5 weeks	97,509	48,278 5 7	10,10,768 0	33,026 6 0	1,961 1 10	83,865 13 8	13 542	26,868	40,110
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,301	1,386 13 2	3,14,845 0	4,080 10 0	117 11 0	5,604 2 3	318	5,138	5,451
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	51 91	24 33 0 0	2,459 73 0	31 96 0 0	92 0 0	57 30 0 0	5 58	40 10	4,608
Total to corresponding date of previous year	33,742	13,964 13 6	23,50,082 0	44,464 8 0	872 0 0	59,371 5 0	4,626	84,050	88,726

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH SEPTEMBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH SEPTEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 5TH SEPTEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH SEPTEMBER 1896			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	7,377	46 40	128	5,584	57 20	159	2,36,061	1,406 85	129*	59,381	599 40	1,76,730	—

* Line opened from 1st July 1895

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th October 1896, on 159 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	9,696	5,915 0 0	1,06,782 0	7,015 0 0	161 0 0	13,092 0 0	1,350	2,090	4,440
Or per mile of railway	60 98	37 20 0 0	671 40 0	44 12 0 0	1 02 0 0	82 34 0 0	8 49	18 86	27 35
For previous 14 weeks of half-year (a)	155,776	79,107 5 7	15,33,063 0	61,010 0 0	3,013 1 10	1,44,200 13 5	19,616	41,831	60,999
Total for 15 weeks	165,472	85,022 5 7	16,40,414 0	61,925 6 0	3,245 1 10	1,67,292 13 5	21 008	44,390	65,338
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,612	4,287 0 0	2,95,828 0	3,820 0 0	169 0 0	3,315 0 0	804	4,425	5,229
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	59 47	33 49 0 0	3,311 16 0	30 16 0 0	1 32 0 0	64 70 0 0	6 24	34 57	40 85
Total to corresponding date of previous year	69,198	34,148 13 6	49,75,716 0	69,463 8 0	1 743 0 0	1 05,345 5 8	4,509	89,708	98,374

(a) Includes audited figures to week ending 5th September 1896

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH OCTOBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH OCTOBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH OCTOBER 1896			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	13,092	83 34	128	8,315	64 96	159	3,03,373	1,919 1*	129*	1,05,345	963 56	1,96,988	—

* Line opened from 1st July 1895

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

			Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 17th October 1896	...	..	15,462	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	...	..	14,290	4	10
Increase	...	...	1,171	11	2
Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th October 1896	...	..	303	2	9
Corresponding period of 1895	...	..	280	3	3
Increase	...	...	22	15	6
Receipts from 1st July to 17th October 1896	...	...	2,14,719	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	...	...	2,12,454	0	6
Increase	...	...	2,265	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

			Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 24th October 1896	...	...	14,856	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	...	...	14,151	4	3
Increase	...	...	434	11	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 24th October 1896	...	..	288	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	...	...	277	7	7
Increase	...	...	8	8	5
Receipts from 1st July to 24th October 1896	...	..	2,29,306	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,26,605	0	0
Increase	2,700	0	0



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 5934A

GENERAL.—No 1457 A.D.—The 6th November 1896.—Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th September 1896.

No 1459 A.D.—The 6th November 1896.—Mr. J. D. Anderson, Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, or until further orders.

No. 1461 A.D.—The 6th November 1896.—Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. D. Anderson, or until further orders.

Mr. Allen will continue to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

No. 5856 A.—The 7th November 1896.—Mr. E. Lister, I.C.S., is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th September 1896.

No. 5868 A.—The 9th November 1896.—Mr. A. Earle, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Saran, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 25th October 1896.

No. 5883A.—The 9th November 1896.—Mr. F. N. Fischer is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is appointed to have charge of the Serampore subdivision of the district of Hooghly, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Murshidabad.

No. 5885A.—The 9th November 1896.—Mr. G. Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, Jessore with Khulna, Backergunge, and Mymensingh, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

No. 5887A.—The 9th November 1896.—Mr. H. E. Ransom, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Faridpur, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, Jessore with Khulna, Backergunge, and Mymensingh, by Mr. G. Gordon.

Mr. Ransom is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

No. 5889A.—The 9th November 1896.—Mr. F. O. French is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Midnapore, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Faridpur by Mr. H. E. Ransom.

No. 5891A.—The 9th November 1896.—Mr. G. E. Manisty, Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Bankura, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Commissioner of Exotic, Bengal.

No. 5893A.—The 9th November 1896.—Mr. F. W. Duke, Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dinajpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. F. T. Maguire, or until further orders.

Mr. Duke is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

No. 5907A.—The 9th November 1896.—Mr. E. P. Chapman, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran district.

No. 5898A.—The 10th November 1896.—Mr. H. Lusson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 4th November 1896.

No. 5902A.—The 10th November 1896.—Babu Chunder Narain Singh, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna, is allowed furlough for three months, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of that granted to him under the order of the 17th August 1896.

No. 5909A.—The 10th November 1896.—Mr. W. D. Blyth, Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

No. 5911A.—The 10th November 1896.—Mr. O. Fisher is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Burdwan, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

No. 5918A.—The 10th November 1896.—Mr. N. Bonham-Carter is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Gaya, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bankura.

No. 5920A.—The 10th November 1896.—Mr. W. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the Jamui subdivision of the district of Monghyr.

No. 5922A.—The 10th November 1896.—Babu Syam Lal Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamui, Monghyr, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Rajshahi.

POLICE.—*No. 5926A.—The 10th November 1896.*—Mr. St. Quintin Byrne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Darbhanga.

No. 5928A.—The 10th November 1896.—Babu Girindra Chunder Mookerji, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the 24-Parganas district.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*No. 5932A.—The 10th November 1896.*—The Revd. H. B. Hyde is appointed to be Chaplain of Cuttack, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

The following is republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 7026G.—The 29th October 1896.—The following is published :—

The undermentioned officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave as advised in list dated the 25th September 1896 :—

Name	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. P. G. Melitus, C.I.E.	Covenanted.	Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Four months' furlough.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(FORESTS)

NOTIFICATION—No. 1039T.R.

The 5th November 1896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to add the following proviso (c) to Rule I of the Rules for the management of the Protected Forests in the districts of Singhbhum, Lohardaga, Palamau, Hazaribagh and Maunbhum in the Chota Nagpur Division, promulgated in notification No. 566For., dated the 28th January 1895:—

“(c) In the Protected Forests of the district of Palamau, green trees of any reserved species (excepting Mohua, Kohua and Hara), whose girth at four feet from the ground is more than one foot six inches, and less than three feet, may be cut, converted and removed for the purposes indicated above.”

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION—No 4353For.

The 10th November 1896 —The following reversions and postings are ordered, with effect from the 4th November 1896, in consequence of the return of Mr A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in India Govern men Revenue and Agricultural (Forests) Department Notification No. ^{765P}187-4, dated 11th August 1896.—

Mr. E G Chester, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Bengal, to Deputy Conservator, 1st grade.

Mr. F. B. Manson, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, to 2nd grade.

Mr. R. L. Heimg, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, to 3rd grade.

Mr W. H Lovegrove, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, to 4th grade (provisionally).

Mr. E. G Chester is posted to the charge of the Singhbhum Division, and Mr. E P. Stebbing, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, to that of the Tista Division

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—(LAND REVENUE.)

NOTIFICATION—No. 4305L.R.

The 6th November 1896 —Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (2) (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included in the revenue-free estates, Jamun, No. 72, and Dhuljhari, No. 50, in Register B of the Dinajpur Collectorate.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following.—

- (a) The name of each proprietor with the character and extent of his interest.
- (b) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the proprietors' private lands, as defined in Chapter XI of the Act
- (c) The name of each tenant, the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (d) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (e) Name of his landlord
- (f) The rent payable
- (g) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise.
- (h) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and steps by which, it increases
- (i) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 4306L R

The 7th November 1896.—In continuation of Notification No 2086L.R., dated the 27th of April 1896, published at page 521, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that *Chandbali* be added to Bhadrak in column 4 of the schedule annexed to the above notification as a mart at which prices are to be taken for the local area, Bhadrak subdivision in the district of Balasore.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4307L R

The 7th November 1896.—Under section 39 (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the local areas and the staple food-crops for the districts of Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore, and the past periods for which the prices are to be taken in the specified marts, shall be those entered in the subjoined schedule—

DISTRICT	Local area.	Staple food-crops	Marts at which prices to be taken	PERIODS FOR WHICH PRICE LISTS TO BE PREPARED.	
				Earlier, i.e., before Tenancy Act	Later, i.e., after Tenancy Act
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cuttack	Sadar subdivision	Common rice and paddy	Cuttack	1836—45	1887—96
	Jajpur ditto	Ditto ditto	Jajpur	"	"
	Kendrapara ditto	Ditto ditto	Kendrapara	Nil	"
	Banki ditto	Ditto ditto	Cherchika hát	"	"
Puri	Sadar subdivision	Ditto ditto	Puri	1836—45	"
	Khurda ditto	Ditto ditto	Khurda	"	"
Balasore	Sadar subdivision	Ditto ditto	Balasore	"	"
	Bhadrak ditto	Ditto ditto	Bhadrak Chandball	Nil	"

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4282L.R.

Addendum.

The 10th November 1896.—Add "Chittagong" to the list of districts in the margin of rule 6 of the rules relating to rent money-orders published in Part I, pages 1082-1087 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st October 1896, under Notification No 4065L.R., dated the 20th idem.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4369L R.

The 10th November 1896.—Under section 4 of Act V (B C) of 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Captain R. T. Orlington to be a Superintendent of Survey for the purpose of carrying out the survey operations in all the lands included within the boundaries of the Government Estates Char Badu, bearing tauzi No. 1666, Char Lakhami, bearing tauzi No. 1669, Char Rahim, bearing tauzi No. 1665, Char Alexander, bearing tauzi No. 1686, and Char Bharat Sen, bearing tauzi No. 1673, in the district of Noakhali.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4360L R

The 10th November 1896.—Under section 4 of Act V (B C.) of 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr E. F. Berkeley to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey for the purpose of carrying out the survey operations in all the lands included within the boundaries of the Government Estates Char Badu, bearing tauzi No. 1666, Char Lakhami, bearing tauzi No. 1669, Char Rahim, bearing tauzi No. 1665, Char Alexander, bearing tauzi No. 1686, and Char Bharat Sen, bearing tauzi No. 1673, in the district of Noakhali.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No 5357R.P

The 2nd November 1896.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of section 146 of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, to determine that the meetings of the Road Cess Committee under the said section for the preparation of estimates of their income and expenditure for the cess year, commencing from the 1st April 1898, shall be held in the month of August 1897 and in the month of August of every subsequent year till further orders. This notification will be applicable to the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum, Singhbhum, and Darjeeling, in which the Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force.

H. H. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5378S.R.

The 4th November 1896.—Babu Jagat Chandra Roy, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Puri, *vice* Babu Nityananda Ghosh, transferred, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886 is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5402S.R.

The 4th November 1896.—Babu Nagendra Chandra Sen, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Lohardaga, with retrospective effect from the 16th September 1896, *vice* Babu Mahendra Nath Mukerji, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4149 Med.—The 9th November 1896.—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon P. Fitzpatrick acted at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of second class Military Assistant Surgeon W. Clarke from the forenoon of the 15th to the afternoon of the 22nd July 1896, and from the forenoon of the 29th July to the afternoon of the 5th October 1896.

No. 4171 Med.—The 10th November 1896 —Mr. J. M. Pereira is appointed to be an Assistant Surgeon of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1896.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5935A.

No. 1445 A.D.—The 5th November 1896.—Babu Girindra Mohan Chuckerbutty, Munsif of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Rangpur, and is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Sadar Munsif of Rangpur.

No. 1448 A.D.—The 5th November 1896.—Babu Kartic Chandra Pal, Munsif of Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of that district, and is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, and also with the powers of a Munsif for the trial of suits cognizable by a Court of First Instance up to the value of Rs. 1,000 within the local limits of the Sadar Munsif of Cuttack.

Babu Kartic Chandra Pal is appointed temporarily to perform the functions of a Court under section 3, clause (d) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the District Judge of Cuttack.

No. 1451 A.D.—The 5th November 1896.—Babu Shyama Churn Ukil, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Krishnagar, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Girindra Mohan Chuckerbutty, or until further orders.

No. 1454 A.D.—The 5th November 1896.—Babu Kedar Nath Chatterjee, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Cuttack, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Kartic Chandra Pal, or until further orders.

No. 1464 A.D.—The 6th November 1896 —Babu Bepin Behary Das, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Narail, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Atul Chandra Batavyal, or until further orders.

No. 1467 A.D.—The 6th November 1896.—Babu Jagatdurlabh Mozoomdar, Subordinate Judge of Tirhut, under orders of transfer to Mymensingh, is allowed leave for six months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th November 1896.

No. 5852 A.—The 6th November 1896.—Babu Durga Das Bose, Munsif of Lohardaga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 5907 A.—The 9th November 1896.—Mr. E. P. Chapman, Joint-Magistrate, Saran, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and also with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*No. 5895 A.—The 2nd November 1896.*—Babu Atul Chandra Batavyal, Munsif of Narail, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th November 1896, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 5458 I.—The 7th November 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu K. K. Kishore Chakravarti of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Netrakona Independent Bench, in the district of Mymensingh.

No. 5495 I.—The 9th November 1896.—Babu Nilmani Ghatak, an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Malda, is authorised to sit singly for the trial of such cases as may be made over to him by the District Magistrate.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5491J.

The 9th November 1896—Under section 3, Act I (B.O.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulavi Muhamed Minotullah, authorising him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within thanas Kaliganj and Nakasipara, in the district of Nadia.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5492J.

The 9th November 1896—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulavi Muhamed Minotullah, appointing him Kazi of thanas Kaliganj and Nakasipara, in the district of Nadia, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5493J.

The 9th November 1896.—Under section 3, Act I (B.O.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulavi Hasan Ali, authorising him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within the outpost of Chor Siddhi, in the district of Noakhali.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5494J.

The 9th November 1896.—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulavi Hasan Ali, appointing him Kazi of the outpost of Chor Siddhi, in the district of Noakhali, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5495J.

The 10th November 1896.—Under section 8 of the Sonthal Parganas Justice Regulation, No. V of 1893, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby appoints Mr. A. H. Cuming, Subdivisional Officer of Dumkey, in the district of the Sonthal Parganas, to be a Subordinate Judge within the limits of the Dumka subdivision.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 10th November 1896.

No. 218.—The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information :—

No. 462, dated the 20th October 1896.—Mr W. A. Inglis, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the afternoon of the 15th to the 20th July 1896.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The 10th November 1896.

No. 220.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for connecting the Koraich Cemetery with the main road, in the village of Koraich, pargana Sasaram, zilla Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 3 ka. $\frac{1}{2}$ dh. of local measurement, bounded on the East by Koraich Cemetery, on the West by main road, on the South by lowland, and on the north by high-land, is required within the aforesaid village of Koraich.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 6th November 1896.

No. 219.—Babu Madhu Sudan Sen Gupta, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th November 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 213.—Babu Khirode Chander Mookerjee, Overseer, 2nd grade, is vested with the powers of a Canal Officer under Act III (B.O.) of 1876, to be exercised only when in charge of an Irrigation subdivision in one of the districts of Bengal to which the Act has been extended.

The 6th November 1896.

No. 214.—Mr. G. C. Stawell, Executive Engineer, is on return from the furlough granted to him in Bengal Government Notification No. 37, dated the 24th February 1896, appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Dehri Workshop Division.

Bengal Government Notification No. 12, dated 11th January 1895.

Bengal Government Notification No. 166, dated 7th September 1896.

No. 215.—Mr. K. H. Stephen, Executive Engineer, is, on return from the furlough granted in the orders marginally noted, posted to the South-Western Circle for special duty.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The 10th November 1896.

No. 216.—Notification.—It is hereby notified for general information that declaration No. 160, dated the 30th April 1895, relative to the acquisition of land required to be taken up for a retired line of embankment at Dumri, in the district of Saran, which was published at page 409, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 1st May 1895, is cancelled.

No. 217.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required for public purpose at public expense, viz., for canalization of Bhangore khali, it is hereby notified for whomsoever it concerns that the following two plots of land situated in pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, are to be acquired. This declaration is made under section 6 of Act I of 1894.—

I. A strip of land measuring, more or less, 12 cottahs 8 chitaks in village Kantatala, thana Bhangore, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, and bounded on the south and west by the land of Chundry Bose, on the east by Kantatala gong, and on the north by Bhangore khali, district 24-Parganas.

II. A strip of land measuring 10 cottahs 6 chitaks, more or less, in village Kantatala, thana Bhangore, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, and bounded on the south and east by the land of Ram Kristo Naskar, on the west by Kantatala gong, and on the north by Bhangore khali surplus land.

No. 219.—Notification.—With reference to Government of Bengal orders Nos. 1848-50 I.A., dated 26th September 1883, and subsequent modification of these orders, notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under section VI of Act V (B.C.) of 1864, to abolish, with effect from the 1st April 1893, all concessions in respect of tollage hitherto granted to Steamer Companies for their transport services on the canals in Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 3rd November 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SARAN CANALS.

No. 209.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following rules and to fix the undermentioned rates to be charged for water supplied under

individual assessment from the Saran Canals during the *rabi* season of 1896-97 and the hot weather season of 1897, in addition to the rules in notification No. 201, dated 2nd November 1896, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 4th idem.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

In Notification No. 110 of the 9th August 1880, issued under the provision of Act III of 1876, Government reserved to itself the rights of property in the water of the river channels known as the Daha, the Dhanai, the Gandaki and the Gangri, and their appendant tributaries, including the Rupan Chap Sota.

2. The revenue administration of the Saran Canals is vested in the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle. The Executive Engineer of the Gandak Division is, as Canal Officer under the Irrigation Act [III (B.C.) of 1876], charged with the proper maintenance and management of the canals, and with the control of the supply of water in them. All orders passed by him, or by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, are under the terms of that Act subject to correction on appeal to the Collector of Saran.

3. The following rules will be applicable to all irrigation effected from the Saran Canals in the *rabi* season (1st November to 31st March) of 1896-97, or to the hot weather season (1st April to 13th July) 1897.

4. Any person who wishes to make bunds in the canals must obtain the written permission of the Canal Subdivisional Officer before doing so.

5. Any person who constructs bunds in the canals, who interferes with the supply of water in them, or who takes water from them without the written permission of a duly authorised person, will render himself liable to the penalties defined in the Irrigation Act.

6. Any person who requires water from the channels of the Saran Canals must apply either to (a) the Patrol, (b) the Sectional Officer, or (c) the Subdivisional Canal Officer, who will take his signature on the Form A attached. If the application is approved, the Canal Subdivisional or Sectional Officer (all of whom are hereby empowered in that behalf) will grant a permit for irrigation in Form B.

7. Any person who holds a permit in Form B will be allowed to take canal water for irrigation, and he will be charged for it at the rates detailed in the following schedule:—

Schedule of rates for irrigation.

Crop.	Rate per Saran bigha.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
For indigo irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March ...	2	4	0
For indigo irrigated between the 1st April and 15th July ...	4	8	0
For other crops ditto ditto ...	3	0	0
For opium ...	1	8	0
For <i>rabi</i> crops irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March ...	0	12	0

These rates apply equally to irrigation by lift and flow.

8. Persons who take water from any of the river channels named in rule I, without a permit in Form B, and persons who waste the water, are liable to be charged water-rates, under sections 79 and 80 of the Irrigation Act, at rates which shall be fixed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, but which shall not be greater than twice the rate which would have been payable for licensed irrigation.

9. All water-rates assessed under rule 7 will be due on the following dates:—

For irrigation in the *rabi* season—5th April 1897.

For irrigation in the hot weather season—20th July 1897.

Water-rates assessed under rule 8 will be due as soon as the demand statement has been prepared.

10. The demand statements for water-rates due will be sent to the Collector as soon as possible after the irrigation in any village is completed, and a *parcha*, showing the area and amount assessed against each cultivator, will be sent to the rate-payer as soon as possible.

11. Any claim for remission of water-rates under section 76 (b), or for compensation under section 76 (c) of the Irrigation Act, must be presented in writing to the Subdivisional Canal Officer at least twenty days before the crop is cut. The Subdivisional Canal Officer shall, after such enquiry as he may consider necessary, pass orders on the application. Any application for remission presented direct to the Collector must be forwarded for the orders of the Canal Officer.

12. Objections to the demand statements must be presented within thirty days of the date on which the *parcha* is issued by the Subdivisional Canal Officer. He will pass orders on such objections.

13. Any person who is not satisfied with an order passed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer may appeal to the Collector under section 91 of the Irrigation Act. Such appeal must be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, and it must be submitted to the Collector within thirty days of the date of the order.

14. Remission statements must be signed by the Divisional Canal Officer. Any statement so signed shall be sufficient authority for a refund by the Collector.

15. No guarantee can be given either as to the volume or duration of the supply, or of the delivery of any quantity of water at any particular point of any canal.

16. The Canal Officer will regulate the water passing into, and along, any canal to the best of his ability to meet requirements. If there is any difficulty in supplying all the channels, the Canal Officer will endeavour to divide the available supply as fairly as possible. The Canal Officer shall have complete control of the distribution of water.

FORM A.

Application for water, No.

Name of village

Name of channel

Date of application

We, the undersigned, hereby apply for water from the abovenamed channel for the irrigation of our fields, and we engage to pay, for the area actually found to have been irrigated, to the Canal Officer (or other person duly authorised in that behalf), the water-rates prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Bengal Irrigation Act; and we further agree to abide by the rules issued under the Act:—

Description of crop	Approximate area in bighas.	Signature of cultivators.
1	2	3

FORM B.

*Permit**No.*

Permission is granted to the persons named below to take water from the channel for the irrigation of an area of about bighas in the village of

Name of cultivator.	Approximate area in bighas.
1	2

*Signature of Canal Subdivisional Officer
or Sectional Officer.*

Date.

[Second Publication.]

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SONE CANALS.

The 3rd November 1896.

No. 211.—Notification.—In notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to pass certain rules concerning the Sone Canals and to fix certain rates to be charged for water supplied from those canals. In notification No. 28, dated the 28th January 1895, it was notified that it was intended to increase some of those water-rates. The rules which were passed under notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, contained provision for a class of leases having a currency of three years. That class of lease is no longer considered suitable. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of his determination to cease to grant such leases:—

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

(i) Rule 16 to read as follows:—

16. Applications under section 74 of the Act for permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix I), or upon *kharyf* season leases (Appendix III), shall be subject to the following conditions:—

I.—The application must be for a block of land having well-defined boundaries and so situated that adjoining lands will not ordinarily or probably be irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the application.

II.—The application must be in the form annexed to these rules, which states that water-rates will be paid on all lands contained in the block for which an application is presented, whether or no water is required.

III.—The applications may be for a term of seven years, or for the season only—

(a) In the case of applications for the season only, the issue of the permit will not necessarily be delayed until the lands have been measured. The boundaries of the block must be stated in the application, which must be signed by or by authority of the cultivators of all the land included in the boundaries mentioned, and the approximate area in the occupation of each on the block must be specified. Water-rates will be charged on the areas in the block as found by actual measurement.

(b) In the case of applications for a term of seven years, a permit will not be issued until the land has been measured and an application complete in every respect for all the land included in the block has been signed. If water is required to be supplied before the application is completely signed in the manner specified above, an application for water for the season must be made which will be cancelled on a permit for seven years being issued.

(c) Notice that a permit for seven years is required must be given by the 1st of April, and no permit will be issued unless the application is completely signed by the 30th of November, or, with the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer, by the 1st of March following. An application for a permit for the season must be filed by the 1st of September.

IV.—With the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer—

(a) Existing leases for terms of three years may be cancelled and included in an application for a seven-year lease under the preceding rules.

(b) An application may be made for an addition to a seven-year lease, which, if granted, shall be considered as part of the original lease and terminate therewith.

(ii) Rule 22 to read as follows:—

22. Permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix VIII) or upon *kharyf* season leases (Appendix IX) shall be issued under the following conditions:—

I.—The land to be irrigated must form a compact block defined by well-marked boundaries of such a nature as clearly to distinguish leased from the adjoining unleased lands, and also be so situated that unleased lands will not be ordinarily or probably irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the block. The boundaries must be mentioned in the application for a permit for the season, and in the notice referred to in Rule 16 (c), when a permit for a seven-year lease is applied for.

II.—The Canal Officer may exclude lands included in the block not irrigable by flow or for which canal water is ordinarily not required. In the case of permits for seven years, the block must be not less than 50 bighas in area. In cases where the Divisional Canal Officer considers it advisable to grant a permit to a block of less area than that mentioned above, the previous sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer must be obtained. No permit for seven years

shall be issued unless the owners of the village channel from which water is to be obtained have been registered and the channel itself is in a good state of repair such as to fit it for the conveyance of water without wastage occurring. Such leases will not be issued unless it is known from the experience of previous years' irrigation that a sufficient supply of water is always available and that the quantity required is not excessive.

III.—A permit for a seven-years' lease may be cancelled by the Superintending Canal Officer with effect from a date to be specified in the order for good cause on the application of all the signatories thereto.

IV.—Permits for the season will be issued under less favourable conditions as to situation, soil, and the quantity of water available; it will not be necessary that the owner of the channel should be registered, but the channel itself must be entered on the register.

V.—Water-rates will be levied on the areas of the blocks specified in the permits, and measurement of the areas actually irrigated will not be necessary.

(iii) In Rules 3 (I), 9 (VIII), 11, 12, 24 (II), 25, 31, 39, 50, 62, omit the two words "three or."

(iv) In Rule 42 omit the words "three-years' leases."

Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of the increase he proposes to make in certain water-rates:—

(v) In Rule 71 (a) change the words "1st of April 1892" into "1st of April 1897."

(vi) In Rule 71 (b) change the words "1st of April 1891" into "1st of April 1897."

(vii) Rule 72 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE No. I.
Leases for a term of years.

For water supplied between the 25th of June of one year and the 25th March of the next.	FLOW OR LIFT.	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For leases for seven years, all crops	Rs. A. P. 1 9 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 6

Leases having a currency of seven years will be granted at the rate defined in this Schedule until and including the year 1908.

(viii) Rule 73 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE No. II
Season leases (kharif).

	FLOW OR LIFT.	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For water supplied between the 25th of June and the 25th of October for all crops	Rs. A. P. 2 3 0	Rs. A. P. 0 3 6

- (ix) In Rule 42 omit the five words "for bhader, &c., 1st November."
- (x) Appendix IVB. to be omitted altogether.
- (xi) Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to alter Rule 47 by adding the following words to it:—
- "All applications for compensation under section 76 (a) must be made not less than 20 days before the crop is cut."
- And in Rule 46 to add the words "not less than" before the words "twenty days before the crop is cut."
- (xii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix III omit the figures "1—14."
- (xiii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix IVO alter the words "1st of January" into "25th of March."

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The 10th November 1896.

No. 133.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the South Bihar Railway, in the district of Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land of an average width of 316 feet, more or less, is required at Burhee station, in the village of Indupur, as named in the schedule of an approximate area of 3.40 acres.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the railway, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

No. 134.—Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required for the following surveys—

	Miles
I. Ranaghat to Bhugwangola, &c.	93
II. Godagari to Sultanpur	53
III. Rampur Boalia <i>via</i> Malda to Raigunge	119
IV. Malda to Katihar	46
V. Kaunia to Dhubri, &c.	44
VI. Reconnaissance <i>via</i> Mogulhat to Dhubri	40

in the districts of Nadia, Rajshahi, Bogra, Malna, Dinajpur, Purnea, and Rangpur, notice is hereby given, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, that Survey Parties are about to take the field for the purpose of making surveys of the proposed lines, and that, in exercise of the powers conferred by the abovenoted section 4 of Act I of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has authorised the Engineers for the time being engaged in the undertaking to enter upon and survey lands, and to do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided or specified in the said section.

No. 135.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for enlarging and improving the Dalsingserai Railway station yard section of the Bengal-North-Western Railway in villages Chuk Lukman, Loknathpur and Jagputti, pargana Saraisa, district Darbhanga, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 16 bighas 8 cottaks and 14 chitaks of standard measurement, corresponding to 5 acres, excluding the Dalsingserai-Alampur district road and the railway line intersecting the portion of land under acquisition, appertaining to village Chuk Lukman, bounded as below, is required within the aforesaid villages of Chuk Lukman, Loknathpur and Jagputti:—

Boundaries.

South.—By the public road in village Chuk Lukman, the field of Ramlal Choudhry in Jagputti, and railway land.

East.—By the field of Ramlal Choudhry in Jagputti and by the fields of Ghina Choudhry, Darshan Choudhry, road, fields of Bado Jha, serfat of Jhaloo Choudhry, fields of Sheyam Choudhry, Babulal Choudhry in Loknathpur, partee land and mango-trees of Kera Jha, road, fields of Mosamat Darpun Chaudhrani, Babulal Choudhry, Jagmohan Choudhry, road, house and field of Raghoobir Dasadh, Ramcharan Dasadh, Jagmohan Choudhry, Jahki Patsan, road, Budri Narain, Santokhi Kandoo, and Ram Charan Chhipi in Chuk Lukman.

North.—By the fields of Ram Charan Chipi, Mosamat Bhoolo Choudhrani, railway road, field of Bachoo Choudhry and Elahi Mian in Chuk Lukman.

West.—By the field of Elahi Mian, road, Sookhai Dhanukh, Bisesar Prasad, Dowarkaram, Dagor, homestead land of Goolbahar Natni, house and field of Umda Natni, and railway lands in Chuk Lukman.

No. 136.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Mogalsara-Gaya Railway, in the district of Gaya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land of an average width of 200 feet, more or less, from Gaya, passing through or near Rafiganj, Aurangabad, Jampur to Barua, is required in the villages named in the following schedule of an approximate area in each case as therein stated:—

DISTRICT	Tahsil.	Village	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4
Gaya ...	Dukhanavi ...	Myapur ...	13 77
		Purlena ...	11 51
		Dukhanavi ...	24 90
	Kabur ...	Soaris ...	20 95
		Mulhi Chouk ...	20 47
		Jamulpur ...	18 45
		Busrarj ...	25 07
		Inglis ...	22 84
		Gurra ...	21 85
		Rukumpur ...	8 57
		Bahulpur ...	7 57
		Sunkurpur ...	24 10
		Manjhwa ...	23 91
		Rasampur ...	29 76
		Kirki ...	17 80
		Dumrah ...	27 22
		Dabur ...	22 87
		Amwa ...	18 40
		Simwa ...	7 06
	Chirkanwan ...	Banoli ...	8 81
		Gordiah ...	13 35
		Badupur ...	7 55
		Orma ...	13 13
		Mayee ...	5 38
		Ruttunpur ...	1 54
		Chandbigha ...	7 27
		Chirkanwan ...	18 86
		Abdulpur ...	3 10
		Kurmi ...	35 01
		Hajeeপুর ...	11 42
		Baniaganj ...	15 46
		Labri ...	40 58
		Chanderhutta ...	13 89
		Mohanpur ...	13 33
		Kundsura ...	17 60
		Singhi ...	5 29
		Kutwara ...	24 84
		Panduria ...	35 40
		Kujpa ...	21 08
		Jakim ...	49 97
		Pachuria ...	8 32
		Amirpura ...	58 06
		Burimul ...	40 51
		Sumri ...	12 69
		Dusambha ...	26 40
		Cosea ...	11 02

DISTRICT.	Tahsil.	Village.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4
Gaya—(concl'd).	Siris ...	Ohota Bughoi ...	16 67
		Bukhari ...	11 59
		Gumhare ...	18 27
		Alumpur ...	7 93
		Schoria ...	4 87
		Rajwar Khap ...	1 56
		Phesar ...	54 28
		Deoria ..	28 23
		Uphroul ...	11 37
		Rathwar ...	26 21
		Ukurumdha ...	22 89
		Shunkurpur ...	12 80
		Sursouli ...	35 59
		Ohichumhee ...	2 04
		Jamur ...	47 33
		Panthoo ...	49 80
		Chirela ...	2 61
		Jugdeespur ...	8 89
		Bahooti ...	17 14
		Nawadi ...	21 43
		Pokra ...	21 36
		Karamdi ...	11 18
		Sabpur ...	12 63
		Khanda ...	11 28
		Pipra Ganesh ...	18 33
		Koochar ...	43 94
		River bed ...	82 55
		Total ...	1473 65

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying inside the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the railway, are not wanted.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1) of Act XVIII of 1895, to all whom it may concern.

No. 157.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing a permanent station building and platform at Netra station on the Southern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway System in the mauza of Loodia, pargana Mooragacha, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 bighas 3 cottahs and 6 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the land in occupation of Fakir Mistree, Dorej Mullah, Necher Mullah, Tomeeruddy Mullah, Seraj Mullah, Bansee Haldar, Dhona Mullah, on the east by Hatoogunge Road, on the south by Eastern Bengal State Railway land, and on the west by land occupied by Fakir Mistree, is required within the aforesaid mauza of Loodia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 4th November 1896.

No. 157 Marine.—The following telegram, dated the 3rd November 1896, from the Government of Bombay, relative to observation being established at Bushire on account of the plague at Bombay, is published for general information.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Copy of a telegram, dated the 3rd November 1896, from the Government of Bombay, to the Government of Bengal.

From—Bombay,
Minister, Teheran, telegraphs:—Plague at Bombay.
at Bushire, dating from departure from last Indian port.

To—Calcutta.

Eight days' observation established

The 9th November 1896.

No 138 Marine.—The following telegram, dated the 7th November 1896, from the Government of Bombay, relative to the imposition of quarantine at the Straits Settlements on account of the plague at Bombay is published for general information.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Copy of a telegram, dated the 7th November 1896, from the Government of Bombay to the Government of Bengal.

Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, telegraphs:—Bombay declared infected from 5th instant.

The 10th November 1896.

No. 139 Marine.—Under the provisions of section 9 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1887, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. F. H. Skrine to be a Commissioner of the Port of Chittagong, *vice* Mr. J. D. Anderson, resigned, with effect from the 11th November 1896.

Mr. Skrine is also appointed, under section 10 of the Act, to be Chairman of the Commissioners from the same date.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 5936A.

No. 1404A.D.—*The 3rd November 1896.*—Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Kalna subdivision of the Burdwan district, with effect from the 24th October 1896.

No. 1414A.D.—*The 4th November 1896.*—The following substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collectors are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned opposite their names:—

Babu Mathura Nath Banerjee	...	...	...	Khulua.
„ Raj Mohan Gangopadhyay	...	...	...	Murshidabad.
„ Dasarathi Datta	...	...	...	Jalpaiguri.
„ Sarat Chandra Chatterjee	...	...	...	Chittagong.

No. 5866A.—*The 9th November 1896.*—Babu Joges Chunder Dutt, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Buxar subdivision of the Shahabad district.

No. 5913A.—*The 10th November 1896.*—Maulvi Masudul Hosain, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Purnea, is transferred to the Monghyr district.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No. 2918P.

The 9th November 1896.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the formation of a new registration sub-district with head-quarters at Maynaguri, having jurisdiction over thanas Maynaguri and Dam-Dim, in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri. The jurisdiction of the registration sub-district of Jalpaiguri will henceforth be restricted to thanas Jalpaiguri, Shikarpur, and Pathgram only. This notification will take effect on and from the 1st December 1896.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2919P.—*The 9th November 1896.*—Babu Kunja Behari Mukerjee is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Maynaguri, in the district of Jalpaiguri.

No. 2940P.—*The 10th November 1896.*—Agha Sultan Tafazzal Hossain, Rural Sub-Registrar of Hilsa, in the district of Patna, is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Arrah at Koilwar, in the district of Shahabad.

No. 2941P.—*The 10th November 1896.*—Maulvi Qutubuddin, Joint Sub-Registrar of Arrah at Koilwar, in the district of Shahabad, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Hilsa, in the district of Patna.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 11109, dated the 31st October 1896.—Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans made over charge of the Krishnagar Jail to Military Assistant Surgeon P. Fitzpatrick on the afternoon of the 7th October 1896.

B. C. OLDHAM, *Surgn.-Capt.,*
For Offg. Inspector-Genl. of Jails, Bengal.

No. 11270, dated the 2nd November 1896—Assistant Surgeon Nripendra Nath Bosu made over charge of the Gaya Jail to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Tomes on the forenoon of the 16th October 1896.

No. 11327, dated the 3rd November 1896—Surgeon-Major J. H. T. Walsh made over charge of the Gaya Jail to Assistant Surgeon Nripendra Nath Bosu on the forenoon of the 12th October 1896.

No. 11328, dated the 3rd November 1896.—Dr. O. Banks made over charge of the Puri Jail to Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Bose on the forenoon of the 11th October 1896.

A. D. LARMORE,
Offg. Inspector-Genl. of Jails, Bengal.

Sheriff's Office, the 7th December 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1896 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the seventh day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

P. PLAYFAIR, *Sheriff.*

শরিক আফিস, সন ১৮৯৬ সাল তারিখ ৭ই ডিসেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া বাইতেছে যে হবে বাকালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম ফোর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্জদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৬ সালের ৭ই ডিসেম্বর সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৯৬ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা বাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিকছে কোর্জদারী মিছিল দাখল তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

পিঃ, পুকেরার, শরিক।

TREASURY NOTICES.

MAULVI SYED ALI HASAN, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Muzaffarpur Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries.

J. A. BOURDILLON, *Commissioner.*

PATNA COMM. 'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 30th October 1896.

BABU JOGENDRA NATH BANDAPADHAYA, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is placed in charge of the Faridpur Treasury, *vice* Babu Trailakhaya Nath Sen, transferred, and is authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, *Commissioner.*

DACCA COMM. 'S OFFICE, the 2nd November 1896.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service

The 4th November 1896—Babu Raghu Nath Ghosh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balasore (substantively *pro tempore* in class V), is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd October 1896.

Babu Rama Nath Das, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Balasore (class VI), is appointed, subject to the consent of the District Board of Balasore, to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balasore, and also in class V, *vice* Babu Raghu Nath Ghosh, on leave, or until further orders.

C. A. MARTIN,

Offg Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified for general information that on the results of the ensuing Entrance Examination being known, the five second grade scholarships allotted to the Rajshahi Division will be awarded to the best students in the division, irrespective of districts, and the nine third-grade scholarships will be distributed as follows—

Rajshahi	...	2	Bogra	..	...	1
Dinajpur	.	...	1	Pabna	...	2
Jalpaiguri	..	...	1			—
Darjeeling		...	1	Total	...	9
Rangpur	..	...	1			—

Besides the above, there are two special scholarships, one of the second grade and one of the third grade, open to competition among all high schools in the Rangpur district.

P. NORTON, Commissioner.

DARJEELING, the 28th October 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No 1972B

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twelfth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1894-95 and 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1896, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,250 chests, viz.—

	Chests
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory consisting of 237 chests of season 1894-95 and 1,388 chests of season 1895-96	1,625
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory of season 1895-96	1,625
Total	3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th November 1895 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th December 1896, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 7th December 1896, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 17th December 1896.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. H. WALSH, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 27th October 1896.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 31st October 1896.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT	Government golahs.	Private Golahs at Khidder- pore Dock.	Afloat	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Salt from United Kingdom—				
Liverpool Panga Salt .	1,12,034	... ..	4,511	1,16,545
" White " .	71,114	.....	.....	71,114
" Cheshire " ...	....	21,635	33,195	54,830
Middlesborough " ...	5,860	.....	36,662	42,522
Hartlepool " ...	21,010	... ..	14,279	35,289
Liverpool Rock " ...	7,735	... ..	....	7,735
Salt from Indian Ports—				
Bombay Karkach Salt ...	61,994	... ..	..	61,994
Madras " .	1,810	..	....	1,810
Salt from Arabian and Persian Gulf—				
Muscat Karkach Salt	65,923	...	.....	65,923
" Rock " ..	8,176	.....	600	9,076
Langa Karkach " ...	56,732	... ..	61,590	1,18,322
" Rock " ..	724	..	5,450	6,174
Hanjam Karkach " ...	98,735	.....	.....	98,735
" Rock " ..	8,116	.....	.	8,116
Salt from Red Sea—				
Rowaya Karkach Salt ...	6,58,281	.....	74,042	7,32,323
Shahel " ...	67,784	... ..	4	67,788
Salt from other European Countries—				
Hamburg Salt ...	....	....	45,544	45,544
Salt from Gulf of Aden—				
Aden Karkach Salt ...	1,41,221	..	.....	1,41,221
" Crushed " ...	48,940	...	109	49,049
" Coarse " ..	71,504	.. ...	4,648	76,152
Total ...	15,07,993	21,635	2,80,634	18,10,262

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. N. BAKER, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 9th November 1896.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that at the bye-election held under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act on Thursday, the 8th October 1896, in Ward No. II of the Raniganj Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, Babu Giris Chandra Mondal was duly elected as a Commissioner of the said Municipality, *vice* Babu Bisseswar Marwari, deceased.

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Commissioner.*

BURDWAN COMM. 'S OFFICE, the 2nd November 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, and in accordance with the written orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, I appoint Babu Surja Kumar Chatterjee, a medical practitioner, to be a member of the Daspur Union Committee, in the district of Midnapore, *vice* Babu Saroda Prosad Roy, deceased.

ATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, *Perl. Asst., for Offg. Commr., on tour.*

BURDWAN COMM. 'S OFFICE, the 7th November 1896



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th November 1896

No. 28.—Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* Secretary to the Government of India in that Department, with effect from the afternoon of this date until the subsequent date on which he is relieved by Mr. J. M. Macpherson

A. B. WILSON,
Registrar,
for Secy to the Govt of India

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th November 1896.

No. 1727.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th November 1896.

No. 319.—The services of the Reverend A. Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th November 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th November 1896.

No. 1787G—The services of Mr. E. P. Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 6th November 1896.

H. S. BARNES,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 6th November 1896

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 1229 —*Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Thomas Patrick Butler, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1230.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

The Hon'ble William Henry Grimley to be Honorary Colonel.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Govt of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4108M.—The 3rd November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Amrita Lal Banerjee, M.B., to be a Commissioner of the Bhadreswar Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Babu Chuander Mohon Banerjee.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4111M.—The 3rd November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under sections 23 (1) and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Subdivisional Officer of Netrokona to be the Chairman, (*ex-officio*) of the Netrokona Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, *vice* Syed Faizuddin Hossein, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4130M.—The 5th November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Acts IV of 1894 and II of 1896, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj to be Chairman of the Asansol Municipality, *vice* Dr. H. H. Bathe, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4132M.—The 6th November 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Rajpur Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of sections 256A, 256B, and 260A of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4134M.—The 6th November 1896—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Baduria Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of sections 254 to 260A and 274 of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4151M.—The 9th November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Sham Lal Shukul to be a Commissioner of the Tikari Municipality, in the district of Gaya, *vice* Babu Bishun Pershad Trivedi.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4153M.—The 9th November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Nalchiti Municipality, in the district of Backergunge—

Babu Murari Mohan Pal, *vice* Brajbu Golok Chandra Chaudhury, resigned.
,, Chandra Kumar Biswas, *vice* Babu Mahim Chandra Pal, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 4161L.S.-G.—The 9th November 1896—In the Notification No. 3865L.S.-G., dated the 8th September 1896, published at page 189, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, appointing Mr. Y. J. Agabeg to be a member of the Raniganj Local Board, in the district of Burdwan, *vice* Mr. F. E. T. Dela Courneuve, deceased, for "Mr. Y. J. Agabeg" read "Mr. F. J. Agabeg."

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4163L.S.-G.—The 9th November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Dacca to be the Chairman of the Dacca District Board.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4164L.S.-G.—The 9th November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Mymensingh to be the Chairman of the Mymensingh District Board.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4165L.S.-G.—The 9th November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Faridpur to be the Chairman of the Faridpur District Board.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4166 L.S.-G.—The 9th November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Backergunge to be the Chairman of the Backergunge District Board

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4173 M.—The 10th November 1896—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Danhat Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of sections 254 to 260A and section 274 of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4175 M.—The 10th November 1896—Whereas a notification No. 2635M, dated the 25th June 1896, was published at page 129, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st July 1896, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of sections 254 to 260A and 274 of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Kalna Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Kalna Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4189 L.S.-G.—The 10th November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the following gentlemen have been elected to be members of the District Board of Muzaffarpur.—

Local Boards by which elected	Names of members
Sitamarhi ..	{ Mr. C. L. S. Russell. " H. E. Crowdy. Babu Surujdeb Narain Singh
Hajipur ...	{ Mr J. F. Grunning. " W Mackenzie. " J. Smith

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

PART II. Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Monghyr will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st December 1896, corresponding with 1st Pous 1304 Fushl, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs A P			Permanently settled estates	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
336	Lohunda and others in estate Bhatzari, pargana Bhatzari	61,800 11 0		3/ 3k 13b in account No 80	Musamat Jazane Khanum, Nuri Chand Singh and others	614 12 0		1,185 1 0
1879	Amrit chauran pargana Phakki	1 189 0 0		10 annas 8 pice jama	Phoolo Munder, Kanhaiya Munder and others	702 11 0		85 9 6
1182	Taluk Ramnathpur and others, pargana Masjudpur	2,790 8 0		4 annas separate account No 5	Ramdin Singh Chowdhri, Beg Shahi Singh Chowdhri and others	607 10 0		76 12 0
					Temporarily settled estates			
1324	Tarnpur Diara, pargana Monghyr	11,038 4 0		17a 16p 18k 11b 5p 4r 13mali	Benarat Prasad and others	9,052 7 0		143 7 0

Monghyr Collectorate, the 9th November 1896

MAHES CHANDRA SEN, Deputy Collector in charge

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz, the 8th November 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Puri will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th February 1897 at 12 noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
		Rs A P				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
43	Killa Bhaura, pargana Bottdesh	1,051 8 1/2	The whole		Khetriyabar Abhiram Bhat singh and others	525 12 5 1/2			Demand for Nov 1896 525 12 3 1/2
91	Taluk Sadanandpur, pargana Kottahang	2,301 1 5	Ditto		Nitmoni Dass and others	1,150 8 8 1/2			Ditto 1,150 8 6 1/2
126	Taluk Lakshmi Narayan pargana Oldhar	1,024 11 1 1/2	Ditto		Shyam Sunder Istnaik and others	982 5 11 1/2			Ditto 962 5 11 1/2
139	Mansa Birniskundpur, pargana Serai	598 7 10 1/2	Ditto		Mahant Ramprapana Rammanuj Dass	299 3 11 1/2			Ditto 299 3 11 1/2
196	Taluk Batiput, pargana Purbadual	557 7 8	Ditto		Mahant Raghunandan Rammanuj Dass	278 11 10			Ditto 278 11 10
243	Taluk Sandhapur, pargana Saldabad	1,295 4 4		3p 15p 2k 24d	Khetriyabar Abhiram Bhat singh and others	524 5 11 1/2		962 2 11 1/2	Ditto 262 2 11 1/2

Collector's Office, Puri, the 2nd October 1896

C A BELL, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at Motihari for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanri No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
409 Final	Parsonni Kheim, pargana Mohi	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	.	Khokhra A. P. K. Chotseeral 3 8 0 Julkur Dumaria 3 8 0 Darya chuck 3 8 0 Parsonni 3 8 0 Bura Mangroo 4 0 0 Bishunpur Mahoari 3 8 0 Bhartholia 3 8 0 Maaha 3 0 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 8 0 Lahania 3 8 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 682 13 3	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,495 14 6	Rs. A. P. 1,495 14 6 Government revenue
409 Final	Parsonni Kheim, pargana Mohi	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	.	Khokhra A. P. K. Chotseeral 1 10 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 10 0 Darya chuck 2 10 0 Parsonni 3 4 0 Bura Mangroo 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoari 3 4 0 Bhartholia 3 4 0 Maaha 2 8 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 4 0 Lahania 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 605 2 5	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 96 15 0	Rs. A. P. 96 15 0 Government revenue
409 Final	Parsonni Kheim, pargana Mohi	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	.	Khokhra A. P. K. Chotseeral 1 10 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 10 0 Darya chuck 2 10 0 Parsonni 3 4 0 Bura Mangroo 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoari 3 4 0 Bhartholia 3 4 0 Maaha 2 8 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 4 0 Lahania 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 605 2 5	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 122 15 8	Rs. A. P. 122 15 8 Government revenue

Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 21st August 1896

ANANTA LAL CHATTERJEE, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Tippera will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 15th December 1896, at 12 o'clock, for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

The description of arrears to which this form of notification applies is specified in section 5 of the Act, and particulars should be given accordingly in column 10.

Tanri number	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40 2	Tappa Durgapur hama 5a 6g 2c 247	Rs. A. P. 2,495 7 11	Share	Out of 16a hama 5a, 6g, 2c, 247.	Muhammad Gazi Ondhury and others.	Rs. A. P. 528 6 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 35 1 9	Rs. A. P. 35 1 9 Due for list 28th June 1896 under at- tachment by Civil Court
1948	Pargana Berda khat, Jowar Dow latur under temporary set- tlement from 1861 to 1810 B.S.	1,486 12	Whole	...	Uma Nath Ghose and others.	....	86 6 6	.....	86 6 7 Due for list 28th June 1896 under at- tachment by Civil Court

Tippera Collectorate, the 2nd September 1896

C. A. RADICE, Offg. Collector.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent of 1890-97	3½ PER CENT LOANS—						4 PER CENT LOANS—					4½ PER CENT LOANS—			Transfer of 1878 & 79 per cent. loan of shillings 1856-57 per portion	GRAND TOTAL.				
		Of 1852-53.	Of 1854-55	Of 1855	Of 1879	Of 1892-94. 1853-54.	Total.	Of 1852-54.	Of 1854-55	Of 1855-56	Reduced loan of 1879 per cent.	Total.	Of 1870	Of 1878 & 79 per cent. loan of shillings 1856-57 per portion	Total.						
Balance of 15th October 1896	18,38,000	2,24,68,700	18,98,87,900	15,61,100	51,64,500	47,12,500	33,100	26,40,47,500	8,427	17,900	31,400	51,900	93,600	18,700	2,15,927	5,000	68,000	75,000	1,28,000	31,200	26,68,92,127
ADD— Amount of 3½ per cent. 1853-54 and 1854-55 transferred to 3 per cent. 1856-57, in London 1896-97, at Madras	6,43,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,43,200
Amount entered at Madras between 16th and 31st October 1896	5,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000
Amount entered at Bombay between 16th and 31st October 1896	2,000	8,29,000	19,200	1,000	—	—	—	8,51,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,51,200
Amount entered at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1896	1,000	1,200	5,000	4,000	—	—	—	10,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,200
30,38,000	2,24,68,700	18,97,31,300	15,61,83,300	51,65,500	47,12,500	33,100	26,40,08,600	8,427	17,900	31,400	51,900	93,600	18,700	2,15,927	5,000	68,000	75,000	1,28,000	31,200	26,68,97,727	
DEDUCT— Amount written off in the London registers	8,000	8,57,200	1,34,400	22,100	6,39,700	3,600	18,65,000	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	16,89,000
Balance on 31st October 1896	30,38,000	2,24,65,900	18,98,64,100	15,64,000	51,40,800	40,72,900	29,000	26,32,42,700	8,427	17,900	18,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,00,927	5,000	68,000	75,000	1,28,000	31,200	26,67,16,627

NORG—From 9th June 1967 to 31st August 1966—Enforced from India 9,504 lakhs, retransferred from London 8,219 lakhs.

Year	13th Sep	30th	15th Oct	31st	Total
1953	19	9	13	10	51
1954	19	9	13	10	51
1955	19	9	13	10	51
1956	19	9	13	10	51
1957	19	9	13	10	51
1958	19	9	13	10	51
1959	19	9	13	10	51
1960	19	9	13	10	51
1961	19	9	13	10	51
1962	19	9	13	10	51
1963	19	9	13	10	51
1964	19	9	13	10	51
1965	19	9	13	10	51
1966	19	9	13	10	51
1967	19	9	13	10	51
1968	19	9	13	10	51
1969	19	9	13	10	51
1970	19	9	13	10	51
1971	19	9	13	10	51
1972	19	9	13	10	51
1973	19	9	13	10	51
1974	19	9	13	10	51
1975	19	9	13	10	51
1976	19	9	13	10	51
1977	19	9	13	10	51
1978	19	9	13	10	51
1979	19	9	13	10	51
1980	19	9	13	10	51
1981	19	9	13	10	51
1982	19	9	13	10	51
1983	19	9	13	10	51
1984	19	9	13	10	51
1985	19	9	13	10	51
1986	19	9	13	10	51
1987	19	9	13	10	51
1988	19	9	13	10	51
1989	19	9	13	10	51
1990	19	9	13	10	51
1991	19	9	13	10	51
1992	19	9	13	10	51
1993	19	9	13	10	51
1994	19	9	13	10	51
1995	19	9	13	10	51
1996	19	9	13	10	51
1997	19	9	13	10	51
1998	19	9	13	10	51
1999	19	9	13	10	51
2000	19	9	13	10	51
2001	19	9	13	10	51
2002	19	9	13	10	51
2003	19	9	13	10	51
2004	19	9	13	10	51
2005	19	9	13	10	51
2006	19	9	13	10	51
2007	19	9	13	10	51
2008	19	9	13	10	51
2009	19	9	13	10	51
2010	19	9	13	10	51
2011	19	9	13	10	51
2012	19	9	13	10	51
2013	19	9	13	10	51
2014	19	9	13	10	51
2015	19	9	13	10	51
2016	19	9	13	10	51
2017	19	9	13	10	51
2018	19	9	13	10	51
2019	19	9	13	10	51
2020	19	9	13	10	51
2021	19	9	13	10	51
2022	19	9	13	10	51
2023	19	9	13	10	51
2024	19	9	13	10	

Balance against India

L DUNBAR,
Offg Superintendent.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

(767-1)

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL, }
Calcutta, the 6th November 1896.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd November 1896

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	-	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities	-	55,31,477	0 0
Reserve Fund	-	72,00,000	0 0	Other authorised investments	-	86,91,472	4 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R. 82,82,643 7 2	1,55,74,450	7 9	Loans on Government and other authorised securities	-	1,73,42,532	11 6
Direct ditto at Branches	72,91,787 0 7			Accounts of credit on ditto ditto	-	1,71,88,435	6 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,97,20,810	1 3	Bills discounted and purchased	-	3,00,88,376	8 10
Bank Post Bills, &c	-	2,54,117	12 4	Balances with other Banks	-	6,47,038	9 10
Sundries	-	27,99,261	10 11	Bullion	-	2,719	11 4
				Dead Stock	-	13,28,023	11 4
				Stamps	-	8,727	6 3
				Sundries	-	13,47,904	4 1
						8,21,74,857	10 1
				Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs 91,54,912 14 10		
				Cash & Currency Notes at Branches	.. .. 1,42,18,869 7 4		
						2,33,73,782	6 2
Rupees		10,55,48,640	0 3			Rupees	10,55,48,640 0 3

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 6th November 1896

F. T. LEWIS, Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans, 8 per cent.
Percentage, 29.8

By order of the Directors,
A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
(762-1)

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

SEALED tenders will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 14th December 1896, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenders for Schedule No. I must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedule No. I.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

ARTICLE	Probable quantity	Date of	Place of delivery	Earnest-money to company tender
1	2	3	4	5
SCHEDULE No I				
	lbs	From 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898	Mandalay	Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	400,000			
Rice, second sort, for natives	2,400,000			
Wheat	3,000,000			
Dhal of sorts	900,000			
Ghee, cows	650,000			
Salt	250,000			
Turmeric	35,000			
Chillies	1,500			10,000
SCHEDULE No II				
Wheat	2,500,000		Myingyan	3,000
SCHEDULE No. III				
Wheat	600,000		Rangoon ..	1,000

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

H. PARKIN, Captain,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police
for Supply and Clothing, Burma

RANGOON,
The 2. rd September 1896.

Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT

CINCHONA PLANTATION.

From 1st April 1896 the price of this Quinine will be as follows—

1 Pound tin	Rs 18,	or, post free,	Rs 18.12
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" "	" " 9 8
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	" "	" "	" " 4-8
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	" "	" "	" " 5

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 2, ana 8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 5*; per pound tin, *Rs 10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *Cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four ounce tin, *Rs 3*; per eight ounce tin *Rs 6*, per pound tin, *Rs 12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta, Postage four annas per *1oz* tin, eight annas per *8oz* tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

ADVERTISEMENT**Notice**

TO PAPPE MANUFACTURERS—

TENDERS are invited before the 15th April 1897 for the purchase of Salai grass from the forests of the Singhbhum district from 1st July 1897

London forms and further information on application to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling

A R WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal

Darjeeling, the 18th June 1896

Wanted

A DULY qualified person as Head Assistant in the Office of Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Bhagalpur, maximum salary Rs 240. None need apply who is not thoroughly up in English and *precis* writing, able to control a large office, and acquainted with the work he will have to do. Preference will be given to a man with Secretariat experience. Apply giving full information regarding age, &c., &c., with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to—

Superintending Engineer,
Northern Circle,
Bhagalpur

Bhagalpur, the 20th October 1896

Wanted

AN Overseer for the District Board of Chittagong on a salary of Rs 60 per mensem plus Rs 30 horse allowance. He must possess the necessary qualifications required by the rules issued under Government Notification No 3002LS-G of 20th July 1896

Applications will be received up to 25th November 1896

C G H ALLEN, Chairman, District Board, Chittagong
Chittagong, the 29th October 1896 (761—2)

Wanted

A TREASURER for Shahabad Collectorate Salary Rs. 100

A thorough knowledge of English experience of Treasury duties and security in promissory notes to the value of Rs 20,000 indispensable

Applications with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the undersigned up to 16th November 1896,

H L STEPHENSON, for Collector

Arrah, the 6th November 1896

WANTED for the Land Acquisition Office, Monghyr, a Head Clerk and Sheristadar on Rs 50, a second Clerk on Rs. 30, a third Clerk on Rs 25, a Head Muharrir and Peshkar on Rs. 30, three Muharrirs on Rs 20 each, a Draftsman on Rs 50, and three Surveyors on Rs. 30 each a month. Candidates possessing a knowledge of Hindi, in addition to necessary qualifications, will be preferred. Apply *at once* with copies of testimonials to the undersigned

KANTI BHUSAN SEN, Land Acquisition Dy Collector
The 19th October 18 96

WANTED for the Land Acquisition Office, Bhagalpur, a Head Clerk and Sheristadar on Rs 50, a Second Clerk on Rs 25, a Third Clerk on Rs 20, a Head Muharrir and Peshkar on Rs 30, three Muharrirs on Rs 20 each, a Draftsman on Rs 30, and one Surveyor on Rs 30 a month. Candidates possessing a knowledge of Hindi in addition to other necessary qualifications will have preference

The appointments are likely to take effect from the end of December next. Applications will be received upto 30th November 1896

SURAJ CH CHATTERJEE, Special Land Acquisition,
Deputy Collector.

Bhagalpur, the 9th November 18 96

Notice

WANTED a Sub-Overseer under the District Board, Jessore, on a salary of Rs 30 per mensem and fixed horse allowance of Rs 15. Applicants must be qualified under the rules published in Bengal Government notification, dated the 18th February 1892. Applications with copies of testimonials and original health and riding certificates will be received by the undersigned up to 26th November 1896

Security will have to be furnished to the extent of Rs 200 cash or Government Promissory notes

W N DELEVINGNE, Chairman

Jessore, the 29th October 1896

(759—3)

Notice

WANTED a Treasurer on a salary of Rs 65 per mensem for the Dhubri Treasury. Security to be furnished in cash or Promissory note to the extent of Rs 10,000 (ten thousand). Applications will be received up to 20th November 1896

A G HALLIFAX, Deputy Commissioner
Dhubri, the 24th October 1896

Notification

WANTED one Inspector and two boundary survey amins at Rs 30, and 10 amins at Rs 15 to Rs 20 per mensem considering the outturn of work for the Mahabatur settlement work in this subdivision

Those who have passed from the survey schools and know *Khanapuri* surveying well and have got experience of settlement work in the Santhal Parganas, will be preferred

All applications to be submitted to the undersigned within the 1st week of November next at the latest with testimonials.

A McGAVIN, Subdivisional Officer.

Rajmahal, the 25th October 1896

NOTICE is hereby given that the general power of attorney granted by me on the 29th of Jaistva 1269 BS to Babu Priya Nath Ghosh, son of late Ram Gopal Ghosh of Ranaghat subdivision and police station Ranaghat, district Nadia, late manager of my husband's estate, has been cancelled from the 24th Srahan 1303 BS

SREPMATY BARNANAYKE DAS, for self and executrix to the estate of late Babu Krishna Kinsore Ghosh

Dated Bhowampore, the 8th October 1896 (716—6)

Notice

MR W. D CRUICKSHANK has returned from leave and resumed the office of Secretary and Treasurer

By order of the Board,

A. M LINDSAY, Offg Secy and Treasurer.
Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the 10th November 1896

(768—1)

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us the undersigned John Radcliffe Croft, Albert Piperno and Joseph Moses Kohn, as merchants at No 4, Tangra Road, in the suburbs of Calcutta, under the firm of J. H. Croft & Co., was, on the 31st day of October 1896, dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said Albert Piperno and Joseph Moses Kohn on that day retired from the business, and that all debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said John Radcliffe Croft

JOHN R CROFT
A PIPERNO.
J M KOHN

Dated this 31st day of October 1896 (760—2)

Notice

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No 389 of 1896, wherein Poolinbehary Dutt is the plaintiff and L P D Broughton, Esq., as administrator to the estate of H E B Myers, deceased is the defendant, the creditors of the said H E B Myers, deceased late of No 94, Ripon Street, in the town of Calcutta who died on or about the 8th day of May 1896 are required, on or before the 26th day of November next, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court in its Original Side, their names, address and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, on the 9th day of December next at 12 o'clock noon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims

R BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

A T Dhur, Plaintiff's Attorney

Calcutta, High Court Original Side, the 24th September 1896 (667—1)

Currency Notes

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Notes wholly destroyed			
Register number	Number of notes	Value	Name of claimant
W203 of 1896-97	X 68 15529	500	Babu Anurita Nanda Gupta, Kobiraj, village Mata, subdivision Manikganj, district Dacca.
	X 66 36047	100	

A H ANTHONY, Asst Comptroller General in charge, Paper Currency.

The 2nd November 1896

LOST

THE Government Promissory Note No 013200 of the 4 per cent of 1854-55, for 1,000 rupees, originally standing in the name of Sir Arthur Laurence Haliburton, K.C.B., of the War Office, and last endorsed to Henry Michael Callaghan, 13, Chadwell Street, Islington, London, N., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietor

H. M. CALLAGHAN,
13, Chadwell Street, Islington, N.
(756—3)

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in suit No 780 of 1894 (Woopondronaram Sen versus Trayltonkoonath Ghose and others), and dated respectively 28th January 1895 and 3rd February 1896 by the Registrar of the said Court, Original Side, in his sale-room on Saturday, the 21st November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the undermentioned property, namely—

About 10 cottas of land and pucca building, thereon out of the two-storied brick built premises No 6, Jorapukur Lane in Baranasy Ghose's Street in Calcutta, the said 10 cottas being bounded on the north by land "set apart for a road in respect of the said premises," on the east by the dwelling-house of Bisunmhar Chatterjee and Baney Madhub Nundy, on the south by Jorapukur Lane, and on the west partly by the house of Deno Nath Bysack, partly by land belonging to Joggut Chunder Bhattacharjee, and partly by the house and land of Kallydaas Bysack

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar and at the office of Messrs Kallynath Mitter and Survadlukary, Attorneys-at-law, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale

R BELCHAMBERS, Registrar

Kallynath Mitter and Survadlukary, plaintiff's Attorneys

Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, the 3rd October 1896 (718—1)

Notification

IT is hereby notified that under section 46 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885, the District Board of Bhagalpur have at a special meeting, held on the 27th October 1896, determined to levy the Road Cess in this district for the ensuing financial year 1897-98 at the maximum rate of half-anna or six pies in the rupee on the annual value of land

H J MCINTOSH, Chairman

Bhagalpur, the 2nd November 1896

Notification

UNDER Rule VIII of the rules framed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned immovable property, which was brought under the management of the Revenue authorities under the notification published at page 367, Part II of the Calcutta Gazette, dated the 21st April 1884, has been restored to the possession and enjoyment of its owner since the 12th September 1896, under the provisions of section 12, Act VI of 1876, as amended by section 6 of Act V of 1884, the debts due by the estate having been fully paid off —

Name of Estate	Name of Proprietor
Akasi (Mohup Nath Sahn) in the Lohardaga district	Bhya Mohup Nath Sahn.

C. R. MARINDIN, Offg Commissioner
Commr's Office, Chota Nagpur, the 3rd November 1896.

Notification

UNDER Rule VIII of the Rules framed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned immovable property, which was brought under the management of the Revenue authorities under the notification published at page 1262, Part II of the Calcutta Gazette, dated 21st August 1879, has been restored to the possession and enjoyment of its owner, with effect from the 23rd September 1896, under the provisions of section 12, Act VI of 1876, as amended by section 6 of Act V of 1884, the debts due by the estate having been fully paid off —

Name of Estate.	Name of Proprietor
Thini, comprising 31 villages in Lohardaga district	Thakur Fani Matuk Nath Sahn Deo

C. R. MARINDIN, Offg Commissioner
Commr's Office, Chota Nagpur, the 3rd November 1896.

Notification.

UNDER Rule VIII of the Rules framed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned immovable property, which was brought under the management of the Revenue authorities under the notification published at page 1420, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 20th November 1878, has been restored to the possession and enjoyment of its owner, with effect from the 16th September 1896, under the provisions of section 12, Act VI of 1876 as amended by section 6 of Act V of 1884 the debts and liabilities of the estate having been fully paid off —

<i>Name of Estate.</i>	<i>Name of Proprietor.</i>
Manbazar Encumbered Estate in Manbhum	Radha Govind Narayan D-o
C R MARINDIN, Offg. Commissioner Commr's Office, Chota Nagpur, the 3rd November 1896	

Notification

TO be promptly sold by the Registrar of the Calcutta High Court, Original Side, in his sale-room in the court house on Saturday, the 21st of November 1896, pursuant to two decrees, dated 27th November 1893 and 27th February 1896, respectively, and made in suit No. 374 of 1893 (Panna Lal Roy vs. *Manick Lal Roy* and others), the following properties —

1st — No. 16 [formerly No. 20] Wooma Charan Doss' Lane, in the town of Calcutta Block No. 13, Holding No. 178, being tenanted land, containing by estimation 4 cottahs, 2 chitaks and 6 square feet, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the south by the khola hut of Khumud karuama on the north by the khola hut of Nundulal Shaw, on the west by Wooma Charan Doss' Lane, and on the east by the dwelling-house of Beni Madhub Mistry

2nd — No. 18, Goomghur Lane, in the town of Calcutta Block No. 13, Holding No. 522, being tenanted land, containing by estimation 16½ cottahs, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the south by Goomghur Lane on the north by Mr. Lackerstein's dwelling house, on the east by Goozar Lalla's tenanted house, and on the west by Mutty Lal Seal's tenanted land

3rd — No. 14 [formerly No. 19], Goomghur Lane, in the town of Calcutta Block No. 13, Holding No. 522, being tenanted land containing by estimation 6 cottahs, 9 chitaks and 6 square feet, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the north by the dwelling house of Shama Charan Mallick, on the south by Goomghur Lane, on the east by the tenanted land of Fakir Charan Roy, and on the west by the tenanted land of Moonshee Allumuddin

4th — No. 36, Emambag Lane, in the town of Calcutta, Block No. 13 Holding No. 218, being tenanted land, containing by estimation 7 cottahs and 12 square feet, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the north by a Municipal drain, on the south by Emambag Lane, on the east by Farini Charan Bose's tenanted land, and on the west by Lokenath Mullick's tenanted land

5th — No. 11, Emambag Lane, in the town of Calcutta, Block No. 13, Holding No. 489, a tenanted lower roomed house and premises and the land appertaining thereto and on part whereof the same is situated and built, containing by estimation 3 cottahs and 6 chitaks, and bounded on the north by Emambag Lane, on the south by the dwelling house of Heralal Roy, on the east by the tenanted land of Allungamoni Passoe, and on the west by the dwelling-house of Heralal Roy

R BLOCHAMBERS, Registrar.

Satyadhan Bonnerjee, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Calcutta High Court, Original Side, the 11th November 1896 (765—1)

PRASANNA NATH ROY, B.L., Pleader, Judge's Court, Murshadabad, wishes to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta (760—4)

NOTIFICATION

Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

IT is notified for public information, under the authority of Government Order No. 489, dated 12th August 1896, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, that the scholarships for the second grade Overseer class will be Rs. 25 per mensem for students entering at the next competition and hereafter

J. CUNBORN, Lieut.-Col. R.A.C.,

Principal, Thomason Engineering College.

Roorkee, the 7th November 1896

The Bannockburn Tea Company, Limited.

IN LIQUIDATION

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 186 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 14th day of December 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator

J. GEMMELL, Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 9th day of November 1896 (763—1)

Road Cess Notification

DISTRICT BACKERGUNGE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, under section 43 of Act III (B.C.) of 1885 the District Board of Backergunge have, at a special meeting held on the 30th September 1895, determined that the road cess for the next year, 1897-98 shall be levied at the maximum rate, i.e., six paise a rupee on the annual value of land

D. N. DUTT, Vice-Chairman

Backergunge District Board Office the 27th October 1896

NOTICE

The Mathola Company, "Limited."

AN *ad interim* Dividend for the season 1896 of ten per cent on the paid up capital of the Company has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Hastings Street on and after Thursday, the 12th November 1896, to Shareholders on the Register on the 7th November 1896

JOHN ELLIOT & Co., Managing Agents

Calcutta, the 7th November 1896 (766—1)

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Notice

IT is hereby notified for general information that, owing to the canalization of the Bhargore khali, the Kantatala gong will be permanently closed to traffic from the 1st December next

A. S. THOMSON,

Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Calcutta, the 10th November 1896

R. Scott Thomson and Company, Limited

THE Sixty-seventh Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 15, Government Place, on Saturday, the 28th of November, at noon, for the purpose of declaring an *ad interim* dividend for the half-year which ended on the 30th September last

By order of the Directors,

ROBERT J. CAMPBELL,
Secretary and Accountant.

Calcutta, the 9th November 1896 (764—3)

**Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta
General Post Office on the 10th
November 1896.**

Ackerman, A H.	Gilchrist, W G
Allen & Co (Shipping Agents).	Hoff Huns
Bennett & Anderson	Lambert and Butler
Bisson, John O	Lazarevich, Signor Marco
Branchi King & Co	di Giovanni
Burchell, E L	Manager, Central News
Calder, W (Tailor)	Mayor, J
Calder, E P.	McIlrath, Mrs H D
Colvin, Messrs (Bankers)	Page, Geo
Cotton, Evan	Procter, Charles Paul
Daniels, Mrs	Richards, L & Co (Drapers)
Drafford, C.	Schiller, M.
Dring, E. A.	Spelsberg, Ed
Dundee, Monsieur	Stewart & Co (Jewellers).
Darant & Co, A.	Sumner, Miss A
Kyser & Co. (Saddlers)	Thomas, R, & Co
	Willi and Futzl

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aldham, C J.	Lincoln, T. (Book-sellers)
Allan, W A R.	Loysean, Edgord
Allison, H P.	Lyon, Henry.
Ambler, F R.	Macaggart, A.
Anderson, J. M.	Maret, Julien
Arthur, Miss R.	Matum, Mrs
Barrett, John	Mayr, Mrs Jones.
Beresford, C	Meikle, James
Beresford, Sam	Meyers, H
Birch, J W	Monks, M E
Blanche, A	Moorhead, Surgn -Lt -Col
Boyle, J	Muller, Egon
Bride, Mrs. C.	Murphy, G P. C.
Brownlow, E O.	Myer, F
Brown, Mrs W	Natchal, Mrs L
Brocco, A	Netherton, R
Chardi, J F	Newton, Ed
Chester, Mrs N	Niminger, F
Chidley, Mrs H	Norman, Capt. Francis.
Chorlton, W. B	O'Brien, G W.
Cook, P D	O'Grady, W.
Conway, Mrs M	Outtin, Harry
Cotta, J M	Palomino de Castro.
Cottah & Co, J. M	Pearis, W A.
Crane, H	Rahform, Mr
Crawshaw, Mrs	Randall, A
Dalwood, Mr	Reid, Mrs A
Dalben, J.	Remington, F A, Capt
D'Erimoo, P. W	Robinson, Geo
D Padua, J L.	Rodgers, W C
DeCruze, Mrs H.	Rodgers, H
DePas, Mrs C B	Rowley, J D.
Duflet, D. Paul.	Sarkis, C F
Earl, T S	Smith, Arthur
Ede, F J	Spragg, A
Engl, Jean	Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Flowers, Miss W	Stevenson, A J
Fraser, J F.	Stiller, H
Galperson, J	Stowell, Mr
Garrette, Leon, Miss.	Streeton, H O.
George, D	Stuart, Miss.
George, W W.	Sykes, Mrs
Gilbert, H.	Talbot, G
Gondie, J	Thomas, W
Gordon, R	Thornton, Miss
Grey, R	Tornadorf, Mrs K
Grunberg, Srul	Tiaval, H
Hamilton, G	Turner, G O.
Hanton Mina	Upcott, F R
Heain, Miss E F.	Varnet, G.
Heldon, Mrs.	Wakelield, E, Miss.
Houghton, R.	Walsher, H. J
Howard, M.	Weiss, Miss J.
Hughes, H	Weymans, J.
Ibrahim, M	Wheeler, Dr H
Ido, Miss Marie	Winstanley, Miss L B
Johnson, J H	Wilson, R. H
Johnson, T S, Capt.	Winstanley, Miss W.
Kelly, J	Winter, A L
Kennedy, Mrs A H.	Wise, A G H.
Kennedy, T. A.	Woodward, G.
Kerr, J	Wyat, Mrs D
Lane, Mrs	

Registered Letters

Edwards, C	Ord, E.
Leibmann, M.	Wairs, R

**Unclaimed Letters held in the Burruckpore Post Office
on the 9th November 1896.**

Nil

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, &c, Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	11th Nov	Per P & O str from Bombay
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	17th "	Ditto
Australasian Colonies*	14th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	16th "	Per str <i>Suisang</i>
Rangoon and Moulmein	13th "	Per B I S N Co's str
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui	17th "	Ditto ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore	14th "	Ditto ditto
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	15th "	Ditto ditto
Akyab, Kyaukpadaung, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	11th "	Ditto ditto
Port Blair	11th "	Via Madras
Ditto	17th "	Via Rangoon
South African Ports	13th "	SS <i>Congella</i>
Ditto	11th "	Via Madras
Madras, Colombo "Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	13th "	Per A Lloyd's str <i>Daphne</i>

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7.30 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of ½ anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8.45 P.M. with a late letter fee of one anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies via Tuticorin, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8.30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9.30 P.M. On other days the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7.30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 10th November 1896.

Nadia Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 6th November 1896

Name of river	Reach of river.	Least depth of water sound in fms	REMARKS
Bhagirathi.	Entrance from Ganges	3 0	Naranpur
	Thence to Nurpur	3 0	Lalkhardiar
	From Nurpur to Jangipur	3 0	Kanupur
	" Jangipur to Berhampore	1 6	Berhampur.
	" Berhampore to Katwa	3 3	Mujhampur
Bhadrakul.	" Katwa to Nadia	3 0	Metiari.
	Entrance from Ganges	20 0	
	Thence to Akriganj	4 0	Akrigungo
	Akriganj to junction of the Bhadrakul and Jalangi	3 6	Chackjoma.
	Thence to Patkubari	4 0	Patnagore.
Mathabanga.	Patkubari to Nadia	3 9	Goghatta
	Entrance from Ganges	3 2	
	Thence to Dewanjanj	0 1	Dewanjanj.
	From Dewanjanj to Shikarpur	0 6	Mughna
	" Shikarpur to Bosila	0 6	Majpara
	" Bosila to Chudanga	2 3	Mohespur
	" Chudanga to Kishanganj and Hanskhali	2 6	Sultanpur

Gauge Readings

Locality.	Date	Hour	Height above zero	Height above mean sea-level.	REMARKS
			Feet	Feet	
Ganges.	Sahabganj	7-11-96	6	6 04	74 08
	Kanpur Boalia	7-11-96	12	3 39	45 39
	Entrance of Bhadrakul	7-11-96	7	9 00	53 74
	Entrance of Bhadrakul	7-11-96		42 70	93 20
	Entrance of Mathabanga	7-11-96		6 81	39 84
Bhadrakul.	Jangipur	7-11-96	6	47 03	
	Berhampore	7-11-96	6	3 38	36 83
	Katwa	7-11-96	6	5 05	26 53
Jalangi.	Kishanganj	7-11-96	12	4 25	13 14
	Barugganj	7-11-96	12	5 10	9 47
Mathabanga	Hanskhali	7-11-96		2 75	13 60

UJIAL CHANDRA SEN, Accountant,

For Exe. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 9th November 1896

Parts I, II and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesa Bhatti and Babu Siva Chandra Guu, M.A., B.L., of that College, are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue is to be completed in 23 parts, the price of each part being 12 annas a copy, exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained from the Principal of the Sanskrit College Calcutta.

Annual Statement of the Sea borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port (Calcutta), and each of its Subordinate Ports (Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Naraingunge), Volumes I and II. Price Rs. 20 for 1895-96. Published at the Calcutta Custom House. Previous years' volumes can also be obtained at the same price.

A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a series of progressive Exercises, by Major I. H. Lowin, F.R.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. Price Rs. 6 postage, 3 annas.

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority.

THE Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad and comprise four series—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1899 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870—

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Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance—

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For one issue	55	36	24
" three issues	100	68	45
" six "	145	96	64
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Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.

The subscription, Rs. 22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

Notice

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

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* These include Question Papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

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 Act XV of 1874 (Laws Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October 1895. 7a (1a)
 Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May 1896. 11a (2a)
 Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July 1894. 4a 9p (1a)
 Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December 1894. 10a (2a)
 Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November 1895, with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp duties and publishing rules under the Act. Re 1 (2a)
 Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March 1895. 10a (2a)
 Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land Revenue), as modified up to 1st January 1895. Re 1-2 (2a)
 Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August 1895, with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857, and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. Re 1-2 (3a 6p)
 Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February 1895. 10a (2a)
 Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January 1895. 1a 3p (1a)
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 Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March 1896
 Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June 1894. 13a (2a)

In the Press.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to date
 Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to date
 Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to date
 Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May 1896
 Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May 1896
 Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May 1896
 Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May 1896
 Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May 1896
 Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May 1896

III—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council, from 1894 up to date.
 Regulations made under the Statute 33, Vict., Cap 3, from 1894 up to date.
 The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each

IV—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March 1895. In Urdu. 2a 3p. (1a)
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 Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January 1895. In English Urdu and Nagri. Bound, Rs 3 (5a)
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Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July 1894. In Urdu. 5a (1a 6p)
 Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July 1894. In Urdu. 1a 3p (1a)
 Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December 1894. In Urdu. 4a (1a 6p)
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 Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p (1a)
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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

PART III.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

ACT No. II OF 1896.

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honour on the 4th September, 1896, and, having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st October, 1896, is hereby published for general information.—

An Act to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, It is hereby enacted as follows.—

1 This Act shall come into force on the day on which it is first published in the Calcutta Gazette with the assent of the Governor General thereto.

2. The word “section,” as used in sections 3 to 18, both inclusive, of this Act, means a section of the said Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894.

3 (1) For clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the first proviso to section 15, the following shall be substituted, namely—

“(i) has, during the year immediately preceding such election, paid in respect of any rates an aggregate amount of not less than three rupees, or

“(ii) has, during the year aforesaid, paid or been assessed to the tax imposed by Act II of 1886 (*An Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*), or

“(iii) being a graduate or licentiate of any University, or having passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University or the corresponding standard of any other University, or holding a license, granted by any Government Vernacular Medical School, to practise medicine, or holding a certificate authorising him to practise as a pleader or as a mukhtar or as a revenue agent—occupies a holding, or part of a holding, in respect of which there has been paid, during the year aforesaid, in respect of any rates, an aggregate amount of not less than three rupees.”

(2) In the definition of “rates,” in the said section, the word “means” shall be substituted for the words “shall be deemed to include”

(3) To the said section the following shall be added, namely—

“*Explanation*—Rules made under this section may reduce but not raise any of the sums mentioned in the first proviso thereto, and may declare that any persons who are not referred to in that proviso shall be entitled to vote”

4 For section 37L the following shall be substituted, namely—

“37L. The provisions of Part VII shall, notwithstanding anything in section 86, 220, 221, 222, 223, 279 or 287, apply to every Municipality in which a water-supply is provided under section 37K.”

5 To section 39 the following shall be added, namely—

“If the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman fails to call a special meeting within thirty days after

any such requisition has been made, the meeting may be called by the persons who signed the requisition."

6. (1) After the words "or Vice-Chairman," in the first paragraph of section 42, the words "or under section 39 by persons signing a requisition" shall be inserted.

(2) For the words "Chairman or Vice Chairman," in the last paragraph of section 42, the word "President" shall be substituted.

7. For section 69 the following shall be substituted, namely.—

"69 (1) After the said sums have been set apart under section 68, the Commissioners at a meeting shall, as far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause roads, bridges, tanks, ghats, wells, channels, drains and privies, being the property of the Commissioners, to be maintained and repaired and the Municipality to be cleansed,

and may, except as is otherwise provided in this Act, and subject to such rules and restrictions as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, apply the Municipal Fund to any of the following purposes within the Municipality, that is to say,—

- (i) the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, tramways, bridges, squares, gardens, tanks, ghats, wells, channels, drains and privies;
- (ii) the supply of water, and the lighting and watering of roads,
- (iii) the erection and maintenance of offices and other buildings required for municipal purposes;
- (iv) the construction and repair of school-houses, either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid;
- (v) the establishment and maintenance of schools, either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid,
- (vi) the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries,
- (vii) the promotion of vaccination;
- (viii) the acquiring and keeping of open spaces for the promotion of physical exercise and education,
- (ix) the training and employment of female medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners;
- (x) the establishment and maintenance of veterinary dispensaries for the reception and treatment of horses, cattle and other animals;
- (xi) the appointment and payment of qualified persons to prevent and treat diseases of horses, cattle and other animals,
- (xii) the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and asses, and the breeding of mules.
- (xiii) the establishment and maintenance of free libraries,
- (xiv) the maintenance of a fire-brigade;
- (xv) other works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants,

(xvi) the establishment and maintenance of Benches for the trial of offences under this Act or any bye-laws made thereunder; and

(xvii) generally, to carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Provided that no portion of the Municipal Fund shall be applied to any of the purposes specified in clauses (viii) to (xii), both inclusive, unless a majority of the Commissioners present at the meeting are satisfied that the other purposes specified or referred to in this sub-section, or such of them as the majority consider it necessary to carry out, have been sufficiently provided for

"(2) The Municipal Fund shall also be applicable to the payment, at such rates as the Local Government may from time to time direct, of travelling expenses incurred by any of the Commissioners in attending meetings convened under the rules made by the Local Government in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for the purpose of recommending a person to be nominated as a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council

56 & 56 Viet.,
cap 14

"(3) The Commissioners may do all things, not being inconsistent with this Act, which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section

"69A. (1) The Commissioners shall cause to be kept, for each hospital and dispensary vested in them, accounts, in such form as may be prescribed by rules made by the Local Government, showing—

- (a) all endowments, funds and contributions received by them,
- (b) all sums directed by them to be applied to establishment or maintenance, and
- (c) all expenditure incurred by them

(2) No money which has been received by the Commissioners on account of any hospital or dispensary, or directed by them to be applied to the establishment or maintenance of any hospital or dispensary, shall be expended on any other object.

"69B The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

- (i) prescribing the qualifications of candidates for employment under clause (xi) of section 69, and
- (ii) generally, for the guidance of the Commissioners in all matters connected with the carrying out of the purposes of sections 69 and 69A "

8 (1) For the words "the last preceding section," in section 70, the words and figures "section 69, sub-section (1)" shall be substituted

(2) To the said section 70 the following shall be added, namely.—

"Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Municipal Fund may be applied, by the vote of the majority referred to in the proviso to section 69, sub-section (1), and without the consent and sanction mentioned in this section, to meeting expenses incurred beyond the limits of the Municipality in the training of female medical practitioners or of veterinary practitioners."

9. (1) For the words "or habitually used" and the words "and habitually used," in section 131 and section 142, the words "or is used in the ordinary course of business" and the words "and is used in the ordinary course of business" shall respectively be substituted

Amendment of sections 131, 141A, 142 and 147A

(2) For the words "habitually used" in section 147A the words "used in the ordinary course of business" shall be substituted

(3) To section 147A the following shall be added, namely —

"When carts not kept within any Municipality are so used in more than one Municipality, the Local Government, on the application of the Commissioners of any such Municipality, may, if it thinks fit, apportion between all such Municipalities the registration fees paid under this Act in respect of such carts

"Where a cart is registered under this Act in more than one Municipality, the Commissioners of the Municipality within which the cart is kept shall have a right to levy the registration fee in preference to the Commissioners of any other Municipality"

(4) The words "or cantonment" in sections 141A and 147A are hereby repealed

10. After section 141A the following shall be inserted, namely —

New section 141B

"141B A carriage, horse or other animal

shall be deemed to be used in the ordinary course of business, within the meaning of section 131, if it is used on business on an average thrice a week."

11. After the said section 147A the following shall be inserted, namely —

New section 147B

"147B A cart shall be deemed to be used in the ordinary course of business, within the meaning of sections 142 and 147A, if it is used on an average twice a week"

12. In section 238, sub-section (1), the words

Amendment of section 238

"or without waiting for the orders of the Commissioners for six weeks from the date of his giving notice in writing under section 237" shall be inserted after the words "as aforesaid"

13. (1) After sub-section (1) of section 279, the following shall be inserted, namely —

Amendment of section 279

"(1a) With the sanction of the Local Government, the amount of the water-rate imposed under this section may vary with the distance

of houses or lands from the nearest standpipe or other source of water-supply, and the amount may be higher in the case of premises to which communication pipes are attached than in the case of other premises."

(2) In sub-section (2) of the said section the words 'or amounts' shall be inserted after the word 'amount,' in the first place in which that word occurs

14. After clause (b) of the first proviso to Further amendment of section 279 the following shall be inserted, namely —

"or (c) any holding consisting only of tanks."

15. In section 321, after the words "dwelling-houses" the words "or privies" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 321

16 For section 322, sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely —

Amendment of section 322

"(3) The net proceeds of the said fees, after deducting a proportionate share, to be fixed by the Commissioners in meeting, of the cost of the staff employed in collecting and in supervising the collection of the fees and in keeping and auditing the accounts thereof, shall be applied to the maintenance of the establishment referred to in section 320, and generally to carrying out the provisions of this Part"

17. After clause (a) of section 350 the following shall be inserted, namely —

Amendment of section 350

"(aa) prohibiting the letting-off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs, except (i) with the permission of the Commissioners or a member of the Ward Committee or a Municipal Officer empowered by the Commissioners in this behalf, and (ii) on payment of fees at such rates as may be sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting"

18. For clause (f) of section 351A the following shall be substituted, namely —

Amendment of section 351A

"(f) the duties, appointment, leave, fining, suspension and removal of Municipal officers and servants"

19 The following portions of Bengal Act IV of 1894 (*An Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884*), namely, section 7, sub-section (1), from "and after clause (2)" to the end, and section 31, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of portions of Bengal Act IV of 1894

CALCUTTA;

The 26th October, 1896

F. G. WIGLEY,

Offg Asst Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 225

[First Publication]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—ST. VINCENT GULF.

Intended light in Adelaide river

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 569 of 1896) that in connection with the scheme for lighting the river by electricity, a new beacon is being erected on the edge of the deep water cutting, about 600 feet north-eastward from No. 10 light beacon.

During the erection of the beacon a *white* riding light will be exhibited from a barge moored alongside of the structure, and when the new beacon is complete a *white* light will be shown therefrom, and that on No. 10 beacon discontinued.

Approximate position, lat. $34^{\circ} 46' 35''$ S., long. $138^{\circ} 29' 50''$ E.

(*Variation 5° Easterly in 1896*)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

O. C. LEEB,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 226.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—KUSIU ISLAND

Nagasaki harbour—Sunken rock in entrance of Nishidomari.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 582 of 1896) of the existence of a sunken rock in the entrance to Nishidomari, Nagasaki harbour.

A *conical* red buoy with cylindrical topmark is moored in 4 fathoms water at the south extreme of the rock, with Megami point bearing S. 7° W., distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ cables, and the north side of the entrance to Kosuge dock S 68° E.

Approximate position, on Chart No. 2415, lat. $32^{\circ} 43' 55''$ N., long. $129^{\circ} 50' 55''$ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1896*)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

O. C. LEEB,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 227

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mindanao—Shoal in Illana bay

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 583 of 1896) of the existence of the undermentioned shoal in Illana bay, south coast of Mindanao:—

This coral shoal, upon which a least depth of 16 feet was found, is 4 cables long N. E. and S. W., and 3 cables broad. From it Dupulisan point bears N 51° W, distant about 4½ miles, Sagayiran island S 30° W

Approximate position, on Chart 2578, lat. 7° 40' 45" N, long 123° 23' 0" E.

(Variation 1° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr, R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 228

[First Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Baragua flats—Date of exhibition of light.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No 114, dated 13th June last, issued by this office, a telegraphic communication has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, intimating that the light-vessel for the Barragua flats has been placed in position, and that the light was exhibited from the 2nd November 1896

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr, R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 229

[First Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

Elfin black buoy adrift

A TELEGRAPHIC communication has been received from the Port Officer, Chandbally, that the centre Elfin black buoy has gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr, R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 9th November 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 218.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE.

Positions of Tannadice rock, west extreme of Bih reef and north extreme of Lansdown reef.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 21 of 1896) that the correct positions of the following dangers have been ascertained and are supplied by Captain Howard, R.N., H.M.S. "Dart".—

Tannadice Rock is situated at the N.W. extreme of a shoal 6½ cables long in a N.W. and S.E. direction and 4 cables broad, the depths on which vary from 3 to 7 fathoms. The depth on the rock is 5 feet at L.W.S., and it lies in the following position, viz:—

Latitude	...	...	...	12° 39' 52" S.
Longitude	...	...	...	143° 31' 18" E.

Restoration Rock bears N. 59° W., distant $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

The western extreme of Bih (b) Reef lies in—

Latitude	...	...	...	...	$12^{\circ} 38' 30''$ S.
Longitude	..	...	...	...	$113^{\circ} 32' 00''$ E

and has foul ground extending half-a-mile therefrom. The reef is not safe to approach

The north point of Lindsay Reef has a depth of 2 fathoms on it, with 9 to 10 fathoms close to the northward, and is about a mile to the northward of its position on the chart, viz —

Latitude	..	..	...	...	$12^{\circ} 48' 10''$ S
Longitude	..	..	...	...	$113^{\circ} 33' 30''$ E.

From the north point—

Care Direction summit (500) bears S $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W, distant 4 miles,

Wye Reef Beacon, S 85° E, distant $3\frac{1}{10}$ miles,

Chapman Island Summit, S. $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E, distant $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles

From the north point the reef trends S. 42° E, 6 cables, then S 31° E, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Southward of this the reef is correctly charted

Bearings are magnetic. The latitudes and longitudes are taken from the new Chart, No. 2920, published in June 1896

Charts affected Nos 2920, 2921, and 2764, and Australia Directory, volume 2

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr*, R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 219

[Second Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST

Chittagong river—Depth of water found in certain channels

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channel by soundings taken on the 22nd October and reduced to zero —

Track No	Description	Ft.	In
<i>Track No 1—Outer bar—</i>			
2	Patunga buoys in line	11	0
	Disc on tripod, cask, and ball	10	0
<i>Track No 2—Inner bar—</i>			
	Disc on diamond	10	0
	„ tripod, cask, and ball	9	6
<i>Track No 3—</i>			
	Tripod on with cross and ball	16	0
<i>Track No 4—</i>			
	Triangle on tripod, cask, and ball	22	0
<i>Track No 5—Guptakhally crossing—</i>			
	Old marks	16	0

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr*, R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 220

[Second Publication]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—SUMATRA, NORTH COAST.

Pulo Weh (Wai) Exhibition of lights in Saban bay

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 550 of 1896) that on 25th July 1896, the undermentioned lights were exhibited at Saban bay, Pulo Weh (Wai) —

Kelas island light, shown on the north-west point of Kelas island is fired white, elevated 107 feet above the sea, visible between the bearings S. 72° E and S 4° W., from a distance of 15 miles in clear weather.

The light is shown on an open iron framework 42 feet in height, coloured *white*
 The keeper's dwelling is of stone, with a *red* roof
 Approximate position, on Chart No. 219, lat $5^{\circ} 52' 15''$ N., long. $95^{\circ} 20' 10''$ E.
 Also, that, on Panimpun, a *fixed red* light is exhibited, elevated 19 feet above the sea,
 visible 8 miles, this light is obscured by the land when bearing southward of S. 56° E
 The light is shown from an iron frame 15 feet in height.
 Approximate position, on Chart No. 219, lat. $5^{\circ} 52' 45''$ N., long. $95^{\circ} 20' 40''$ E.

(Variation $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 221

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—TIMOR ISLAND.

Dili harbour—Stanley Point (Lequebode point light)

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 552 of 1896) that a light has been established on Stanley point, Dili harbour.—

Stanley (Lequebode) point light is *fixed white*, with *red flashes* every *thirty seconds*, elevated 65 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 13 miles, between the bearings S. 77° E. through south and S 51° W.

The lighthouse of masonry is a truncated cone surmounted by an octagonal iron framework, 65 feet high, painted in blue and white alternate horizontal stripes.

The lighting apparatus is dioptric of the 4th order, and the power of the white light is equal to 64 bees Carcels or 640 candles, and the red flash 117 bees Carcels or 1,170 candles.

Approximate position on sheet of plans, No 1460, lat $8^{\circ} 33\frac{1}{2}'$ S., long. $125^{\circ} 37'$ E

(Variation 2° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 222.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH EAST COAST.—RED SEA.

Perim island—Temporary alteration in the character of Obstruction point light.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 566 of 1896) that information has been received from the Port Officer at Aden that repairs being necessary to the occulting apparatus of Obstruction point light, Perim island, the light will be shown as a *fixed* light from 15th October 1896 until the repairs are completed.

Approximate position, lat. $12^{\circ} 39' 20''$ N, long. $43^{\circ} 25' 45''$ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 233.

[Second Publication]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Gindurah r. & buoy adrift

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 169, dated 31st August last, issued by this office, the Master Attendant, Galle, has given further notice that the large Red Beacon buoy marking the Gindurah rock has been replaced.

It is laid about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables S. S. W. of the Rock in 11 fathoms.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R. I. M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 224

[Second Publication]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Intended exhibition of a light at Mangorkotta.

A telegraphic communication has been received from the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, stating, that it is intended to exhibit from the southern boundary pillar at Mangorkotta, early next month, a fixed red light, visible about 8 miles from all directions seaward, except where obscured by islands off Malpi, and trees to northward of river mouth. Exact date on which the light will be exhibited will be notified shortly with fuller particulars regarding arc of illumination and visibility of light.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R. I. M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 216

[Third Publication]

JAPAN—SETO UCHI

Aogi seto—Sunken rock north westward of Ko ne sima

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 536 of 1896) of the existence of a rock, with a depth of 5 fathoms on it, situated with Ko ne sima lighthouse bearing E.S.E ($S. 68^{\circ} E$), distant $6\frac{1}{2}$ cables, and western extreme of Ko ne sima $S. \frac{1}{2} W$ ($S. 8^{\circ} W$)

Approximate position, lat. $34^{\circ} 20' 10'' N.$, long $133^{\circ} 3' 40'' E$

(2)—*Kuruma no seto—Sunken rocks in eastern entrance.*

Also of the existence of a sunken rock with a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it, situated with Hako sima summit (536) bearing E. by N. $\frac{1}{2} N$ ($N. 76^{\circ} E$), distant nearly $1\frac{1}{6}$ miles, and south-western extreme of Mu sima S.S.E ($S. 23^{\circ} E$.)

Approximate position, lat $34^{\circ} 13' 50'' N.$, long $133^{\circ} 8' 15'' E$.

Two rocks, each with a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it, lie S S W. $\frac{1}{2} W$. ($S. 26^{\circ} W$), distant respectively 2 cables and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables, from the last rock, and a rock with a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it, lies midway between those two rocks and the islet northward of the northern prolongation of the east point of Hakata sima.

The track on the Admiralty Chart has been altered to pass northward and eastward of the above $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathom rock, and the leading mark, south-west point of Seto da jima open of the north point of Hakata sima, bearing N. W. by W., has been expunged

(Variation 4° Westerly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R. I. M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 26th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 217.

[Third Publication]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY.

Hope shoal buoy moved to Cockburn shoal.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 541 of 1896), that information has been received through the Board of Trade that, in the beginning of September 1896, the buoy (black pyramid) previously marking the southern end of Hope shoal, would be moved to mark the northern end of Cockburn shoal, and moored in a position with cape Inyack lighthouse bearing S, 20° E, distant 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and white house on Black bluff S 15° W.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 53' S., long 32° 54' E

(Variation 23° Westerly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.N.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 26th October 1896

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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RESOLUTION ON THE TRIENNIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL FOR THE YEARS 1893, 1894 AND 1895

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL

Calcutta, the 9th November 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4146Medl.

Read—

The Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895.

Read also—

The Triennial Report for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892 and the Returns for 1893 and 1894 and the Resolutions recorded upon them

The Triennial Report was due to Government on the 1st May, but was not submitted till the 14th September 1896, or more than four months after the proper date. It is explained that the delay occurred mainly in the compilation of the notes relating to each dispensary, which cover 110 pages of small print and merely reproduce in narrative form the facts recorded in the statistical tables annexed to the report. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General in thinking that these notes need not form part of the report in future.

2. *Number of Dispensaries*—The number of dispensaries rose from 310 in 1893 to 430 in 1895, but two of the latter were not opened, and one was closed during the year, so that the actual number was 427. These additions do not represent a real increase in the number of dispensaries, as the returns of several existing institutions, such as Lady Dufferin hospitals, cantonment hospitals, and dispensaries maintained by the Lligation Department, by State Railways and by Wards' Estates, have for the first time been incorporated in the returns for the Province. The statement below distinguishes newly-established dispensaries from those the returns of which have only now been included in the Provincial total—

Year	New dispensaries opened			Old dispensaries included		
	Class I	Class II.	Class III	Class I	Class II.	Class III
1893	...	15	1	10	...	10
1894	2	9	9	10	1	13
1895	...	28	2	1	2	6

The number of Class II or Local Fund Dispensaries has risen during the three years from 159 to 215, which, as the Inspector-General observes, shows a laudable desire on the part of local bodies to bring medical relief within easy reach of the people. Among local authorities the District Board of Faridpur is conspicuous for having opened five new dispensaries in 1895 and having decided to establish a dispensary at every police-station in their district. Several dispensaries nominally maintained from private resources are stated to be really managed by local bodies, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General in thinking that these should now be formally transferred. The classification of eight dispensaries was changed, two dispensaries were closed, two were burnt down and one was removed from the Government list.

3. *Medical Officers in charge of Dispensaries*.—Of the 427 dispensaries included in the report, 229 were, during the year 1895, in charge of medical subordinates on the Government establishment, the rest being under men appointed locally. The Government medical officers included seven Military Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Dacca Mitford Hospital, the Eastern Bengal State Railway Dispensaries and the Cantonment Dispensary at Barrackpore, 70 Assistant Surgeons and 152 Civil Hospital Assistants. The Inspector-General remarks that the system under which the supporters of private and quasi-private institutions select their own medical officers, leads to the appointment of incompetent men, and suggests that Rule 9 of the Dispensary Manual should be amended so as to subject all such appointments to the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The proposal should be separately submitted with an account of the specific instances upon which it is based.

4. *Inspections*.—The number of inspections made by Civil Surgeons rose from 267 in 1893 to 303 in 1894, and again to 343 in 1895. Although the number of dispensaries visited four times and over, as required by Rule 29 of the Dispensary Manual, rose from 100 in 1893 to 134 in 1894 and 141 in 1895, this represents only 39·38 per cent. of the total number of dispensaries. The distance of outlying dispensaries, and the duties of the Civil Surgeon at the jail and in the station, are put forward by some officers to excuse their failure to comply with the standing orders on this point. But the Inspector-General rightly observes that in most cases there is no reason why inspections should not be intelligently arranged by the Civil Surgeons, so as not to interfere with their other important work. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals inspected 17 dispensaries in 1893, 68 in 1894, and 28 in 1895. A scheme for the reorganization of the Sanitary Department is now under consideration, which will materially facilitate the inspection of dispensaries both by Civil Surgeons and by the head of the Medical Department.

5. *Management by local bodies*.—The number of dispensaries managed by local bodies was as follows during the last three years:—

		1893.	1894.	1895.
By Municipalities	...	117	118	123
„ District Boards	...	72	81	108

The Inspector General complains of the indifference of Managing Committees to the dispensaries under their charge, of their tendency to postpone necessary improvements and to undervalue the value of supervision, and contrasts the state of things prevailing in Bengal with the practice of the Central Provinces, where the medical officer receives co-operation from the Municipal Commissioners and his proposals for improvement are always carefully considered. The amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act which has recently been passed by the Legislative Council will greatly strengthen the position both of the Managing Committee and of the Civil Surgeon, and by increasing the funds available for expenditure on dispensaries will render it possible to introduce various reforms which have long been needed. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider any proposals which the Inspector-General may wish to make for amending the Dispensary Manual so as to render the control of the Civil Surgeon over all dispensaries in his district more effective than is at present the case.

6. *Patients.*—The following statement shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during the period under review, as compared with the statistics of the three previous years —

YEARS	In-door.	Out-door	Total treated.	Population of the Province	Ratio per cent of total treated to population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893 .	40,589	1,885,939	1,926,528	70,665,427*	2.72
1894 ...	43,824	2,241,626	2,285,450		3.23
1895 .	45,243	2,134,536	2,479,779		3.51
Average 1893—95	43,218	2,187,367	2,230,585	70,665,427*	3.15
Average 1890—92	31,154	1,425,324	1,456,478	70,665,427*	2.06

* Including Calcutta, but excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The average attendance shows a steady increase from year to year, but, as the Inspector-General points out, the standard attained in other Provinces of Upper India has not yet been reached. The following table indicates the main points which have to be taken into account for the purpose of comparison —

	Number of dispensaries	Area of the Province in square miles	Square miles per dispensary	Population of the Province.	Population per dispensary	Number of patients treated.	Number of patients per dispensary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal .	427	151,543	355	70,665,427	165,493	2,479,779	5,807
Central Provinces	86	71,582	832	9,501,401	110,481	1,261,590	14,669
Punjab . .	257	110,667	431	20,860,913	81,171	3,260,617	12,687
North-Western Provinces .	315	107,503	341	46,905,085	148,905	4,017,195	12,753

It will be seen that Bengal has more dispensaries than any of the other Provinces, that each dispensary serves an area slightly larger than in the North-Western Provinces, and considerably smaller than in the Central Provinces and the Punjab; while owing to the greater density of the population in Bengal

each dispensary has, within this area, to provide for the wants of a larger number of persons. In other words, every dispensary in Bengal has within about the same distance 16,588 potential patients more than a dispensary in the North-Western Provinces, while within a much smaller distance it has 55,012 more than a dispensary in the Central Provinces, and 84,323 more than a dispensary in the Punjab. If the Calcutta hospitals and dispensaries were included, as they well might be, though as a matter of convenience their administration is dealt with in a separate report, the statistics would be somewhat more favourable to Bengal.

Primi facie, therefore, it might be expected that the average number of patients treated would be larger than in the other Provinces. The climate of Bengal is less healthy; there are more people to go to dispensaries, and they have, subject to the trifling exception noted above, not so far to go. In fact however, as the last column of the statement shows, the average number of patients treated at each dispensary in Bengal is less than half of the number treated in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and not much more than a third of the number treated in the Central Provinces.

On this question the Inspector General, who has himself had experience of both the Punjab and the Central Provinces, expresses the following opinion:

"One of the chief causes of low attendance in Bengal is the large number of private practitioners and druggists' shops which exist in all parts of the province. Any one with a smattering of medical knowledge, and even without it, can and does set up as a private practitioner. There is absolutely no prohibition in this respect, and I believe there is actually a so-called Medical School in Calcutta which grants medical diplomas, although it has no charter and is not even affiliated to the University or to any recognized medical institution. The result is a flood of ignorant, indigent practitioners let loose amongst a prosperous population. This in itself is sufficient to account for a low attendance at the dispensaries. In other Provinces there are not so many private practitioners, and the people are poorer. Another reason why Bengal dispensaries are not as popular as they might be, is the quality of the subordinate medical officers in charge of them. There is a marked difference in this respect between the Subordinate Medical Establishment of Bengal and that of other Provinces, which no one who has had experience in other parts of India can fail to notice. In the first place there is undoubtedly a higher sense of discipline in other Provinces than seems to exist in Bengal, which probably is the root of the evil in the Lower Provinces, where, I am sorry to say, instances of malingering and other methods of shunning unpleasant duty are surprisingly common. With faults like these, subordinate medical officers can exercise little or no influence over the servants under them, and it all reacts on the attendance. Another factor in this connection is the supply of medicines, which is deficient in Bengal, as is also the attention bestowed by the medical officer on the patient. After all it is the doctor principally that makes a dispensary popular or the reverse. This is illustrated at Ranaghat, where at Mr. Munro's dispensary the daily attendance is 350, while at the Municipal dispensary it is less than 10. But how can a dispensary be popular when, as is generally the case in Bengal, the medical subordinate in charge of it closes the institution after a couple of hours' work in the morning, which he scamps, and does not put in an appearance again until the following morning. This is a common practice. And again, the supply of instruments and surgical appliances are altogether insufficient even in the larger hospitals. The beds also in most places are of the most uninviting description, and what bedding there is, is scarcely better than rags. A radical change in these respects is necessary before the Dispensary Committees can expect the people to go to hospital."

Among the causes enumerated by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals the first is believed to be peculiar to Bengal, where the practice of European medicine in some form or other has been long recognised as offering a ready means of livelihood to the English-educated middle class, and where, moreover, there is some reason to believe that the people generally have a special taste for cheap and specious remedies, especially if they can get them without the trouble of attending at a regular dispensary. To this may be added that, as was pointed out by Dr. Hilson in 1891, *kabirajes* and *hakims* are more numerous and have a higher reputation among the people in Bengal than in any other part of India. The discipline of the Subordinate Medical Establishment is a matter within the control of the Inspector-General himself and of the Civil Surgeons of districts. Rule 35 of the Dispensary Manual prescribes the minimum period of attendance for an officer in charge of a dispensary, and empowers the Managing Committee to extend the time. If the Inspector-General is of opinion that this rule should be amended, he should submit definite proposals on the subject. As regards the supply of medicines, surgical instruments and appliances, beds, bedding and

dispensary furniture, the minute inspection reports which have been laid before Government by the Inspector-General place it beyond a doubt that in many of the dispensaries maintained by local authorities the arrangements are so defective and the comfort of patients is so neglected as to deter people from availing themselves of these institutions except under extreme pressure. This is probably due in great measure to the peculiar provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, which have had the effect of discouraging private liberality by merging dispensary subscriptions in the general Municipal fund, and have also hampered the action of the Commissioners by requiring all expenditure on dispensaries to be sanctioned at a special meeting. The Act as recently amended provides for a separate account being kept of dispensary income and expenditure; prohibits the diversion of these funds to any other purpose, and includes the maintenance of dispensaries among the regular duties of Municipalities. These changes in the law will now render it possible to introduce the reforms considered necessary by the Inspector-General.

7. *In-door patients.*—There has been a steady and continuous rise both in the number of in door dispensaries and the number of in-door patients treated at them, as shown in the following figures:—

Year			Number of dispensaries for in door patients.	Number of in-door patients treated
1893	...	...	163	40,589
1894	...	...	179	43,824
1895	...	...	187	45,243

The number of patients is still considerably less than it should be, for the average number of beds available during the three years under review was 2,768, while the daily average number of patients was only 1,757. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General in thinking that if the general standard of comfort were higher, and especially if suitable provision were made in the dispensaries and hospitals for the separate accommodation of patients of good castes and of their relatives attending on them, the number of in-door patients would be greater than at present. The introduction of pauper wards, like those established in the Central Provinces, in all the larger dispensaries, especially those on the main thoroughfares and on pilgrim routes, would also do much to increase the popularity of these institutions by removing objectionable patients from the ordinary wards. The attention of all Civil Surgeons and Dispensary Committees was drawn to this subject in the Resolution reviewing the Triennial Report on Dispensaries in Bengal for the years 1890 to 1892, and the Inspector-General should now proceed, in communication with Commissioners of Divisions, to arrange for the construction of such wards as funds are available. He should also consider whether in outlying dispensaries, where in-patients cannot be properly treated, the practice of receiving such patients should not be stopped and the funds thus set free expended on improving the arrangements for treating out-patients.

8. *Out-door patients.*—There was a satisfactory increase in the number of out-door patients treated at the dispensaries, the figures for the three years under review being 1,885,939 in 1893, 2,241,626 in 1894, and 2,434,536 in 1895, and the daily average attendance 13,732, 15,915, and 17,443 respectively. The number might still be greatly increased if, as observed by the Inspector-General, the arrangements for the treatment of out-door patients in Bengal were improved. Privacy in the dressing of wounds, separate waiting-rooms for females, the avoidance of delay in dispensing medicines, and regular attendance on the part of the officers and staff help greatly to attract patients, and the members of Managing Committees should bear these points in mind and assure themselves by frequent inspection that the rules are complied with. Much also depends on the personal exertions of the medical officer in charge. The increase in the number of out patients at the Noakhali dispensary from 9,593 in 1894 to 16,196 in 1895 shows what can be done in this way and does great credit to Surgeon Captain Grainger and Assistant Surgeon Ganga Gobind Sarkar. In dispensaries at the head-quarters of districts the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the number of out-door patients would be greatly increased if the Civil Surgeon were to visit the dispensary and see and prescribe for

all patients at certain regular hours, which should be formally notified throughout the district so that people may know when to attend. A general order will be issued on this point in consultation with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

9. *Diseases treated.*—The following statement shows the number of cases of the principal diseases treated at the dispensaries during the triennial period under review:—

Year	Small pox.	Cholera	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers	Diseases of the spleen	Skin diseases.	Diseases of the eye and ear
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893	91	8,077	42,607	408,043	78,848	800,185	196,524
1894	107	12,181	60,903	473,343	82,903	327,680	155,124
1895	104	11,407	59,787	525,300	101,734	358,930	178,835

Cholera, dysentery and malarial fevers were responsible as usual for the largest number of cases. Small-pox was very prevalent in 1895, owing, it is said, to the epidemic prevailing in Calcutta at that time having spread to other parts of the province. Although the admissions for cholera represent an insignificant fraction of the number suffering from the disease, it is satisfactory to find that the total number of cases treated during the last three years exceeded by 6,198 the number treated in the last triennial period. The number treated for diseases of the spleen corresponds with the increase in malarial fever, to which those diseases are due. Next to malarial fevers skin diseases contributed most largely to the number of cases treated.

10. *Surgical Operations.*—The total number of surgical operations of all sorts rose from 86,915 in 1892 to 119,776 in 1895. During the triennial period the increase has been regular, as the following figures show:—

		Major operations.	Minor operations	Total
1893	...	9,683	82,485	92,168
1894	...	10,912	94,366	105,278
1895	...	13,026	106,750	119,776
Total	...	33,621	283,601	317,222

Under recent orders of the Government of India, the distinction between major and minor operations has been abolished; but in the present report the figures have been treated as heretofore. Among Medical Officers, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macrae performed the largest number (786) of major operations during the three years, amongst Military Assistant Surgeons, Mr. I. Burnett, of the Dacca Mitford Hospital, performed 944 operations; Babu Ram Kali Gupta, of Bankipore, heads the list of Civil Assistant Surgeons with 857 operations; and amongst Civil Hospital Assistants, Babu Nibaran Chandra Sen, of English Bazar, performed 407 operations. Among the dispensaries concerned, the Dacca Mitford Hospital shows the largest number of operations (2,452), followed by Gaya (1,842), Bankipore (1,488), and Chapra (1,373) respectively. The number of operations for cataract was 2,221 in 1893, 2,323 in 1894, and 2,727 in 1895. Although the number of operations is still much smaller than in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, still the increase is remarkable as compared with the figures of 1889, when only 926 operations were performed, and tends, so far as it goes, to bear out the opinions expressed by the present Inspector-General and by some of his predecessors, that cataract is as common in Bengal as in other parts of India. The number of minor operations increased from 82,485 in 1893, to 94,366 in 1894, and 106,750 in 1895.

11. *Sex of patients.*—The statement below shows the sexes of patients treated during the triennial period.—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1893	1,118,591	299,187	508,750	1,926,528
1894	1,329,005	362,632	593,813	2,285,450
1895	1,453,786	398,994	626,999	2,479,779

The increase in the number of female patients is satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that a much larger increase may be looked for if

special arrangements are made for their accommodation. The proposal made by the Inspector-General for the modification of Statement IV, showing the class of patients treated in dispensaries, should be submitted separately for the consideration of Government.

12. *Income and Expenditure.*—The following table compares the income and expenditure of the dispensaries for the last three years:—

	1893	1894	1895
1	2	3	4
<i>Income.</i>			
	Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.
Cash balance on 1st January	25,289 12 9	32,408 10 9	23,154 5 7
From Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	24,950 11 4	45,069 11 3	46,619 2 4
Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants)	1,639 5 5	7,646 6 11	6,045 8 10
As registers and forms	3,690 8 2	4,148 2 11	4,890 6 4
As European medicines	1,317 8 7	2,110 1 0	1,167 5 5
For diet, including police cases	4,003 1 9	4,807 8 11	4,715 9 9
Sale of medicines supplied by Government			
Special allowances given by Government	5,773 2 9	13,135 14 11	7,749 14 1
Total from Government	41,484 6 0	78,917 13 11	71,187 8 9
From local funds or other sources—			
Local funds	1,19,155 2 8	1,44,300 5 0	1,80,619 2 7
Municipal funds	1,89,658 0 3	2,04,461 7 5	1,89,153 7 6
Interest on investment	36,105 8 11	24,898 12 6	47,096 5 5
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits	18,535 1 7	23,449 7 7	24,106 1 3
Subscriptions—			
From Europeans	16,832 15 1	20,332 0 9	21,202 6 3
„ Natives	1,60,402 8 1	1,83,078 10 3	2,02,786 11 4
For diet by paying patients	1,000 9 6	1,027 12 4	1,558 4 4
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	693 6 6	553 7 0	421 14 3
Miscellaneous receipts	5,390 5 5	8,654 8 1	16,023 12 1
Total from local or other sources	5,48,013 10 0	6,10,609 6 11	6,82,968 1 0
Grand Total	6,14,737 12 9	7,20,025 15 7	7,77,249 15 4
<i>Expenditure</i>			
Paid by Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	24,950 11 4	45,203 4 7	47,069 2 4
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c	616 0 0	3,004 8 2	2,988 8 2
Menial servants	1,023 5 5	4,551 14 9	3,217 0 8
Paid from local sources—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	1,93,844 3 0	2,10,815 9 9	2,26,734 7 4
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c	47,063 3 1	51,674 2 1	50,350 9 8
Menial servants	47,026 3 8	52,132 9 11	54,814 14 0
On bazar medicines	15,500 4 4	18,096 1 0	19,212 12 7
„ European medicines	80,910 7 3	1,08,070 0 5	1,19,703 2 10
„ diet	66,789 8 3	68,477 9 4	68,818 3 2
„ miscellaneous charges (including registers supplied by Government)	45,678 0 4	54,651 8 1	56,543 16 4
„ buildings or repairs	40,215 13 8	62,026 4 5	71,217 16 7
Invested during the year	22,628 15 6	17,308 2 0	3,311 1 0
Total Expenditure	5,86,365 11 10	6,96,101 9 11	7,50,911 12 8
Cash balance on 31st December	28,372 0 11	23,924 5 8	26,388 2 8

The difference between the opening balance of each year and the closing balance of the previous year is due partly to mistakes in the accounts submitted by Civil Surgeons, and partly to the opening or closing of dispensaries and the inclusion of existing dispensaries in the official returns. The income increased by Rs. 66,038-5-2 in 1893, Rs. 1,05,288-2-10 in 1894, and by Rs. 57,223-15-9 in 1895. The contributions from Government rose in 1893 and 1894, and again declined in 1895. Most of the increase in

1893 and 1894 occurred under salaries and was mainly due to the incorporation in the Provincial returns of the accounts of institutions in Class I which had not been brought on the Government list. The increase in 1894 under the head of special allowances given by Government was due to a grant of Rs. 6,600 to the Samastipur Dispensary for the construction of a building. The total income from local funds increased from Rs. 1,44,300-5 in 1894 to Rs. 1,80,619-2-7 in 1895, while the income from Municipal funds decreased from Rs. 2,04,464-7-5 to Rs. 1,89,153-7-6. Subscriptions from Europeans and Natives increased from Rs. 16,155-12-11 and Rs. 1,25,170-12-5 in 1892 to Rs. 21,202-6-3 and Rs. 2,02,786-11-4 in 1895, respectively. The increase in subscriptions has however not kept pace with the increase in the number of dispensaries, and there is reason to believe that the transfer of dispensaries to the control of local authorities, and the incorporation of their income in the general income of these bodies, has had the effect of actually reducing their receipts from private liberality. Thus in 1881 the income derived from subscriptions amounted on an average to Rs. 626 per dispensary, while in 1895 the average income from subscriptions of Municipal dispensaries was only Rs. 276, and that of dispensaries under District Boards only Rs. 166.

The total expenditure, excluding the sums invested, shows an increase from year to year. In 1893 the amount was Rs. 5,86,365-11-10, in 1894 Rs. 6,96,101-9-11, and in 1895 Rs. 7,50,911-12-8. The figures for the previous years were Rs. 4,74,853-15-6 in 1890, Rs. 4,78,441-4-7 in 1891, and Rs. 5,23,544-9-8 in 1892. In 1894 the expenditure on establishment rose for the reason mentioned above. Under the head of Diet there was an increase of Rs. 4,774-14-10 in 1893, of Rs. 1,688-1-1 in 1894, and of Rs. 340-9-10 in 1895. In paragraph 10 of the Resolution on the returns for 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that the average cost per patient had declined from Rs. 39-7-2 to Rs. 38-9-11, and the Inspector-General was asked to ascertain whether undue economy in the matter of diet was not one of the causes which detract from the popularity of the dispensaries. The Inspector-General reports that this is not the case, and that the cost varies in different places according to the price of food-grains.

The cost of European medicines in 1893 was Rs. 80,940-7-3, in 1894 Rs. 1,08,070-0-5, and in 1895 Rs. 1,13,703-2-10. As was observed in the Resolution on the returns for 1893, it is expected that the expenditure on this head will in future show a decrease, if all the dispensaries in the province follow the system introduced in April 1894, of obtaining annually from Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridge and Company of London, at wholesale prices, such drugs, instruments and medical necessities as cannot be better obtained in India, tinctures and other alcoholic preparations being procured from a leading firm of druggists in Calcutta. It is reported that in 1895 only 194 dispensaries had adopted this plan. It is clearly desirable that the practice of all dispensaries should be uniform, and as soon as the report on the subject promised by the Inspector-General is received the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to add a rule on the subject to the Dispensary Manual.

The total sums invested during the triennial period were Rs. 11,12,053-10-1 in 1893, Rs. 11,17,831-11-7 in 1894, and Rs. 11,80,243-6 in 1895, and the value of the securities sold or withdrawn was Rs. 18,535-1-7, Rs. 23,449-7-7, and Rs. 24,106 1-3, respectively.

13. During the greater part of the year 1893 the office of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was held by Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher. Surgeon-Colonel J. H. Newman officiated as Inspector-General for a period of four months in 1893, during the absence on leave of Dr. Pilcher. In November 1893, Surgeon Colonel R. Harvey took over charge of the office, and on his vacating it in March 1895, Surgeon-Colonel Ross was appointed Inspector-General. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. Ross for the keen interest that he has taken in the details of dispensary administration, and for his efforts to render these institutions more attractive to the people whose needs they are intended to serve. Sir A. Mackenzie trusts that Municipalities and District Boards will recognise their obligations in this respect and will cordially co-operate with the Inspector-General in introducing the improvements which he recommends.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th November, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil Weather hot and fair Standing crops suffering for want of rain throughout the district Cultivation of *rabi* also retarded Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good Common rice selling as follows:—

Srs.				} per rupee
Sadar	...	.	10 to 12
Kalna	...	..	9½ to 10
Katwa	...		11	
Raniganj	...		9 to 10	

Birbhum.—No rain Crops withering except on low lands Rice selling at 9 to 9½ seers per rupee

Bankura.—No rain. Hot days with cool nights and mornings *Amam* paddy on high lands becoming worse day by day Withering paddy plants are used as fodder in places Cultivation of *rabi* is stopped where artificial irrigation is not possible Fodder and water sufficient at present Cow pox still reported from Gungajalghati and Ondi Common rice selling at Bankura 11 seers and Vishnupur 12 seers per rupee

Midnapore—No rain during the week. Winter is setting in. *Amam* paddy is withering in some places for want of rain Cattle are said to have been let out to graze on the paddy crops in some places in Gurbeta thana Sugarcane and indigo doing badly *Rabi* crops are being sown in some places Cattle-disease reported from Naraingrah and Salboni police-stations Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling as follows —

Srs.				} per rupee.
Sadar	...	..	9½
Contai			12 to 13	
Tanluk	...		10	
Ghatal	10	

Hooghly—No rain throughout the district *Amam* is withering in places Rain required urgently *Rabi* cultivation going on Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Estimated outturn of winter rice—Serampore and Uluberia 7 annas, Jahanabad 9 annas, Howrah 11 annas, and Sadar 6 annas—District average, 8 annas

Howrah.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Harvesting of jute and sowing of *rabi* almost over Rain badly wanted for *amam* rice Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, at Basirhat 35 fell on 4th instant Hot sun during day, cool at night. Rain in Basirhat has done some good. Estimate of winter rice 10 annas in the south and 8 annas in the northern half of the district Sugarcane poor *Rabi* sowings failing generally for want of moisture, except where lands can be irrigated for sugarcane and tobacco A large flight of locusts was observed in North Barasat, but no injury done Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient Prices abnormally high in the interior owing to want of grain stocks, and have risen slightly during the week Common rice selling as follows.—

Srs. c				} per rupee
Sadar	...	...	9 to 11 0
Barasat	...	...	8 8
Basirhat	...	...	9 0
Diamond Harbour	9 10	

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Days hot, nights and mornings cool *Amam* crop is withering. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable owing to continued drought. Common rice selling as follows:—

Srs.				} per rupee.
Sadar	...	...	9 to 10
Kushtia	..	...	9
Ranaghat	.	...	9
Meherpur	10½	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* continues. *Kalan* suffering for want of rain. Prospect of *aman* not favourable. Indigo and mulberry promising well. Rain much wanted for all standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows.—

				Srs. c	
Sadar	..	..	..	9 0	} per rupee.
Kalin	..	..	..	10 12	
Jangipar	..	..	..	9 0	

Jessore.—Weather warm during the day, cool at night. Prospect of *aman* bad. Rain badly wanted. No rain fell in any of the subdivisions except in Magura, where 2 rainfall reported. Lands continue to be prepared for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Insects have appeared here and there in the Narail subdivision.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 05. Weather fine and cool. *Aman* paddy suffering everywhere from want of rain. In south of Satkhira there will be practically no crop. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows.—

				Srs	
Khulna	..	..	..	7 to 9	} per rupee.
Bugorhat	..	..	..	8 1	
Satkhira	..	..	..	8	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair at Nator, but gloomy elsewhere. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on, but retarded for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 7½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops on low lands doing well, those on high land suffering for want of rain. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Steeping of jute nearly finished. Standing *hamanti* paddy needs moisture. Sowing of mustard, tobacco, and pulses going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—wheat, barley, and *aqham dhan* coming up, but *aman* will soon be harvested, *phaphur* flowering, *kalan* progressing favourably. *Tirai*—*Aqham dhan* ripening, prospects not good, *kalan* good. Coarse rice selling —

				Srs.	
Hills	..	..	..	5½ to 7	} per rupee
Tirai	..	..	..	7 to 8	

Rangpur.—No rain. Jute-washing and cultivation of land for winter crops going on. Prospects of standing *aman* fair, but rain is wanted. Mustard and tobacco are being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear, cloudy sometimes. Winter rice doing well in low lands, it is suffering from drought on high lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at head-quarters 9 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 7½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *aman* paddy commenced, 4 to 6 annas' crop expected. Rain required for *rabi* crops. Rice selling at 8 to 8½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Good ware becoming scarce.

Dacca.—Rainfall 17. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing *aman* crop poor. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Cool mornings and evenings. Lands under preparation for *rabi*. Prospects unfavourable. Outturn of *aman* crop not likely to exceed 8 annas. Price of common rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Slight rain at Sadar. Weather seasonable. No improvement in prospects of crops. The estimated outturn of the winter paddy crop is 8 annas. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops moderate, but suffering for want of rain. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Price of common rice (*aman*) varies from 7 to 10 seers per rupee. *Rabi* and (*aus*) from 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera. No rain since last report, nor improvement in crop prospects. Prices rising slowly, ranging from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. No fear of scarcity yet

Noakhali. - Prospects of *aman* bad for want of rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 10 seers per rupee

Chittagong — Rainfall nil. Weather dry and still warm. Paddy plants suffering from drought. Prospects not favourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Prices show a tendency to rise

Chittagong Hill Tracts (Lungleh) — Prospects of crops excellent.

Patna — Rain still urgently wanted for both rice and *rabi* crops in unirrigated areas. *Rabi* seeds germinating and doing so far well. Slight damage by locusts in some villages in Bihar than in Patna. Prices show some improvements. Common rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee in Patna to-day (9th instant). Fodder and water for cattle sufficient

Gaya — *Kharif* paddy promises an eight-anna crop. Prospects of *rabi* fair. Price of common rice 8 seers per rupee

Shahabad. — Weather slightly cloudy. Rice crop in unirrigated tracts nearly all dried up. Except in irrigated parts, *rabi* seeds not germinating well for want of moisture. Common rice selling at 8 to 9 seers per rupee

Saran — No rain. Prospects of rice crop bad. Sowings of *rabi* proceeding and crop germinating well, lands being largely irrigated. Sugarcane good. Canals open and doing much good. Cattle disease prevalent in parts of Gopalganj. Fodder sufficient. Prices are—common rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, barley 11 seers, *maka* 12 seers, gram 10 seers, *arhar* 11 seers, and *mo* 11 seers per rupee

Champara — No rain. *Rabi* sowings seriously retarded and drying up in many places. Lands being prepared against rain. No change in rice prospects, average outturn expected to be about 3 to 4 annas. Price of common rice risen from 11 to 12 seers per rupee, against average of 13 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Test works opened in north of Bettiah subdivision, result not yet known

Muzaffarpur. — No rain. Prospects continue very bad. Rice on high lands dried up and being used as fodder. *Rabi* prospects also poor. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *maka* 12 seers, barley 12 seers, gram 10 seers, *arhar* 12 seers, and *mo* 15 seers per rupee

Darbhanga — Paddy attaining maturity on low lands, that on high lands dried up. Prospects of *rabi* gloomy. *Rahar* excellent. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee

Monghyr. — No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy being out. *Rabi* being sown. Prospects rather gloomy. Cattle-disease reported from two villages in Begusarai. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows. —

			Srs	
Monghyr	..	.	8 to 9	} per rupee
Begusarai	...	..	10½	
Jamui	..		8 to 9	

Bhagalpur. — Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings about finished. Want of moisture in the soil preventing free germination, and insects have done much harm. *Agham* crops, except in low lands, not doing well. Cattle-disease in Pithapur and in Sadar. No want of fodder and water. Prices of common rice as below. —

			Srs	c.	
Sadar	..	.	10	0	} per rupee
Banka	..	...	10	0	
Supaul	...	...	11	0	

Purnea — No rain. Prospects of *agham* paddy on low lands fair, but on high lands the plants are suffering from drought, and will give a poor outturn. Sowing of *rabi* going on still. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice 10 seers per rupee at Sadar, 9 seers at Kishanganj, and 11 seers at Araria.

Malda. — No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospect of winter rice very bad; outturn expected to be 4 to 6 annas. Sowing of *rabi* crops not yet finished for want of moisture. Coarse rice selling at 9½ to 11 seers per rupee. No want of fodder or water for cattle.

Sonthal Parganas. — No rain. Sky clear. Cool in morning and evening, hot in day. The weather has been cloudy with variable winds. Prospects of rice crop and *rabi* not improved.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather occasionally cloudy, unseasonably hot. *Laghu* and *guru sarad* and *rabi* crops withering for want of rain in unirrigated tracts. In some places *laghu* being harvested. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder not sufficient in some places. Insects gradually disappearing. Rice is not easily available everywhere. Common rice selling at the following rates:—

			Sis. o	
Cuttack	11 13	} per rupee.
Kendrapara		...	14 7	
Jajpur	.	..	11 3	
Banki		...	(average) 15 1	

Balasore.—Days hot, nights cool. Sky cloudy from time to time. Rain badly wanted. Winter rice in ears withering in highlands. Late *sarad* will be more or less a total failure except where it is irrigated. Want of rain retarding *rabi* sowings. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 and 13 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—No rain. Weather hot and dry. *Laghu* being reaped. Other crop prospects as reported last week. Coarse rice selling at 10 seers per rupee at Angul and 18 seers in the Khondmals.

Puri.—Weather still warm. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops somewhat improved by light and partial showers of rain. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Days hot, nights cool. Reaping of *don dhan* commenced. Rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.

Palamau.—No rain. *Rabi* is being grown in few places. What is left of winter rice is being reaped. No cattle-disease. Water and fodder sufficient. Coarse rice selling at about 8 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of the crops on the ground much the same as last week. Dried up rice on higher lands is being cut for fodder. Cattle-disease still prevalent in some villages about Raghunathpur and Goumangdi thanas. Fodder ample. Drinking-water sufficient at present. Common rice sells at Sadar 10 seers per rupee. Gobindpur report not received. Stocks of food-grains appear not to be large at present. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rain will not benefit *dhan* now, but is needed for the little *rabi* there is. Total outturn of *dhan* nine annas. Price of old rice varies from 10 to 12 seers per rupee, new rice a seer cheaper.

General Summary.—With the exception of showers at Basulhat (24-Parganas), Magura (Jessore), Khalna, Dacca, Faridpur, and Puri, there was no rain in the Province during the week. The general agricultural prospects continue unfavourable. The winter rice, except in low or irrigated tracts, is withering. In some districts, it is reported, cattle are being turned into the drying rice-plants to graze. The *rabi* sowings are generally retarded for want of moisture, but where irrigation is available, the sowings are progressing and are so far doing well. In Cuttack the insects which had been infesting the rice-plants are gradually disappearing. Locusts have appeared in places in the 24-Parganas and Patna, but have done little or no damage. No cattle-disease is reported except from a few places in Bankura, Midnapore, Backergunge, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Manbhum. Prices are abnormally high and are still rising in many districts, but at Patna the price of common rice is reported to have fallen from 9 to 10½ seers a rupee.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

M. FINUCANE,

The 10th November, 1896.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	2 13 0	2 10 0				3 12 0	3 0 0	2 9 0
									4 4 0	3 8 0	
.	..		.						3 12 0	3 0 0	
..	.		.			.		.	3 1 0	3 1 0	2 10 8
									4 0 0	3 6 0	2 10 0
.									3 10 0	3 10 0	1 0 0
.	.	.				2 10 0	2 5 0	1 5 0	3 9 0	3 5 0	1 14 0
..						2 10 6	2 1 0		.		.
.			.	.			.	.	3 11 6	3 9 0	
..			.			.	..	..	Biri or Kalai.		2 10 0
									2 14 3	2 5 9	
									4 0 0	4 0 0	
									4 7 0	4 7 0	

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR - CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSKED			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	2 10 0	2 7 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 12 0	.
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 1 0	...	..			5 8 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	4 10 0	4 8 0	.	Mustard—(black),	5 0 0	...
.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 6 0	3 14 0	.	(White)	5 0 0	...
2 6 6	2 0 6	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 1	15 0 0	15 0 0	.	6 4 0	Rapeseed	...
...	...	.	4 2 0	4 0 0	2 2 0	...		..	5 8 0	4 8 0	..
...	...	...	...	...	...				4 8 0	4 8 0	..
3 5 0	2 10 0	1 8 6	3 9 0	2 13 0	1 16 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	..	4 14 2	4 14 2	..
3 1 3	2 9 0	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...		..	...	...	...
3 3 0	2 13 0	...	3 8 3	3 3 0	...	4 6 0	4 2 0	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	.	...	2 10 3	2 5 3	2 2 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
.	...	.	7 4 3	6 9 6	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	4 7 0	...
									6 0 0	5 0 0	...

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TEL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 8 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	4 14 0
...	.	...	4 0 0	4 5 0		19 0 0	20 0 0		...	.	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	20 0 0	20 0 0		...	..	.
..		..	4 0 0	4 0 0		23 0 0	23 0 0	...	6 2 0	5 14 0	4 12 0
...	..	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	7 9 9			...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
..	...	.	5 4 0	6 0 0			..	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	..
...	...	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	17 0 0			..
4 11 0	5 0 0	.	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	2 18 9	3 5 0	..	.		..	..	.	...
...	..	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	...	19 0 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	..
8 4 6	8 4 6	...	5 13 0	5 13 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	5 0 0	4 7 0 5 0 0	..	25 0 0	22 0 0		...	...	..

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	{ 260 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	{ 260 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	{ ..	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
30 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece.	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	0 6 0 to 2 0 0	..	...	...
35 0 0	34 0 0	{ 6 4 0 to 8 4 0	{ 5 0 0 to 8 8 0	...	...	Cleaned hides, per piece.	1 0 0 to 2 12 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0	..	...	...
35 0 0	37 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	10 10 8	10 10 8	..	..	..	..	16 bundles per rupee.	..	...
42 0 0	42 0 0	..	9 8 0	9 8 0	...	27 0 0	26 0 0	{ 2 4 0 | 2 8 0 |	per maund.	...	...
37 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	..	per maund 20 0 0	20 0 0	per maund	..	..	...
28 0 0	27 0 0	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	0 5 0	..
26 10 6	26 10 6	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	per maund.	..	...
30 0 0	32 4 0	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
35 8 0	35 8 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	{ 22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
31 12 0	31 12 0	{ ..	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0	{ 8 0 0 to 13 5 4	...	{ 1 8 0 to 2 0 0	{ 1 8 0 to 2 0 0	{ ..	0 3 3	0 3 3	...
41 2 0	41 2 0	..	13 0 0	13 5 4	...	per piece	per piece	..	per maund.	..	...

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—

NAMES OF MARKS	1st week of Nov 85	1st week of Dec 1895	1st week of Jan 1896	1st week of Feb 1896	1st week of March 1896	1st week of April 1896	1st week of May 1896	1st week of June 1896	1st week of July 1896	1st week of August 1896	1st week of Sept 1896	1st week of Oct 1896	1st week of Nov 1896
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Ballaighata	2,92,000	2,57,000	2,79,000	4,83,000	5,74,000	6,23,000	6,63,000	6,27,000	5,84,000	3,67,000	3,27,000	2,46,000	1,70,000
Uttaranga	77,000	70,600	57,900	69,700	69,000	70,300	61,500	68,000	63,000	62,800	53,400	47,900	44,800
Onyap, Golabare, Kukur-tur, Hathiola, and Chulpi Ghat	5,53,000	5,38,000	5,70,000	6,06,200	6,05,900	6,03,000	6,33,000	5,61,400	5,90,500	6,03,000	5,17,800	4,31,000	4,06,000
Pethurighatta, Posta, and Jorahat	9,000	1,500	2,500	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	1,000	1,000	900	500
Tollymore, Chetla, Kadderpore and Munshiganj	1,93,900	1,66,900	1,65,800	2,04,900	2,67,300	2,24,000	2,28,000	2,38,500	2,34,500	1,90,900	1,56,100	1,24,500	96,200
21 Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	3,80,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidrabeti, Nowabganj, Bhadrabar and Chandernagore.	4,756	7,363	6,425	8,120	15,341	8,241	1,886	27,089	29,354	50,215	27,499	10,180	4,265
Total	16,44,686	15,31,028	15,72,425	19,65,620	23,26,341	20,22,341	20,81,936	20,01,989	19,48,084	17,73,615	16,71,729	13,44,480	12,06,965
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	3,628 (on 3rd Nov 1895)	16,439 (on 3rd Dec 1895)	13,795 (on 3rd Jan 1896)	11,392 (on 3rd Feb 1896)	15,249 (on 3rd March 1896)	10,504 (on 3rd April 1896)	8,650 (on 3rd May 1896)	8,445 (on 3rd June 1896)	8,060 (on 3rd July 1896)	3,006 (on 3rd August 1896)	14,461 (on 3rd September 1896)	4,804 (on 3rd Oct 1896)	3,338 (on 3rd Nov 1896)
(By Port Commissioners re-loads)	3,079 (1st to 3rd Nov 1895)	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec 1895)	4,170 (2nd to 4th Jan 1896)	48,103 (1st to 3rd Feb 1896)	43,830 (1st to 3rd March 1896)	14,435 (1st to 3rd April 1896)	14,435 (1st to 3rd May 1896)	25,435 (1st to 3rd June 1896)	23,764 (1st to 3rd July 1896)	44,905 (1st to 3rd August 1896)	62,143 (1st to 3rd September 1896)	64,198 (1st to 3rd Oct 1896)	37,433 (1st to 3rd Nov 1896)
(By Canal returns)	38,637 (1st to 3rd Nov 1895)	50,431 (1st to 3rd Dec 1895)	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan 1896)	77,964 (1st to 3rd Feb 1896)	71,708 (1st to 3rd March 1896)	26,981 (1st to 3rd April 1896)	7,442 (1st to 3rd May 1896)	5,817 (1st to 3rd June 1896)	18,433 (1st to 3rd July 1896)	12,437 (1st to 3rd August 1896)	9,219 (1st to 3rd September 1896)	19,109 (1st to 3rd Oct 1896)	18,865 (1st to 3rd Nov 1896)
Grand total of Stocks	17,15,890	16,06,373	17,15,431	20,02,381	21,56,448	20,55,612	21,15,306	20,42,189	20,58,738	18,14,973	16,56,221	14,33,539	12,54,986
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	64 lakhs	54 lakhs	64 lakhs	94 lakhs	11 lakhs.	104 lakhs	104 lakhs	10 lakhs	94 lakhs	74 lakhs	6 lakhs	31 lakhs	2 lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th November, 1896.M. FINUCANE,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

BENGAL.

		S	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S	Ch.	S.	Ch.							
BURDWAN DIVISION	1	Burdwan	8	0	10	0	13	0	.	.	7	8	9	12	12	12	9	12	12	0	15	12	.	...	..				
	2	Birbhum	7	8	10	0	15	0	...	...	7	8	9	0	13	8	9	0	11	4	17	4	..	...	...				
	3	Bankura	8	0	10	0	13	0	.	.	8	0	10	0	12	8	11	0	13	0	17	8	...	...	...				
	4	Midnapore	8	0	9	0	13	0	...	..	8	0	10	0	15	0	9	8	11	0	16	0	..	...	..				
	5	Hooghly	10	0	10	0	..	..	...	...	7	0	7	8	8	0	8	8	10	0	12	14	.	...	..				
	6	Howrah	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	9	6	11	8	10	0	12	0	15	5	.	..	..				
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	7	24 Parganas	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	9	0	11	0	13	8	..	...	...					
	8	Calcutta	8	0	8	0	12	1	10	0	14	8	16	6	6	10	6	10	8	0	8	6	8	14	12	4	11	6	16	0	17	12
	9	Nadia	...	10	0	10	0	16	0	..	13	5	.	.	7	0	7	4	7	4	8	5	11	0	14	13	.	...	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	..	9	8	10	4	16	0	13	0	15	0	..	8	0	9	0	10	8	9	8	11	0	15	0	.	...	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	8	0	8	0	13	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	7	0	8	0	11	8	9	2	11	0	13	7	..	...	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	8	0	9	0	16	0	9	0	9	14	18	0	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	9	0	10	0	16	8	10	8	14	4	23	4	6	0	7	0	12	0	7	8	9	8	15	0	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	..	7	1	1	9	4	15	0	...	...	16	0	7	12	4	8	5	11	13	9	9	3	10	12	16	10	.	...	..	..
	15	Jalpaiguri	8	8	10	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	7	0	8	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	5	0	6	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	9	0	5	0	5	8	5	8	8	0	8	0	14	0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	5	8	6	...	11	4	8	0	8	0	15	0	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	7	2	7	8	13	8	...	...	7	8	7	8	12	0	9	0	9	0	15	12	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION	19	Pabna	11	4	11	0	18	0	12	12	16	0	22	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	9	12	10	8	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	Mymensingh	7	0	9	4	13	0	...	..	7	2	7	6	12	12	9	0	10	8	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Faridpur	9	8	9	8	9	8	...	..	7	8	7	8	12	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Backergunge	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	6	8	6	8	8	0	8	8	8	8	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kaina 10½ seers (panga), Katwa 11 seers 6 chitaks, and Raniganj 10½ seers.
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks (crushed).
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 9½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Ochila 8 seers, Baranant 8 seers 13 chitaks, Magrahat 8 seers, Baduria 8 seers.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Meherpur 10½ seers (karkatoh), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Jangipur 10½ seers.
- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhaidia 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers, and Rangona 10 seers 10 chitaks.

Head-quarters St

414. Districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1896.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (See Maps.)		A.	(C)
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.
17	18	19	20
18	19	20	21
19	20	21	22
20	21	22	23
21	22	23	24
22	23	24	25
23	24	25	26
24	25	26	27
25	26	27	28
26	27	28	29
27	28	29	30
28	29	30	31
29	30	31	32
30	31	32	33
31	32	33	34
32	33	34	35
33	34	35	36
34	35	36	37
35	36	37	38
36	37	38	39
37	38	39	40
38	39	40	41
39	40	41	42
40	41	42	43
41	42	43	44
42	43	44	45
43	44	45	46
44	45	46	47
45	46	47	48
46	47	48	49
47	48	49	50
48	49	50	51
49	50	51	52
50	51	52	53
51	52	53	54
52	53	54	55
53	54	55	56
54	55	56	57
55	56	57	58
56	57	58	59
57	58	59	60
58	59	60	61
59	60	61	62
60	61	62	63
61	62	63	64
62	63	64	65
63	64	65	66
64	65	66	67
65	66	67	68
66	67	68	69
67	68	69	70
68	69	70	71
69	70	71	72
70	71	72	73
71	72	73	74
72	73	74	75
73	74	75	76
74	75	76	77
75	76	77	78
76	77	78	79
77	78	79	80
78	79	80	81
79	80	81	82
80	81	82	83
81	82	83	84
82	83	84	85
83	84	85	86
84	85	86	87
85	86	87	88
86	87	88	89
87	88	89	90
88	89	90	91
89	90	91	92
90	91	92	93
91	92	93	94
92	93	94	95
93	94	95	96
94	95	96	97
95	96	97	98
96	97	98	99
97	98	99	100

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Present return.	..
Next preceding return.	..
Corresponding return of last year.	..
Present return.	..
Next preceding return.	..
Corresponding return of last year.	..

K	In	(Not available.)
L	In A,	ON BOARD
M.	In A,	CHEOL, HANNAH
N.	The r	TEAM, CHAM
O.	In the s	
P.	At Siraj;	
Q.	In the "	
R.	In the	
S.	In t	
T.	In t	

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
SALE.			
of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	
		Corresponding return of last year.	Number.

BENGAL.

Cl	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
	Crushed				
0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1
	Karkatsh.				
1 8	3 12 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2
0 1	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	Bankura.	3
	Panga.				
1 8	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	Midnapore	4
	Crushed.				
10 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5
	Panga.				
11 0		3 14 0	3 6 0	Howrah.	6

BENJAMIN DYERSON.

11	7	Panga.				3	12	0	3	4	0	24 Parganas.	7
11	13	Panga.				3	10	0	3	7	0	Calcutta.	8
10	8	Panga.				3	12	0	3	8	0	Nadia.	9
11	0	Karkatch.				3	6	0	3	6	0	Murehidabad.	10
1	9	Panga.				4	0	0	3	10	0	Jessore	11
2	10	Panga.				4	0	0	3	8	0	Khulna	12

0	9	9	Panga.			4	2	8	4	2	8	3	10	8	Rajshahi	13
12	10	0	Panga.			4	4	0	4	2	0	3	10	0	Dinajpur	14
0	10	0	Panga.			4	5	0	4	2	0	3	10	0	Jalpaiguri	15
4	8	0	Panga.			5	8	0	5	8	0	4	8	0	Darjeeling.	16
0	9	0	Panga.			4	8	0	4	8	0	4	4	0	Rangpur.	17
0	9	12	Panga.			4	4	0	4	2	8	3	12	0	Bogra	18
4	9	12	Panga.			4	5	0	4	8	0	3	7	6	Pabna	19

1	2	10	10	Panga.	4	0	0	4	4	0	3	10	0	Dacca	20
8	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	Mymensingh.	21
0	0	9	10	Panga.	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	Haridpur	22
9	12	10	8	Panga	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	Backergunge.	23

orbat 8½ seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
or 9 seers (panga) and Naugaon 8 seers.

seers per rupee
Hamari 9 seers, Gaibanda 9½ seers, Kurigram not reported.

salt are as follow.—Madangany 9 seers 11 chittaks, Manikganj 9 seers,
ks.
shorngany 9 seers 6 chittaks, Jamalpur 8 seers 7 chittaks, Kagman 10
Madaripur 11½ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 10 seers (panga),
rojpur 10 seers 10 chittaks, Bhola 8 seers, Fatuakhali not reported.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare)			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	
BENGAL—continued.																	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	10 0	10 0	10 0				6 11	7 4	10 0	7 3	8 0	16 0			..
	25	N. akhali	...						8 8	8 0	16 0	9 8	11 0	17 0		..	..
	26	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	10 0				8 0	8 0	11 12	9 8	9 8	14 8		...	...
BIHAR.																	
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	8 4	White. 8 12 Red. 9 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	10 12	18 8	..		30 0
	28	Gaya	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	19 0	7 8	8 8	10 0	8 4	9 0	15 0		11 0	18 0
	29	Shahabad	8 0 & 8 8	8 0 & 8 8	11 0 to 13 0	11 8	13 0	20 0	7 8		8 0	9 0 & 8 8	9 0 to 10 0	14 0 to 18 0			..
	30	Saran	8 8	8 8	14 0	11 0	12 8	20 0		8 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	17 8			..
	31	Champaran	9 0	8 12	16 8	13 0	12 8	28 8	7 0	7 8	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 8			..
	32	Muzaffarpur	8 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 4	9 0	16 0			..
	33	Darbhanga	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 0	11 0	21 14	7 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 8	..		..
	34	Monghyr	8 4	9 0	15 8	16 0	15 8	28 8	7 4	7 8	12 0	8 6	9 4	15 0			..
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	35	Bhagalpur	8 8	8 12	15 12	10 2	12 8	20 3	8 3	8 12	13 4	9 6	11 4	17 11			..
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	8 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	16 0		8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0			..
	37	Malda (English Bazar).		10 0	19 0					8 0	12 0	8 8		13 0			..
	38	Sonthal Jarga nua.	7 4	8 4	12 0		13 0		8 0	9 0	13 8	9 4	10 0	17 0			..
ORISSA																	
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	6 9	7 3	11 13				9 3	10 8	13 2	11 3	15 2	23 10			..
	40	Balasore	10 8	13 0	16 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	10 12	16 0	24 0		...	..
	41	Puri		6 12	11 0				8 0	10 0	17 1	11 13	16 0	26 4	...	...	..
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	7 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	18 0	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	16 0		...	..
	43	Lohardaga	7 8	7 8	10 8				Old. 6 7 to New. 7 0	7 0		8 0	9 0	14 8			..
	44	Palamanu	5 8 to 6 8	5 8	7 0 to 10 0	10 2	9 9	20 18	8 0 8 12	7 14	0	10 0	11 0	16 0		...	..
	45	Manbhum	7 12	8 0	13 4			24 0	9 8 10 8	10 0	15 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 4	16 0 to 17 0		...	..
	46	Singbhum		10 0	12 0				9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	18 0		...	..

- U. In the Brahmanbaria and Chandpur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
- V. At Feni the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
- W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 9½ seers, and Dinapore 9½ seers.
- Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Jahanabad 9½ seers, Aurangabad 9 seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
- Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Huzar 10½ seers, Bhabhua 10 seers, and Samaram 10½ seers.
- a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Siwan 11 seers 10 chittaka, and Gopalganj 11 seers 12 chittaka.
- b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
- d. In the Samastipur and Madhubani subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

[illegible]

BENGAL—continued.										
L. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.					
U			Panga							
9 0	9 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Tipperr.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.		
V			Panga.							
8 0	9 2	10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25			
W			Panga							
0 0	10 0	10 12	8 12 0	3 12 0	8 10 0	Chittagong.	26			

BIHAR.													PAIWA DIVISION.					
X	0	0	10	0	11	0	Panga.	3	12	0	3	12		0	3	8	0	Patna.	27
Y	0	0	10	0	10	10	4	0	0	4	2	0	3	12	0	Gaya.	28	
Z	9	8	10	0	11	0	4	4	6	4	0	0	3	10	0	Shahabad.	29	
a	0	0	10	0	10	12	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	11	0	Saran.	30	
b	0	0	10	0	10	8	Panga.	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	Champaran.	31
c	1	4	11	4	11	0	Panga.	3	8	9	3	11	9	3	10	0	Muzaffarpur.	32
d	0	8	10	8	10	0	3	13	0	3	19	2	4	0	0	Darbhanga.	33	
e	9	4	9	7	10	8	4	1	0	3	14	6	3	12	0	Monghyr.	34	
f	0	0	10	2	10	11	Panga.	4	0	0	3	14	0	3	13	0	Bhagalpur.	35
g	9	0	10	8	10	0	Panga.	4	0	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	Purnea (Kasba).	36
h	0	0	9	8	10	0	Panga.	4	0	0	4	0	0	..	..	Malla (English Barar).	37
i	0	0	10	0	10	8	Karkatoh.	3	13	0	3	14	0	3	10	0	Sonthal Parganna.	38

Karkatoh													ORISSA.			
9	12	10	12	10	12	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	7	0	Outtaok.	39
k	0	10	10	10	8	4	0	0	3	11	0	3	0	0	Balasore	40
Karkatoh																
1	13	11	13	11	8	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	Puri	41

CHOTA NAGPUR.															
0	8	0	8	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	Ilazaribagh	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.</div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; height: 100px; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; width: 10px; height: 10px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; right: 0; width: 10px; height: 10px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> </div> </div>
0	9	0	10	0	4	12	0	4	5	0	3	14	0	Lohardaga	
7	8	7	9	0							...			Palamu	
0	9	0	10	10	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	11	0	Manbhum.	
0	7	0	8	0	Crushed 4	4	0	4	4	0	4	6	0	Singhbhum.	

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number	MARKS.												
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chaul)			WHEAT (Triticum sativum).			BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ..	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan ..	5 0 0	4 5 0	..	4 0 0	3 5 0	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	..	...
3	Midnapore .	4 8 0	4 0 0	.	3 12 0	2 12 0	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
4	Patna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	4 1 0	3 12 0		3 8 0	3 4 0			...	...
5	Rangpur ..	6 5 4	6 5 6	3 8 9	4 6 0	4 6 0	2 10 8	...	...	..	...	...	...
6	Dacca ..	5 8 0	5 4 0	3 1 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	2 3 0	5 8 0	3 14 0	2 14 0		...	...
7	Chittagong ..	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	2 8 0	...	..	..	...	...	...
8	Patna ..	4 15 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	3 9 0	2 1 6	4 11 0	{ 4 8 0 4 6 0	{ 2 10 0 2 1 6	} 3 9 0	3 5 0	1 11 0
9	Munaffarpur ..	5 11 6	5 0 0		4 7 0	4 7 0	...	4 7 0	4 7 0				
10	Bhagalpur ...	4 14 6	4 9 0	.	3 14 3	3 9 0	...	4 13 0	4 9 0	...	3 15 3	3 3 0	...
11	Cuttack ...	4 0 9	3 6 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	2 8 6	1 11 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranohi ... {	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 0	{ 5 0 0 to 5 11 0	} ... {	{ 4 0 0 to 5 0 0	{ 3 10 6 to 4 7 0	} .. {	{ 5 5 0 to 7 4 3	{ 5 5 6 to 7 4 3	} ...	...	.	...

CALCUTTA,
The 10th November 1896.

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 31st October 1896.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0		..		4 10 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	1. Calcutta.
per kahan.													Panga.		
7 0 0	10 0 0	...			...	8 0 0	8 0 0	-	0 8 0	0 8 0	..	3 4 0	3 8 0	...	2. Burdwan.
per kahan.													Crushed		
2 4 0	2 0 0	...	..	...		3 8 0	4 8 0		0 2 0	0 2 0		3 14 0	3 12 0	...	3 Midnapore.
per kahan.						4 0 0							Panga.		
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0			...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3		4 5 0	4 4 0	3 7 6	4. Patna.
per maund													Panga.		
6	6	4	..	...		5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 2	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee															
...	...	...	...			5 8 0	5 8 0		0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 9	4 6 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	6 Dacca.
						5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	7 Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	..	...	8 0 0	8 0 0		0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	8 Patna.
			...	..	...	8 0 0	8 0 0		0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 8 9	3 11 0	...	9. Munaffarpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0		0 3 9	0 4 6	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	...	10 Bhagalpur.
			...	...	...								Karkatoh.		
4 2 0	4 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	11 Cuttack.
per kahan.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 14 0	12. Ranchi.
						6 0 0	7 8 0						Panga.		

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1896.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29 876		
The average pressure of October from 24 years' registers ...	29 832		
The highest pressure in the month	30 050	26th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29 654	0th	16
The range of pressure	0 396		
	Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	299 3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	359 1		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	80 5		
The average temperature of October from 24 years' registers .	81 5		
The highest temperature in the month	91 7	5th	
The lowest temperature in the month	69 4	21st	
The range of temperature during the month	22 3		
The mean daily range of temperature	15 8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	19 4	19th	
	Per cent		
The mean humidity of the month	80		
The average humidity of October from 24 years' registers ...	79		
	Inches		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0 819		
The average vapour tension of October from 9 years' registers ..	0 854		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	0 80		
The average cloud proportion of October from 19 years' registers	3 84		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (month of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	Nil		
The average fall of October from 48 years' registers	5 61		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil		
	Days		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil		
The average number of rainy days in October from 24 years' registers	10		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	144 3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	55 5		
The greatest sun temperature	151 2	1st	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	61 9	14th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	66 9		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	6 2		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	8 2	20th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	64 5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	131 0	30th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	12 0	27th, 10 to 11 A.M. and 30th 10 to 11 A.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 24, N.E. 0, E. 12, S.E. 3, S. 21, S.W. 333, W. 166, N.W. 110, Calm 75.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore 0 03 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0 8°; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0 6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th November 1896.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of October 1896.

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	...	29.989	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	...	87.0	
The highest temperature during the month	...	94.0	5th.
The lowest temperature during the month	...	69.8	21st.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	...	24.2	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	18.2	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	21.5	20th.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	...	95	%
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	...	1.222	Inches.
The total rainfall of the month	...	Nil.	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	Nil.	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	Nil.	Days.

O. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 9th November 1896.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th November 1896.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				Rainfall, past 24 hours.	
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.		Humidity at 10 A.M.
1896		Inches	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November	1st	30 040	82 8	92 5	19 4	73 1	86 3	85 7	1 225	85 5	98	Nil.
"	2nd	018	82 7	92 6	19 9	72 7	86 6	86 2	1 247	86 1	98	"
"	3rd	29 973	82 0	92 3	20 6	71 7	86 4	85 7	1 224	85 5	97	"
"	4th	30 007	80 9	89 9	18 1	71 8	84 1	83 4	1 137	83 2	97	"
"	5th	29 992	76 7	87 9	22 5	65 4	82 4	81 5	1 080	81 6	98	"
"	6th	30 013	76 8	87 1	21 6	65 5	81 5	80 5	1 029	80 1	96	"
"	7th	017	77 5	88 3	21 7	66 6	82 4	81 5	1 065	81 2	96	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	30.008	Inches
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	79.8	°
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	27.2	°
The maximum temperature	...	...	92.6	°
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	97	%
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th November 1896	...	...	Nil.	Inches
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.				

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 9th November 1896.

O. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
1st to 7th November 1896.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	W.S.A. H.S.R.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
Nov.	1st	140.4	8.5	29.957	80.6	89.4	17.0	72.4	76.1	0.841	74.0	82	SW by W and WS W.	110	Nil	Chiefly clear, ☁.
"	2nd	141.0	9.7	29.989	80.8	89.7	17.7	72.4	76.4	0.874	74.0	82	SW by W and WS W.	85	"	Chiefly clear, ☁.
"	3rd	142.4	7.8	29.921	79.5	88.8	17.5	71.8	74.2	0.779	71.7	78	W by S, WSW, and NNE.	70	"	Chiefly, ☁.
"	4th	145.7	8.5	29.947	78.1	87.4	16.0	71.4	70.4	0.641	66.0	66	NNE and N by W.	76	"	Chiefly clear
"	5th	135.0	9.4	29.936	74.5	85.4	21.0	64.4	67.6	0.585	68.4	71	NNE and N by W.	46	"	Clear, ☁.
"	6th	138.0	9.4	29.962	74.4	84.9	19.9	65.0	68.5	0.619	65.0	74	N by W and NW	30	"	Clear, ☁.
"	7th	141.1	9.1	29.960	75.8	84.9	18.9	66.0	69.8	0.649	66.4	78	NW, WSW, and variable.	48	"	Chiefly clear, ☁.

The mean pressure of the seven days 29.945

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.920

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 61.9

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 78.5

The mean temperature of the seven days 77.6

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 78.2

The extreme variation of temperature 25.8

The maximum temperature 89.7

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour 10

The mean relative humidity 74

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 74

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th November 1896 Nil.

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.27

The total fall from 1st January to 7th November 1896 53.17

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 64.74

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☁ dew; = fog.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of September 1896.

Circars.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.												Rainfall, 1896-97.		REMARKS.	
								Long-term leases.				Season leases.				Total.	Grand Total.	Up to end of month.	During month.				
								C ft.	G ft.	C ft.	G ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
CENTRAL.	Outlook	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,543	157	10,055	9,947	10,005	19	6	33	19	10,024	8.95	53.15	8.75	64.80	29 days discharging 14 days discharging.						
		Ditto, 2nd "	1,568	163	15,126	15,076	15,104	13	19	33	19	15,238	8.27	49.16	13.30	58.20							
		Machgon	766	339	47,343	46,497	46,406	13	6	33	19	46,608	8.75	53.25	17.53	61.64							
		Kendrapara	1,067	537	15,777	15,777	15,777	13	6	33	19	15,777	5.17	45.21	8.20	44.97							
		Gobri	374.83	46.79	1,440	1,440	1,440	13	6	33	19	1,440	11.40	53.78	10.65	64.87							
		Do. Extension	644	49.48	998	998	998	13	6	33	19	998	7.25	56.04	8.20	73.29							
		Premamudi	885	399.50	7,738	9,663	9,113	13	6	33	19	9,113	8.20	56.04	8.20	73.29							
		High Level, Range I	608	366.9	15,914	15,914	15,914	13	6	33	19	15,914	8.20	56.04	8.20	73.29							
		Ditto, do. II	737.16	4.38	2,800	2,800	2,800	13	6	33	19	2,800	8.20	56.04	8.20	73.29							
		Jajpur Canal	737.16	737.16	109.15	7,653	9,708	7,316	13	25	353	19	7,316	8.20	56.04	8.20		73.29					
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore	High Level, Range III	737.16	737.16	109.15	7,653	9,708	7,316	13	25	353	19	7,316	8.20	56.04	8.20	73.29						
		Total			104,716	112,711	105,063	13	25	353	19	105,894	8.20	56.04	8.20	73.29							
		Total of the corresponding period of last year						107,840	56	7,914	468		8,436	116,276									
		Midnapore	1,411	371.83	311.36	24,537	53,476	41,390						41,390	6.27	46.74	8.96	43.26					
		Panchkura	523	28.70	26.75	2,071	6,801	6,300						6,300	8.60	58.96	8.13	28.64					
		Total Ranches, Ranges I & II			637	923	1,003							1,003									
		Total			26,365	60,399	48,797							48,797									
		Total of the corresponding period of last year					61,871							61,871									
		Western Main	4,542	3,794	343	13,508	13,723	11,017	7,676					9,336	19,353								
		Buxar	1,301	1,301	1,005	76,761	46,351	32,008	36,678					40,401	72,077								
SOUTH.	Shahabad	Arrah	2,060	2,353	1,896	144,369	130,765	107,691	36,851				13,509	45,360									
		Patna	1,460	1,466	1,364	73,972	72,464	51,069	22,423				1,678	24,500									
		Gaya																					
		Total			310,648	286,319	263,865	99,559					18,133	117,063									
		Total of the corresponding period of last year					285,171	24,389					92	12,639	264,291								
		Grand total			444,865	439,799	387,065	98,008	35	263	260		19,183	117,459	474,394								
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year																					
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year						384,088	26,445	7,914	408	95		12,639	47,246	445,463							

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Basse Canal. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th November 1896.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th November 1896,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 7TH NOVEMBER 1896.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 9TH NOVEMBER 1895.		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds	Rs.	No.	Mds	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	327	29,533	396	618	1,03,450	1,731
Jute	...	...	762	1,86,925	3,800	588	1,84,875	3,190
Firewood	...	...	117	69,475	1,047	189	96,650	1,427
Other articles	...	...	1,013	2,46,975	3,177	878	2,00,925	3,008
Total	...	...	2,219	5,32,908	7,920	2,273	5,85,700	9,361

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks, ending 26th September 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895

STAPLES.	1895		1896.		INCREASE		DECREASE	
	Weight	Freight.	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight.	Freight
	Mds	Rs.	Mds	Rs.	Mds	Rs.	Mds	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	68,68,501	8,02,441	61,28,677	8,28,491	7,68,116	20,060	...	...
Cotton, raw	83,273	39,136	53,678	33,963	...	...	...	5,267
Cotton, manufactured—								
1—Twist & Yarn, European	4,330	4,098	4,571	4,436	241	150	...	...
2—Ditto, Indian	28,904	17,032	27,537	17,035	...	661	1,377	...
3—Piece-goods—European	1,07,617	1,07,145	85,757	82,088	...	...	21,860	24,960
4—Ditto—Indian	18,883	11,468	14,934	9,020	...	...	3,948	1,689
Drugs and chemicals—								
1—Intoxicating, other than opium	462	264	194	118	...	...	278	140
2—Non intoxicating	10,173	7,608	7,419	6,319	...	...	2,754	1,340
Dyes and tans—								
1—Indigo	3,610	1,072	1,805	1,496	...	364	1,745	...
2—Myrabolams	2,734	808	5,917	1,208	3,183	490	...	...
3—Cutch	2,470	1,236	2,696	820	117	...	...	416
4—Turmeric	0,428	4,071	5,309	2,724	...	...	1,353	1,962
5—Aniline dyes	76	64	89	11	13	...	...	3
6—Others	303	284	573	137	221	...	...	147
Grain & Pulse—								
1—Wheat	3,91,810	1,30,040	3,55,484	1,09,390	...	...	36,326	20,650
2—Rice in the husk	85,158	8,216	1,89,991	25,831	1,63,511	19,617	...	...
3—Rice not in the husk	3,64,702	66,093	5,93,778	82,152	2,31,076	15,700	...	...
4—Jowar and bajra	59,837	8,688	24,121	6,277	...	...	29,316	2,391
5—Gram & pulse	4,81,002	1,25,212	3,98,053	84,872	...	...	1,70,369	40,420
6—Others	1,30,126	23,480	1,78,625	60,645	48,100	27,163	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1—Hides of cattle	51,080	30,656	30,113	18,813	...	...	20,967	12,443
2—Skins of sheep, &c	15,220	8,860	11,000	8,910	...	...	3,633	4,760
Horns	1,011	1,550	2,963	1,897	1,392	341	...	...
Jute—								
1—Raw	81,005	15,312	1,03,904	43,051	80,980	27,739	...	...
2—Gunnybags and cloth	40,610	25,644	60,194	27,600	13,494	1,961	...	...
Lea—								
1—Stick	30,035	11,844	22,173	8,614	...	...	8,522	3,280
2—Shell	21,687	16,404	18,853	16,318	...	...	2,914	86
Leather, manufactured	4,703	5,800	4,304	5,498	...	...	402	332
Liquors—								
1—Beer	14,143	7,734	10,271	6,586	...	...	3,972	1,136
2—Spirits	1,098	1,764	1,258	1,734	...	51	440	...
3—Wines	2,317	4,364	2,464	3,636	207	...	...	666
Metals—								
1—Copper, unwrought	271	212	482	1,078	211	866	...	...
2—Brass, ditto	2,482	1,588	1,881	702	...	...	671	854
3—Copper, wrought	988	590	494	533	...	...	444	21
4—Brass, ditto	13,066	6,400	13,710	6,161	...	...	256	269
5—Iron	1,31,634	51,712	1,66,803	66,770	25,167	15,058	...	...
6—Others	8,349	6,620	9,318	6,866	969	310	...	...
7—Zinc & spelter	2,423	1,604	1,301	602	...	...	1,212	952
Oil—								
1—Kerosine	1,43,100	61,552	1,02,304	45,078	...	...	40,856	16,474
2—Castor	5,788	1,976	3,469	971	...	...	2,329	1,005
3—Cocconut	3,419	1,260	3,334	1,191	...	...	885	69
4—Others	13,208	8,640	11,721	6,785	...	...	1,487	1,855
Oil-seeds—								
1—Linseed	92,562	24,144	2,25,616	85,844	1,42,952	61,700	...	...
2—Rape and mustard	99,963	44,800	1,63,467	41,826	63,504	...	...	3,034
3—Til or jiuji	1,768	412	4,191	713	2,423	301	...	...
4—Poppy	16,636	2,048	25,358	6,811	8,622	4,303	...	...
5—Karthuuts	...	24	...	21	...	21	...	...
6—Castor	41,155	9,586	13,946	3,971	...	...	27,209	6,615
7—Others	6,205	1,732	1,365	244	...	...	4,840	1,488
Opium	807	896	68	20	...	...	743	867
Paper and pasteboard	17,588	10,244	18,147	6,298	...	...	3,438	4,116
Provisions—								
1—Ghee	31,346	29,196	40,843	33,030	9,397	4,424	...	...
2—Dried fruits and nuts	16,143	7,616	5,892	2,979	...	...	10,256	4,637
3—Others	47,086	23,864	53,331	19,505	6,245	...	4,059	...
4—Potatoes	68,182	22,776	59,702	25,413	...	2,637	2,420	...
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	1,830	400	...	...	...	...	1,830	400
2—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	4,017	1,580	...	...	...	...	4,017	1,580
3—Steel rails & fish plates	...	...	31,026	867	31,026	867	...	...
4—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—Other sorts	11,108	1,782	1,21,324	23,048	1,10,316	20,316	...	...
Salt	5,61,748	98,876	4,50,964	84,112	...	...	1,10,784	14,764
Saltpetre, &c—								
1—Saltpetre	40,640	17,734	40,883	18,229	243	505	...	...
2—Other saline substances	23,300	6,724	31,567	10,498	8,267	3,774	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1—Foreign	...	...	931	555	...	...	445	265
2—Indian	1,276	840	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1—Foreign	...	...	107	202	107	202	...	...
2—Indian	222	246	251	176	19	...	...	72

STAPLES	1895.		1896		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds.	Rs	Mds	Rs
<i>Spices—</i>								
1—Betelnuts	13,828	11 092	14 795	14,613	1,407	3,321		
2—Pepper	2,046	1,032	1,811	1,662			235	260
3—Ginger	2,544	932	2,768	1,211	224	278		
4—Chillies	4,114	2,172	2,340	1,097			1,824	1,090
5—Cardamoms	341	528	547	679	206	151		
6—Others	1,172	704	846	426			320	278
<i>Stone and lime</i>	3,31 924	40 990	3 43,662	51,665	11,676	4,689		
<i>Sugar—</i>								
1—Refined	15 958	6 336	14,993	6 380		44	950	
2—Unrefined	1,33,028	22,170	1 20,177	18,170			12,811	5,006
<i>Tea—</i>								
1—Foreign	4 618	2,284	6,029	3,376	1,381	1,092		
2—Indian	65 680	9 036	50,388	9,536			9,312	401
<i>Timber</i>	22,020	15,325	27,119	18 197	5,099	2,841		
<i>Tobacco</i>	724	396	1,408	1,106	774	800		
<i>Wool, manufactured—</i>								
1—Piece goods, European	684	1,760	646	2 001	202	321		
2—Indian	8,490	6,308	2,056	3,670			440	628
3—Shawls								
<i>All other articles of merchandise—</i>								
1—Firewood	8 452	690	16 717	604	8,265	204		
2—Indigo seed	13 240	2,672	10 925	2 570			2,315	3,102
3—Mowah flower	19 080	2,444	18 613	4,403	4,033	2 161		
4—Oil-cake	33 546	4 536	45 093	9,108	11,557	4 569		
5—Paints & colours	8 813	3,196	5,044	2,764			3,769	412
6—Seeds other than oilseeds	51 672	9,640	20 967	16,611	8,395	6,971		
7—Wooden articles	11 672	6 098	12 849	4 780	217			
8—Others	7,28,201	2,36,147	3,53,613	1,36 114			3,09,589	1,00,033
Total	1,01,95 393	23,31,770	1,10,21,649	22,01,390	8,26,266	---		40,371
<i>Military stores</i>	15,957	17,609	30 005	22,928	29 138	5,229		
<i>Coal for railway</i>	8,02,611	70,821	7 71 901	59,312			88 650	11 488
<i>Railway materials</i>	20,72,676	53,567	11,40,101	33,628			9,25,614	18,939
<i>Live-stock</i>		11,464		6,156				5,309
Total	1,31,46,530	24,84,351	1,20,83,806	24,15,473			1,62,670	68,878

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th November 1896.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st October 1896 on 1,699 70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week	278,021	Rs. A. P. 3,51,555 10 0	Mds. s. 38,83,247 30	Rs. A. P. 8,25,937 14 0	Rs. A. P. 18,017 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,95 5 0 8 0	88,782	146,766	234,148
Or per mile of railway		206 13 4		488 14 11	10 9 7	703 5 10			
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year	14,822,786	148,08,942 4 0	13,27,10,265 10	11,00,11,449 13 0	3,89,411 0 0	1,51,99,803 1 0	1,378,808½	2,002,406½	3,882,035
Total for 17½ weeks	5,101,407	52,50,407 14 0	6,68,00,513 0	1,08,37,387 11 0	3,07,428 0 0	1,63,98,318 0 0	1,466,050½	2,149,332½	3,616,183
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	340,708½	4,06,414 12 0	32,27,290 20	7,26,010 13 3	19,539 13 0	11,52,865 6 3	81,562	133,138	214 690
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	239 1 9	...	427 10 9	11 7 11	678 4 5	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year	5,221,041½	55,71,105 15 10	5,10,25,768 10	1,03,23,150 7 3	2,94,850 5 8	1,61,94,115 12 0	1,420,588	2,040,970	3,461,567

* The decrease is chiefly due to movements of pilgrims, &c. in 1895
† Deducted number of passengers 12,747, and added Rs. 6,560
‡ Do maunds 2,48,907 and " 14,000 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th September 1896
§ Added " 6,133

TAKKESUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st October 1896, on 22 23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week	22,641	Rs. A. P. 5,551 9 0	Mds. s. 15,600 20	Rs. A. P. 725 11 0	Rs. A. P. 9 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,286 4 0	1 125	63	1,188
Or per mile of railway		249 11 9		32 10 4	0 6 5	282 12 6			...
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year	235,887	79,373 12 0	11,32,750 30	15,960 11 0	1154 0 0	85,488 7 0	18,613	923	19,536
Total for 17½ weeks	538,568	84,925 5 0	1,48,369 10	6,686 6 0	163 0 0	91,774 11 0	19,730	985	20,734
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,769½	5,679 6 8	7,840 0	351 15 0	10 10 0	6,041 15 8	1,124	64	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	255 7 9	...	15 12 3	0 7 8	271 12 8	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year	357,472½	84,911 4 8	1,02,820 10	4,288 2 8	215 3 3	80,414 10 7	20,306	590	21,207

* Added number of passengers 1,047 and
† Do Mds 207 and
‡ Deducted Rs. 213 }
" 12 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th September 1896.
" 2 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st October 1896, on 161 40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	17,447	Rs. A. P. 18,163 8 0	Mds. s. 88,906 0	Rs. A. P. 11,736 13 0	Rs. A. P. 47 0 0	Rs. A. P. 29,037 8 0	6,688	4,175	10,863
Or per mile of railway		118 8 7	...	72 10 6	0 4 8	185 7 9		...	...
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year	294,412	2,38,783 3 0	10,98,802 20	11,37,185 11 0	1798 0 0	3,78,681 14 0	169,990	58,966	168,896
Total for 17½ weeks	801,889	2,58,891 11 0	11,94,708 20	1,43,883 8 0	845 0 0	4,06,619 3 0	116,656	60,481	176,726
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,178½	20,387 6 10	68,472 0	12,309 12 0	81 14 0	22,719 1 10	6,701	4,489	11,180
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	126 5 1	...	76 4 4	0 9 1	203 3 0	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year	323,597½	2,80,251 4	14,22,512 20	1,71,800 2 4	908 7 0	4,02,626 11 8	119,456	65,176	181,628

* Added No. of passengers 435 and
† Do Mds. 59,000 and
‡ Deducted Rs. 1,091 }
" 1,561 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th September 1896.
" 1 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N. B. Dacca, K.-D., AND ASSAM BEHAR SECTIONS)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st October 1896, on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	186,530	68,810 0 0	1,130,800 0	2,74,630 0 0	11,980 0 0	3,85,420 0 0	30,500	48,078	78,578
Or per mile of railway	241	131 0 0	1,389 0	337 0 0	1 0 0	469 0 0†	.	.	..
For previous 17 weeks of half year*	3,264,297	14,45,853 0 0	17,140,150 0	37,23,560 0 0	2,50,263 0 0	54,16,075 0 0	516,339	682,079	1,198,418
Total for 18 weeks	3,450,827	15,44,663 0 0	18,270,950 0	39,98,190 0 0	2,62,243 0 0	58,05,095 0 0	546,789	731,157	1,277,946
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	320,480	1,10,323 0 0	1,021,947 0	2,32,770 0 0	12,534 0 0	3,64,627 0 0	30,906	44,630	75,536
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	271	147 0 0	1,267 0	286 0 0	1 0 0	454 0 0	..	..	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,354,148	15,19,477 0 0	16,702,704 0	36,00,746 0 0	2,64,776 0 0	53,84,990 0 0	534,580	660,126	1,194,706

* Audited up to 12th September 1896

† Excluding steam boat earnings

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st October 1896, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	30,540	11,610 0 0	78,830 0	6,330 0 0	210 0 0	18,060 0 0	8,750	2,908	6,712
Or per mile of railway	244	92 0 0	631 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	144 0 0	.	.	..
For previous 17 weeks of half year*	553,547	1,71,019 0 0	16,17,430 0	1,80,921 0 0	3,118 0 0	3,34,039 0 0	63,315	50,503	119,890
Total for 18 weeks	563,807	1,83,429 0 0	16,96,260 0	1,84,281 0 0	3,328 0 0	3,53,038 0 0	67,065	59,407	126,500
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,866	15,855 0 0	1,00,514 0	10,534 0 0	396 0 0	26,787 0 0	3,990	3,138	7,128
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	308	127 0 0	804 0	84 0 0	3 0 0	214 0 0	..	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	576,711	1,93,477 0 0	18,90,007 0	1,68,616 0 0	4,003 0 0	3,86,166 0 0	64,471	63,462	119,966

* Audited up to 12th September 1896

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st October 1896, on 86 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings.	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	20,400	6,700 0 0	58,160 0	4,000 0 0	140 0 0	11,890 0 0	2,487	1,557	4,044
Or per mile of railway	238	78 0 0	676 0	58 0 0	2 0 0	138 0 0	.	.	..
For previous 17 weeks of half year*	365,453	1,13,174 0 0	5,97,062 0	49,006 0 0	2,848 0 0	1,65,028 0 0	41,230	18,093	69,318
Total for 18 weeks	375,913	1,19,874 0 0	6,55,142 0	53,906 0 0	2,988 0 0	1,76,868 0 0	43,707	20,223	68,900
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,216	8,643 0 0	49,084 0	4,080 0 0	125 0 0	13,918 0 0	2,555	1,998	3,946
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	294	103 0 0	571 0	58 0 0	1 0 0	162 0 0	.	.	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	368,097	1,22,717 0 0	5,14,960 0	47,512 0 0	4,567 0 0	1,74,793 0 0	43,234	18,612	68,436

* Audited up to 12th September 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	10,040	Rs. A P. 4,967 18 4	Mds. s. 85,479 0	Rs. A P. 2,720 5 0	Rs. A P. 2 8 4 0	Rs. A P. 7,915 5 4	1,099	2,046	4,087
Or per mile of railway	63 14	30 61 0 0	537 48 0	17 23 0 0	1 31 0 0	49 15 0 0	6 25	13 54	25 39
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	97,509	45,275 5 7	10,070,768 0	23,826 6 0	1,961 1 10	83,865 13 5	13,542	26,868	40,110
Total for 10 weeks	107,549	50,146 1 11	11,12,237 0	26,365 11 0	2,169 5 10	91,981 2 9	14,631	29,516	44,147
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,661	1,475 9 8	311,087 0	4,450 8 0	134 2 0	6,039 14 3	621	6,268	6,789
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	64 11	25 89 0 0	2,420 37 0	31 77 0 0	1 03 0 0	61 71 0 0	9 14	42 87	58 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	87,836	15,440 0 0	31,70,139 0	48,944 11 0	1,006 2 0	65,391 3 9	6,207	29,318	65,635

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH SEPTEMBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH SEPTEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 12TH SEPTEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH SEPTEMBER 1896			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
159	Rs. 7,915	Rs. 49 15	128	Rs. 6,060	Rs. 61 71	159	Rs. 2,43,876	Rs. 1,546 00	123*	Rs. 65,391	Rs. 661 71	Rs. 1,78,485	Rs. 1,446

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th October 1896, on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
Total traffic for the week	9,979	Rs. A P. 5,674 0 0	Mds. s. 1,23,028 0	Rs. A P. 5,153 0 0	Rs. A P. 186 0 0	Rs. A P. 11,008 0 0	1,291	2,924	4,115
Or per mile of railway	63 31	35 63 0 0	773 76 0	34 40 0 0	1 17 0 0	69 19 0 0	8 12	17 76	26 58
For previous 15 weeks of half-year (a)	163,543	64,835 1 11	16,40,863 0	68,933 11 0	3,233 5 10	1,57,053 2 9	20,996	44,440	65,447
Total for 16 weeks	173,522	70,509 1 11	17,63,911 0	74,085 11 0	3,419 5 10	1,68,054 2 9	22,289	47,378	69,667
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,780	5,107 4 6	2,73,921 0	1,963 10 0	330 9 6	6,401 6 0	627	5,378	6,000
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	61 06	47 71 0 0	2,140 01 0	15 35 0 0	2 58 0 0	65 04 0 0	4 30	41 96	46 39
Total to corresponding date of previous year	80,820	40,511 14 8	83 06,983 0	70,209 2 3	2,024 3 6	1,12,745 4 0	9,501	91,070	1,00,571

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 12th September 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH OCTOBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH OCTOBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH OCTOBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH OCTOBER 1896.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
159	Rs. 11,008	Rs. 69 13	128	Rs. 8,401	Rs. 65 64	168	Rs. 2,18,375	Rs. 1,967 31	129*	Rs. 1,12,745	Rs. 1,046 78	Rs. 2,00,620	Rs. 1,446

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 24th October 1896, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a) 88,940	(a) 35,320	(b) 4,39,380	(b) 50,950	10,210	96,410	15,463	(c) 15,407	30,870
per mile of railway	117 51	46 76	581 11	67 26	13 51	127 53			
of previous 18½ weeks of half-year (d)	1,460,329	5,82,843	55,20,000	6,77,537	1,54,237	13,66,687	211,473	260,093	460,566
Total for 18½ weeks	1,549,179	5,68,193	59,59,179	7,38,407	1,66,447	14,63,047	226,923	284,500	511,423
COMPARISON.									
total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	110,949	44,638	4,04,844	43,771	12,725	1,03,133	14,773	(d) 14,633	29,406
per mile of corresponding week of previous year	145 83	61 29	535 81	57 90	16 83	136 43			
total to corresponding date of previous year	1,610,070	6,20,183	45,92,128	5,97,998	1,56,966	12,75,167	224,788	261,408	486,196

(a) The decrease under passengers was due to Sonapore and Ajudhya melas having been held in the corresponding week of last year.
(b) The increase under goods is chiefly due to better traffic owing to export of food-grains from Tirhut.
(c) Includes all miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) Includes audited figures up to week ending 5th September 1896.
(e) Includes 1,320 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 31st October 1896	18,836	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	15,790	2	6
Increase	3,046	13	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 31st October 1896	369	5	4
Corresponding period of 1895	309	9	9
Increase	59	11	7
Receipts from 1st July to 31st October 1896	2,48,141	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,42,895	0	0
Increase	5,246	0	0



The Calcutta Gazette.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 6058A.

GENERAL.—No 5955A.—The 19th November 1896.—Mr. P. C. Lyon, Officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, is allowed furlough for one year, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th November 1896.

No. 5958A.—The 19th November 1896.—Babu Lalit Kumar Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Noakhali.

No. 5961A.—The 19th November 1896.—Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, under orders of transfer to Purnea, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th November 1896.

No. 5963A.—The 13th November 1896.—Babu Probath Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Purnea district.

No. 5965A.—The 19th November 1896.—Mr. G. Toynbee, Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division, is allowed special leave for one month and thirteen days, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1896.

No. 5984A.—The 16th November 1896.—Mr. W. H. M. Gun, i.c.s., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

No. 5989 A.—The 16th November 1896.—Babu Bipin Bibari Pramanik, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, under orders of transfer to the Sirajganj subdivision in the district of Pabna, is allowed leave for twenty-five days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 7th September 1896.

No. 5993 A.—The 16th November 1896.—Mr. H. F. Matthews, I.C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 17th October 1896.

No. 6013 A.—The 17th November 1896.—Mr. W. H. Lee, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Puri, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 12th November 1896.

No. 6010 A.—The 17th November 1896.—Mr. Birendra Chandra Sen, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Mymensingh district.

This cancels the orders of the 30th October 1896, appointing Mr. Birendra Chandra Sen to have charge of the Nator subdivision of the Rajshahi district, and transferring Mr. Satis Chandra Mukerjee, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nator, Rajshahi, to Mymensingh.

No. 6023 A.—The 17th November 1896.—Mr. A. Forbes, C.S.I., Commissioner, Patna Division, on furlough, is appointed to act as Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Tuynbee, or until further orders.

No. 6028 A.—The 17th November 1896.—The following officers are confirmed as Magistrates and Collectors of the districts mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr. Umesh Chunder Batavyal, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Darbhanga.

Mr. W. Maude, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pabna.

Mr. T. Inglis, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna.

The following officers are confirmed as Deputy Commissioners of the districts mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr. H. Luson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Palamau.

The following officers are confirmed as District and Sessions Judges of the districts mentioned opposite their names. —

Mr. Brojendra Coomar Seal, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Birbhum.

Mr. H. R. H. Cox, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore.

Mr. D. Cameron, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Purnea.

Mr. G. Gordon, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, Jessore with Khulna, Backergunge and Mymensingh.

No. 6040 A.—The 17th November 1896.—Captain Charles Vincent M'Carthy Pritchard, Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, Supernumerary List, is appointed to be Captain in the 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Captain A. T. Avetoom, resigned.

No. 6045 A.—The 17th November 1896.—Babu Sriish Chandra Mozoomdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector until further orders, but to be employed on acquiring lands required for the Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta extension of the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Babu Sriish Chandra Mozoomdar is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in the districts of Midnapore and Balasore.

No. 6048 A.—The 17th November 1896.—Kumar Ramendra Krishna Deb, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, held charge of that subdivision from the afternoon of the 28th August to the forenoon of the 17th September 1896.

No. 6054 A.—The 17th November 1896.—Mr. H. G. Cooke, I.C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six weeks.

POLICE.—*No. 5996 A.—The 16th November 1896.*—Mr. B. Rattray, District Superintendent of Police, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th November 1896.

No. 6055 A.—The 17th November 1896.—Mr. A. B. C. Comber, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of three weeks' extraordinary leave without pay.

REGISTRATION.—*No. 6050A.—The 17th November 1896.*—Babu Bipin Mohan Sehanavis, Special Sub-Registrar of Rangpur, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th December 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 6052A.—The 17th November 1896.—Maulvi Abul Mansoor, Rural Sub-Registrar of Gaibanda in Rangpur, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bipin Mohan Sehanavis, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.—*No. 5916A.—The 10th November 1896.*—Babu Bhuvan Mohan Sen, Head Master of the Faridpur Zilla School, is appointed to be Head Master of the Dacca Collegiate School, *vice* Babu Ratan Mani Gupta, retired.

No. 6056A.—The 17th November 1896.—Mr. A. Pedler, Officiating Principal of the Presidency College, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. W. Griffiths, retired.

Mr. Pedler is appointed, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. O. A. Martin, LL.D., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*No. 5951A.—The 12th November 1896.*—The services of the Revd. T. M. H. Wood, Chaplain of Bankipore and Dinapore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 16th November 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—*No. 5998A.—The 16th November 1896.*—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta:—

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E.
Mr. J. C. R. Johnston.

The following is republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

No. 7181G.—The 4th November 1896.—The following is published:—

The undermentioned officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty, as advised in list dated the 2nd October 1896:—

Name	Service.	Appointment	Date on which permitted to return.
Mr. F. MacBlaine.	Covenanted.	Deputy Commissioner.	Within period of leave.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—(LAND REVENUE.)

NOTIFICATION—No. 989T.R.

The 26th October 1896.—Maulvi Aminul Islam, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer of the Estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, with effect from the 1st November 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 990T.R.

The 26th October 1896.—Under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise Maulvi Aminul Islam, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to perform the functions of a Revenue Officer under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers, for the purposes of a survey and the preparation of a record of rights of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali. Maulvi Aminul Islam is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Tenancy Act.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4528L.R.

The 16th November 1896.—The following candidates have passed the Revenue Agents' Examination held in August 1896:—

Division.	District.	Name.
1	2	3
Burdwan	Burdwan	1. Ashu Tosh Bhattacharjia 2. Gokul Chandra Adhikari. 3. Hari Das Bhanja. 4. Jagannath Sinha.
	Birbhum	1. Lakshan Chandra Ghose.
	Bankura	1. Dwarika Nath De. 2. Fequir Chandra Roy.
Presidency	Midnapore	1. Beni Madhab Mookerjee. 2. Kartik Chandra Mookerjee. 3. Prabodh Nath Das.
	24-Parganas	1. Raj Kumar Bose.
	Nadia	1. Banis Chandra Sarkar <i>alias</i> Bani Chandra Sarkar. 2. Benode Bihari Ghose.
	Murshidabad	1. Bishnu Ram Banerjee. 2. Molla Abdul Aziz. 3. Monindra Nath Chuckerbutty.
	Jessore	1. Basant Kumar Sen. 2. Jogendra Nath Ghose. 3. Protap Chandra Das.
	Rajshahi	1. Janoki Nath Goan.
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri	1. Abdul Gafur. 2. Bishun Prasad Misra. 3. Mohendra Das.
	Rangpur	1. Mukunda Lal Chatterjee. 2. Pran Nath Majumdar. 3. Syama Charan Roy. 4. Uma Nath Ghatak.
	Pabna	1. Bireswar Kundu <i>alias</i> Bireswar Roy Chaudhri. 2. Sasi Bhusan Bhaumik. 3. Sris Chandra Mitra.
	Dacca	1. Loke Nath Chanda. 2. Ram Kumar Das. 3. Salimuddin.
Dacca	Mymensingh	1. Abdul Kadir Khan. 2. Gagan Chandra Biswas. 3. Harendra Nath Chaudhri. 4. Kedar Nath Chaudhri. 5. Madan Mohan Bose. 6. Muhammad Idris. 7. Prematha Nath Ghose. 8. Purna Chandra Chuckerbutty. 9. Ram Chandra Nag. 10. Sarat Chandra De. 11. Shaikh Asafot. 12. Tarak Jiban Roy.
	Faridpur	1. Jogesh Chandra Guha.
	Backergunge	1. Rajendra Chandra Chuckerbutty.

DIVISION.	District.	Name.
1	2	3
Chittagong	Tippera	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dwarka Nath De. 2. Hara Lal Mookerjee. 3. Tarak Chandra Pal.
	Noakhali	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Norendra Kumar Chatterjee.
	Chittagong	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chaitanya Charan Bhattacharjee. 2. Hamid Ali Mukhtear. 3. Navin Chandra De. 4. Nibaran Chandra De. 5. Prasanna Kumar Chaudhuri. 6. Protap Chandra Dhar. 7. Romesh Chandra Sen. 8. Shaikh Mukbul Ahmed Chaudhuri. 9. Shaker Ali Mukhtear.
	Patna	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bishun Sahai. 2. Gobardhan Lal. 3. Harihar Prasad. 4. Syed Sajad Ali.
Patna	Gaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Akhouri B ul Madhav. 2. Azhar Hossein. 3. Azmat Ali Khan. 4. Jadu Nandan Prasad. 5. Jang Bahadur Lal. 6. Muhammad Yasin. 7. Parayag Das. 8. Radha Lal. 9. Shitab Lal.
	Shahabad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Babu Lal. 2. Baldeo Prasad. 3. Bansidhar. 4. Debi Prasad. 5. Harihar Charan Lal. 6. Kalika Prasad. 7. Raghur Lal. 8. Ram Singasan Lal. 9. Shaikh Latafut Hossein. 10. Syed Badrul Hossein. 11. Syed Muhammad Mushin. 12. Thakur Saran.
	Saran	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Luohmi Prasad. 2. Mahendra Prasad. 3. Muhammad Issa. 4. Nund Lal. 5. Ramphal Prasad. 6. Shaikh Tussaduk Hossein.
	Muzaffarpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bhagwat Prasad. 2. Girwar Gopal. 3. Hardeo Saran. 4. Jagdeo Narain. 5. Kamta Prasad. 6. Kuldip Narain. 7. Mahabir Prasad. 8. Muhammad Jan. 9. Rambans Lal.
	Darbhanga	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muhammad Akram. 2. Muhammad Fazul Karim. 3. Shaik Abdullah.

DIVISION.	District.	Names.
1	2	3
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	1. Hanuman Sahai 2. Kamleswari Prasad 3. Mahabir Prasad, son of Dhanpat Lal
	Bhagalpur	1. Ekbal Hossein.
Orissa	Cuttack	1. Chintamani Mahanti 2. Mohendra Prasad Ghose. 3. Boghu Nath Mahanti.
	Balasore	1. Balaram Mahanti
	Puri	1. Netranand Kanungo
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1. Bishon Lal Sinha
	Lohardaga	1. Mathura Prasad.
	Palamau	1. Ram Charan Lal. 2. Saroda Shankar Maitra. 3. Syed Waizuddin.
	Manbhum	1. Akinchan Banerjia 2. Uma Charan Chaudhuri.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4535L R

The 17th November 1896.—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (2) (c) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and in supersession of Government Notification No. 794T R, dated the 21st September 1896, published at page 972, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the five under-mentioned tenures appertaining to the Syedpur Trust Estate.—Mudafat Gura Das Muushia in Dihi Siromani, Mudafat Balaram and Bhairab Sen, Mudafat Sanp Darbesh and Golam Kadir, Mudafat Baburam and Bhagaban Ghosh in Dihi Siromani, pargana Moheswarpassa, and Mudafat Dip Chandra and Iswar Chandra Mazumdar in Dihi Pabla, pargana Khalispur, in Estate No. 188, district Khulna.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following —

1. Name of each proprietor, with the character and extent of his interest, situation, quantity and boundaries of proprietors' private lands.

2. The name of each tenant

3. The class to which he belongs, i.e. to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.

4. The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.

5. Name of his landlord

6. The rent payable

7. The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise.

8. If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.

9. The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4536L R

The 17th November 1896 —Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for one month and two days, under Article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under Government Notification No. 3915L R, dated the 2nd October 1896

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4544L R.

The 17th November 1896.—Babu Revati Mohan Chuckerbutty, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4545L R.

The 17th November 1896—Under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1887, Babu Revati Mohan Chuckerbutty, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is authorised to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the district of Backergunge under the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to Revenue Officers.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer under Rule I, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5461S.R.

The 14th November 1896—Babu Rajani Prosad Neogi, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Bankura, *vice* Babu Dina Nath De, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4244Med—The 16th November 1896—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Moorhead is allowed furlough for one year six months and twenty days, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th November 1896.

No. 4263Med—The 17th November 1896—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Tomes, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Gaya, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 4265Med—The 17th November 1896.—Surgeon-Captain T. Grainger, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Champaran, is allowed leave for two months and two days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th November 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 4267Med—The 17th November 1896.—Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Dacca, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Champaran, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Captain T. Grainger, or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 6059A.

No. 5991A—The 16th November 1896—Babu Aparajit Prosad Mukerji, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Burdham, to be ordinarily stationed at Suri, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Behari Lal Banerjee, or until further orders.

No. 6003A—The 16th November 1896.—Babu Jagat Chandra Das, Munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gopal Chandra Banerjee, or until further orders.

Babu Jagat Chandra Das is appointed temporarily to perform the functions of a Court under section 3, clause (d) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the District Judge of Tippera.

No. 6005A—The 16th November 1896—Maulvi Amir Ali, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Comilla, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Jagat Chandra Das, or until further orders.

No. 6018A—The 17th November 1896—Babu Debendra Nath Banerji, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Dantan, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jugal Kisor De, or until further orders.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIF—*No. 6025A.—The 11th November 1896*—Babu Jugal Kisor De, Munsif of Dantan, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th June 1896.

No. 5549J.—The 12th November 1896—Maulavi Syed Emdad Ali is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Narail, in the district of Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class

No. 5551J.—The 12th November 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignations tendered by Babu Comola Cunto Roy and Maulavi Buzlal Ruhman Khan of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Dinajpur

No. 5553J.—The 12th November 1896.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Ram Sundar Banerjee, an Honorary Magistrate of the Raghunathpur Independent Bench, in the district of Manbhum, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language

No. 5555J.—The 17th November 1896—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Kissan Mani Singh of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Supaul Independent Bench, in the district of Bhagalpur.

No. 5578J.—The 17th November 1896—The Municipal Bench at Titagarh, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 261, clause (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

PROCLAMATION.—No 5608J

The 17th November 1896.—Under section 15 of Act V of 1861 (as amended by Act VIII of 1895), the Lieutenant-Governor declares that the Proclamation No 5916J, dated the 21st December 1895, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, in accordance with which additional police were appointed for a period of six months in the villages of Tulatali, Chandanpur, Titir char, Moisher char, Barnikandi, Gopalnagar, Bakshirkandi, Sonar char, Khagkandi, Dakhinkandi, Joynagar, Hosnabad, Pathaliarchar, Bhawarkhola, Durikandi, Buriarchar and Alipur, in Jawar Sonar char, in thana Daudkandi, in the district of Tippera, and retained for a further period of nine months under Proclamations No. 1754J., of the 19th March 1896, No. 3946J., of the 18th May 1896, and No. 4336J., of the 1st August 1896, shall be continued, and the additional police appointed under the Proclamation of the 19th March 1896 shall remain quartered in the villages aforesaid for a further period of three months, with effect from the 4th November 1896

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 12th November 1896

No. 221—Mr C. A. White, Executive Engineer, is, on return from the special leave granted in Bengal Government Notification No. 94, dated 4th May 1896, appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Balasore Division

No. 222—Mr. K. H. Stephen, Executive Engineer, having arrived in Bombay on the 6th November 1896, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him, viz, from the 6th to the 11th November 1896, is hereby cancelled.

The 16th November 1896

No. 223—Mr J. C. Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, reported his arrival in Bombay on the forenoon of the 28th September 1896 on his return from the furlough granted to him in Bengal Government notifications marginally noted.

Nos 157 and 21, dated the 25th April 1896 and the 4th February 1896, respectively

The 17th November 1896.

No. 224—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No 189, dated 12th October 1896, Babu Amar Nath Das, Apprentice Engineer, is posted to the Buxar Division which he joined on the afternoon of the 10th November 1896.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The 10th November 1896.

No. 219.—Notification—With reference to Government of Bengal orders Nos. 1848-50 I.A., dated 26th September 1883, and subsequent modification of these orders notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under section VI of Act V (B.C.) of 1864, to abolish, with effect from the 1st April 1898, all concessions in respect of tollage hitherto granted to Steamer Companies for their transport services on the canals in Bengal

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication]

The 3rd November 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SARAN CANALS.

No. 209 — Notification — In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following rules and to fix the undermentioned rates to be charged for water supplied under individual assessment from the Saran Canals during the *rabi* season of 1896-97 and the hot weather season of 1897, in addition to the rules in notification No. 201, dated 2nd November 1896, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 4th idem

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IN Notification No. 110 of the 9th August 1880, issued under the provision of Act III of 1876, Government reserved to itself the rights of property in the water of the river channels known as the Daha, the Dhanai, the Gandaki and the Gangri, and their appendant tributaries, including the Rupan Chap Sota

2 The revenue administration of the Saran Canals is vested in the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle. The Executive Engineer of the Gandak Division is, as Canal Officer under the Irrigation Act [III (B.C.) of 1876], charged with the proper maintenance and management of the canals, and with the control of the supply of water in them. All orders passed by him, or by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, are under the terms of that Act subject to correction on appeal to the Collector of Saran.

3 The following rules will be applicable to all irrigation effected from the Saran Canals in the *rabi* season (1st November to 31st March) of 1896-97, or to the hot weather season (1st April to 13th July) 1897

4 Any person who wishes to make bunds in the canals must obtain the written permission of the Canal Subdivisional Officer before doing so

5. Any person who constructs bunds in the canals, who interferes with the supply of water in them, or who takes water from them without the written permission of a duly authorised person, will render himself liable to the penalties defined in the Irrigation Act.

6. Any person who requires water from the channels of the Saran Canals must apply either to (a) the Patrol, (b) the Sectional Officer, or (c) the Subdivisional Canal Officer, who will take his signature on the Form A attached. If the application is approved, the Canal Subdivisional or Sectional Officer (all of whom are hereby empowered in that behalf) will grant a permit for irrigation in Form B

7. Any person who holds a permit in Form B will be allowed to take canal water for irrigation, and he will be charged for it at the rates detailed in the following schedule.—

Schedule of rates for irrigation

Crop	Rate per Saran bigha		
	Rs.	A	P.
For indigo irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March	...	2	4 0
For indigo irrigated between the 1st April and 15th July	..	4	8 0
For other crops ditto ditto	...	3	0 0
For opium	..	1	8 0
For <i>rabi</i> crops irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March	0	12	0

These rates apply equally to irrigation by lift and flow.

8 Persons who take water from any of the river channels named in rule I, without a permit in Form B, and persons who waste the water, are liable to be charged water-rates, under sections 79 and 80 of the Irrigation Act, at rates which shall be fixed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, but which shall not be greater than twice the rate which would have been payable for licensed irrigation

9 All water-rates assessed under rule 7 will be due on the following dates.—

For irrigation in the *rabi* season—5th April 1897.

For irrigation in the hot weather season—20th July 1897.

Water-rates assessed under rule 8 will be due as soon as the demand statement has been prepared.

10. The demand statements for water-rates due will be sent to the Collector as soon as possible after the irrigation in any village is completed, and a *parcha*, showing the area and amount assessed against each cultivator, will be sent to the rate-payer as soon as possible

11 Any claim for remission of water-rates under section 76 (b), or for compensation under section 76 (c) of the Irrigation Act, must be presented in writing to the Subdivisional Canal Officer at least twenty days before the crop is cut. The Subdivisional Canal Officer shall, after such enquiry as he may consider necessary, pass orders on the application. Any application for remission presented direct to the Collector must be forwarded for the orders of the Canal Officer.

12. Objections to the demand statements must be presented within thirty days of the date on which the *parcha* is issued by the Subdivisional Canal Officer. He will pass orders on such objections.

13 Any person who is not satisfied with an order passed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer may appeal to the Collector under section 91 of the Irrigation Act. Such appeal must be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, and it must be submitted to the Collector within thirty days of the date of the order.

14. Remission statements must be signed by the Divisional Canal Officer. Any statement so signed shall be sufficient authority for a refund by the Collector.

15. No guarantee can be given either as to the volume or duration of the supply, or of the delivery of any quantity of water at any particular point of any canal.

16. The Canal Officer will regulate the water passing into, and along, any canal to the best of his ability to meet requirements. If there is any difficulty in supplying all the channels, the Canal Officer will endeavour to divide the available supply as fairly as possible. The Canal Officer shall have complete control of the distribution of water.

FORM A.

Application for water, No.

Name of village

Name of channel

Date of application

We, the undersigned, hereby apply for water from the abovenamed channel for the irrigation of our fields, and we engage to pay, for the area actually found to have been irrigated, to the Canal Officer (or other person duly authorised in that behalf), the water-rates prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Bengal Irrigation Act; and we further agree to abide by the rules issued under the Act —

Description of crop	Approximate area in bighas.	Signature of cultivators
1	2	3

FORM B.

Permit

No

Permission is granted to the persons named below to take water from the channel for the irrigation of an area of about bighas in the village of

Name of cultivator.	Approximate area in bighas.
1	2

Signature of Canal Subdivisional Officer
or Sectional Officer.

Date

[Third Publication.]

The 8rd November 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SONE CANALS.

No 211.—*Notification.*—In notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to pass certain rules concerning the Sone Canals and to fix certain rates to be charged for water supplied from those canals. In notification No. 28, dated the 28th January 1895, it was notified that it was intended to increase some of those water-rates. The rules which were passed under notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, contained provision for a class of leases having a currency of three years. That class of lease is no longer considered suitable. The Lieutenant-

Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of his determination to cease to grant such leases:—

A. D. McARTHUR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

(i) Rule 16 to read as follows:—

16. Applications under section 74 of the Act for permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix I), or upon *kharij* season leases (Appendix III), shall be subject to the following conditions:—

I.—The application must be for a block of land having well-defined boundaries and so situated that adjoining lands will not ordinarily or probably be irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the application.

II.—The application must be in the form annexed to these rules, which states that water-rates will be paid on all lands contained in the block for which an application is presented, whether or no water is required.

III.—The applications may be for a term of seven years, or for the season only:—

(a) In the case of applications for the season only, the issue of the permit will not necessarily be delayed until the lands have been measured. The boundaries of the block must be stated in the application, which must be signed by or by authority of the cultivators of all the land included in the boundaries mentioned, and the approximate area in the occupation of each on the block must be specified. Water-rates will be charged on the areas in the block as found by actual measurement.

(b) In the case of applications for a term of seven years, a permit will not be issued until the land has been measured and an application complete in every respect for all the land included in the block has been signed. If water is required to be supplied before the application is completely signed in the manner specified above, an application for water for the season must be made which will be cancelled on a permit for seven years being issued.

(c) Notice that a permit for seven years is required must be given by the 1st of April, and no permit will be issued unless the application is completely signed by the 30th of November, or, with the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer, by the 1st of March following. An application for a permit for the season must be filed by the 1st of September.

IV.—With the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer:—

(a) Existing leases for terms of three years may be cancelled and included in an application for a seven-year lease under the preceding rules.

(b) An application may be made for an addition to a seven-year lease, which, if granted, shall be considered as part of the original lease and terminate therewith.

(ii) Rule 22 to read as follows:—

22. Permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix VIII) or upon *kharij* season leases (Appendix IX) shall be issued under the following conditions:—

I.—The land to be irrigated must form a compact block defined by well-marked boundaries of such a nature as clearly to distinguish leased from the adjoining unleased lands, and also be so situated that unleased lands will not be ordinarily or probably irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the block. The boundaries must be mentioned in the application for a permit for the season, and in the notice referred to in Rule 16 (c), when a permit for a seven-year lease is applied for.

II.—The Canal Officer may exclude lands included in the block not irrigable by flow or for which canal water is ordinarily not required. In the case of permits for seven years, the block must be not less than 50 bighas in area. In cases where the Divisional Canal Officer considers it advisable to grant a permit to a block of less area than that mentioned above, the previous sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer must be obtained. No permit for seven years shall be issued unless the owners of the village channel from which water is to be obtained have been registered and the channel itself is in a good state of repair such as to fit it for the conveyance of water without wastage occurring. Such leases will not be issued unless it is known from the experience of previous years' irrigation that a sufficient supply of water is always available and that the quantity required is not excessive.

III.—A permit for a seven-years' lease may be cancelled by the Superintending Canal Officer with effect from a date to be specified in the order for good cause on the application of all the signatories thereto.

IV.—Permits for the season will be issued under less favourable conditions as to situation, soil, and the quantity of water available, it will not be necessary that the owner of the channel should be registered, but the channel itself must be entered on the register.

V—Water-rates will be levied on the areas of the blocks specified in the permits, and measurement of the areas actually irrigated will not be necessary.

(iii) In Rules 3 (I), 9 (VIII), 11, 12, 24 (II), 25, 31, 39, 50, 62, omit the two words "three or"

(iv) In Rule 42 omit the words "three-years' leases."

Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of the increase he proposes to make in certain water-rates—

(v) In Rule 71 (a) change the words "1st of April 1892" into "1st of April 1897."

(vi) In Rule 71 (b) change the words "1st of April 1891" into "1st of April 1897"

(vii) Rule 72 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE No. I.

Leases for a term of years

For water supplied between the 25th of June of one year and the 25th March of the next	FLOW OR LIFT.	
	Rate per bigha	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For leases for seven years, all crops	Rs. A P 1 9 0	Rs. A P 0 2 6

Leases having a currency of seven years will be granted at the rate defined in this Schedule until and including the year 1903

(viii) Rule 73 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE No. II.

Season leases (kharif)

	FLOW OR LIFT	
	Rate per bigha	Rate per tenth of a bigha
1	2	3
For water supplied between the 25th of June and the 25th of October for all crops	Rs. A P 2 3 0	Rs. A P. 0 3 6

(ix) In Rule 42 omit the five words "for bhadoi, &c., 1st November."

(x) Appendix IVB. to be omitted altogether.

(xi) Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to alter Rule 47 by adding the following words to it:—

"All applications for compensation under section 76 (c) must be made not less than 20 days before the crop is cut."

And in Rule 46 to add the words "not less than" before the words "twenty days before the crop is cut."

(xii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix III omit the figures "1—14."

(xiii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix IVO alter the words "1st of January" into "25th of March."

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The 17th November 1896

No. 138 — Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a branch railway from Segowhie, on the Tirhut State Railway, to Raxaul, in the district of Champaran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 616 33 acres, is required in the villages of Segowhie, Sukulpakar, Mali, Japasugaon, Katkenwa, Bella, Chainpur, Bheriharia, Murula, Patui, Ramgarwah, Dhanhar Dehooly, Amoody, Uchudy, Harnahi, Gumcoria, Senbaria, Kanana, Karihar, Raxaul.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Resident Engineer, Segowhie.

No. 139 — Notification.—This Department Declaration No 75, of 16th June 1896, relative to the acquisition of land for the Jamosia station of the East Indian Railway, published at page 680, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 17th idem, is cancelled.

No. 140 — Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a waiting-shed at Purabsharai in the village of Jagalkita, pargana Monghyr, zilla Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ dhurs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by road, drain and road, on the south by Manji Sahu's mango tope, on the east by Manji Sahu's mango tope, on the west by railway line land, is required within the aforesaid village of Jagalkita.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land has been prepared. It is in the office of the Collector of Monghyr, and may be inspected by any one concerned.

No. 141 — Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for South Bihar Railway in the districts of Monghyr and Gaya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land of an average width of 250 feet, more or less, from Shaikhpara, passing through or near Derhgaon, to Worselyganj, is required in the villages named in the following schedule, of an approximate area in each case as therein stated —

Name of village	Area in acres	Name of village	Area in acres
1	2	3	4
<i>Monghyr.</i>		<i>Gaya</i>	
Hassainganj	4.48	Derhgaon	49.72
Darvishpur	22.52	Khakree	53.33
Dhanole	9.44	Kashichak	16.32
Kariho	15.03	Doulapur	7.62
Lachna	18.37	Chandmuma	24.70
Deokary	22.02	Noorichak	6.90
Dearah	11.13	Shaharganj	5.11
Senaurah	27.20	Bowree	63.48
Dhankaul	8.52	Booghwan	57.11
Kusmoha	27.96	Chandpur	5.56
		Chakhwa	31.27
		Saubarkha	10.01
		Gambhirpur	14.84
		Mohiuddinpur	21.19
		Simree	17.48
		Worselyganj	49.62
		Janglichak	0.57
		Ramjanchak	0.13

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the railway, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

No. 142.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the South Bihar Railway, in the district of Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land of an average width of 100 feet, more or less, near the village of Sisianwan, is required in the village named in the following schedule, of an approximate area as therein stated:—

	Acres				
Sisianwan	1.37

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the railway, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

No. 143.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for additions and alterations to yard for Locomotive Department at Oudal, East Indian Railway, in the villages of Balooksoonda and Baksa, pargana Shergor, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 19 bighas 13 cottahs 12 89 chitaks of standard measurement (corresponding to 6 acres 2 roods 1.47 poles), bounded by a nick on the ground, is required within the aforesaid villages of Balooksoonda and Baksa.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 12th November 1896.

No. 140 Marine.—Mr. J. F. D. Ball, Junior Master Pilot, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Article 742 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th October 1896.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.N.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 6060A.

No. 6015A.—The 17th November 1896.—Maulvi Mohamad Latifallam, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to the Siwan subdivision of the Saran district, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th November 1896.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

No. 2977P.—The 17th November 1896.—Babu Bhairab Nath Palit, Rural Sub-Registrar of Kalna, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Jamalpur, in the same district.

No. 2978P.—The 17th November 1896.—Babu Pulin Behari Mazumdar, Rural Sub-Registrar of Jamalpur, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kalna, in the same district.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 11586, dated the 9th November 1896.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. R. Stephens made over charge of the Jessore Jail to Assistant Surgeon Uma Charan Roy on the afternoon of the 18th October 1896.

No. 11646, dated the 11th November 1896—Mr. J. H. N. Fox made over charge of the Alipore Central Jail to Mr. W. Leonard on the forenoon of the 1st November 1896.

No. 11647, dated the 11th November 1896—Assistant Surgeon P. Victor made over charge of the Khulna Jail to Dr. R. Ashe on the afternoon of the 1st November 1896.

No. 11669, dated the 12th November 1896—Assistant Surgeon Radha Nath Bose made over charge of the Barisal Jail to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. P. Gupta on the forenoon of the 1st November 1896.

No. 11712, dated the 12th November 1896.—Surgeon-Major D. Basu made over charge of the Purua Jail to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. R. Stephens on the afternoon of the 24th October 1896.

No. 11751, dated the 12th November 1896—Assistant Surgeon Uma Charan Rai made over charge of the Jessore Jail to Surgeon-Major D. Basu on the forenoon of the 3rd November 1896.

A. D. LARMORE,
Offg. Inspector-Genl. of Jails, Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 8034, dated 10th November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Ramana Krishna De, of the Hatwa Raj dispensary, in the Sarau district, is allowed leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 8047, dated 10th November 1896—Assistant Surgeon Kali Prasanna Kumar is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd November 1896.

No. 8077, dated 11th November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Kali Nath Banerjee, of the Bettiah subdivision and dispensary, is appointed to the medical charge of the Railway Hospital at Katyhar, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Mukerjee, transferred.

No. 8080, dated 11th November 1896—Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Mukerjee, M.B., of the Katyhar Railway Hospital, is appointed to the medical charge of the subdivision and dispensary at Bettiah, in the Champaran district, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Kali Nath Banerjee, transferred.

No. 8083, dated 11th November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Kristo Charan Bose is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th October 1896.

No. 8094, dated 11th November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Nil Kanto Chatterjee is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th October 1896.

No. 8107, dated 11th November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Benode Behary Ghosal, in medical charge of Bhola Nath Bose's dispensary, is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders.

No. 8110, dated 11th November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Rojoni Kanto Das Gupta is appointed to the medical charge of the Bhola Nath Bose's dispensary at Barrackpore, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Benode Behary Ghosal, transferred.

G. C. ROSS, *Surgn.-Col.,*
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER section 7 of Act IX of 1887 (the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act), notice is hereby given that from January 1897, until further orders, the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Hooghly, Serampore and Howrah will sit:—

At Hooghly from the 1st to the 6th of each month.

At Serampore from the 7th to the 21st.

At Howrah from the 22nd to the end of the month. Sundays and other holidays always excepted.

MOHENDRA NATH MITTER,
Judge, Small Cause Courts, Hooghly, Serampore
and Howrah.

HOOGHLY, the 11th November 1896.

Sheriff's Office, the 7th December 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1896 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the seventh day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

P. PLAYFAIR, *Sheriff*.

শরিক আকিস, সন ১৮৯৬ সাল ডারিং ৭ই ডিসেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া বাইতেছে যে হবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হুগের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্জদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৬ সালের ৭ই ডিসেম্বর সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৯৬ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা বাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কোর্জদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদমা করে ইতি।

পিঃ, পুফেয়ার, শরিক।

TREASURY NOTICE.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU KFDAR NATH BISWAS has been placed in charge of the Nadia District Treasury and authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries

PURNA CHANDRA MITTER, *Personal Assistant, for Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, CALCUTTA, the 9th November 1896

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 12th November 1896—Babu Siddheswar Banerjee, B.A., Third Master of the Sanskrit Collegiate School (class V), is allowed leave of absence for one year, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave for eight months granted to him under the orders of the 14th February and 2nd April 1896, which is also commuted to leave under that Article.

The 17th November 1896—The orders of the 11th September 1896, transferring Babu Ram Das Mukerji, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nadia, (class VI), to the 24-Parganas, and Babu Ram Dayal Guosh, Sub-Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas (class VI), to Nadia, are cancelled.

C. A. MARTIN,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that on the results of the ensuing Entrance Examination being known, the five second grade scholarships allotted to the Rajshahi Division will be awarded to the best students in the division, irrespective of districts, and the nine third-grade scholarships will be distributed as follows:—

Rajshahi	...	...	2	Bogra	...	...	1
Dinajpur	...	...	1	Pabna	...	...	2
Jalpaiguri	...	...	1				
Darjeeling	...	...	1	Total	...	...	9
Rangpur	...	...	1				

Besides the above, there are two special scholarships, one of the second grade and one of the third grade, open to competition among all high schools in the Rangpur district.

P. NOLAN, *Commissioner.*

DARJEELING, the 28th October 1896.

Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

Apprentice Department.

THE date for admission to this Department is 1st February 1897. Candidates must be at least 15, and not more than 17, years of age.

They must have passed standard VII of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th January 1897. No application will be attended to after this date.

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in February. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of February, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list. For Natives there will be at least nine vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced† fee list.

These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can therefore be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

J. S. SEATON, *Principal, Civil Engineering College*

SIBPUR, the 16th November 1896

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTICE—No. 2080B

AN examination of Patna provision opium of the season 1895-96 will be held at the New Opium Godowns, No. 14, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Monday, the 23rd November 1896, at 11 A.M. Merchants, dealers and others, interested in opium, are invited to attend. Samples of the opium examined will be given to merchants and dealers only, in small tins, if placed by them on the table, labelled with their names.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

E. H. WALSH,
Secretary

CALCUTTA,
The 13th November 1896

No. 1972B

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twelfth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1894-95 and 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1896, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,250 chests, viz—

	Chests
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory consisting of 237 chests of season 1894-95 and 1,388 chests of season 1895-96	1,625
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory of season 1895-96	1,625
Total	3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th November 1895 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th December 1896, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 7th December 1896, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 17th December 1896.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. H. WALSH, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 27th October 1896

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified for general information that the fifth general election of the Commissioners of the Jamalpur and Moughyr Municipalities, in the district of Moughyr, under Act III (B C) of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, will be held on Saturday, the 6th, and Monday, the 8th March 1897, respectively

W. B. OLDHAM, *Commissioner*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, the 7th November 1896.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th November 1896.

No. 1727.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

EXAMINATIONS

Calcutta, the 13th November 1896.

No. 431.—With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 409, dated the 29th October 1896, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices, and in the Clerical Establishment of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University on Saturday, the 9th January 1897, and following week days.

The examination at Allahabad and Lahore of candidates for appointments in the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached offices will be held on the above dates at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL

NOTIFICATION

No. 4221 L.S.-G.—The 11th November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Khajeh Muhammad Wali to be a member of the Jamui Local Board, in the district of Monghyr, *vice* Khajeh Mehdi Nawab, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4223 L.S.-G.—The 11th November 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Patna to be the Chairman of the Patna District Board, with effect from the 10th December 1896.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4238 M.—The 12th November 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Cuttack Municipality, made at a meeting, and in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 9 (c) of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor intends, for the purpose of extending the southern boundary of the said Municipality, to include within the limits of the said Municipality the entire bed of the Kathjori river (together with the slope of the bank on the southern side), extending from Biranasi on the west to two hundred yards to the east of the Khannaguri Hindoo burning ghat, and the southern bank of the Kathjori river included within two straight lines drawn from the said two points to the south bank of the river, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION

No. 4249 L.S.-G.—The 16th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. I. D. F. Campbell to be a member of the District Board of Saran, *vice* Mr. H. W. Llewellyn.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4256 Med.—*The 16th November 1896.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 5 of the Bengal Lepers Act V of 1895, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon of Rajshahi to be *ex-officio* Inspector of Lepers within the limits of the Rampore Boalia Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4257 L.S.-G.—*The 17th November 1896.*—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to approve the election by the members of the Sadar Local Board, in the district of Darbhanga, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, of Babu Tulapati Singh to be their Chairman.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4269 M.—*The 17th November 1896.*—Whereas a Notification No. 3544M., dated the 15th August 1896, was published at page 162, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of Part X of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Ranchi Municipality, in the district of Lohardaga, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Ranchi Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

PART II. Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Monghyr will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st December 1896, corresponding with 1st Pous 1304 Fush, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadri jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs A P			<i>Permanently-settled estates</i>	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
336	Lohunda and others in estate Buthazari, pargana Buthazari	61,809 11 0		3/ 9k 13b in so par-to account, No 80	Musamat Farzana Khannum, Niu Chaud Singh and others	614 12 0		1,185 15 0
1379	Amni charas, pargana Phokim	1,189 0 0		10 annas 8 pie small	Phoolo Mondar Kanhaiya Mondar and others	792 11 0		85 9 6
1102	Taluks Ramnathpur and others, pargana Masjudpur	2,790 8 0		4 annas separate account No 5	Ramdin Singh Chowdhri, Soa Shukri Singh Chowdhri and others	6 7 10 0		70 12 0
					<i>Temporarily-settled estates</i>			
1324	Tarapur Dima, pargana Monghyr	11 038 4 0		1 1/2 16g 18k 11b 5p 4r small	Berarsi Prasad and others	9 52 7 0		142 7 0

Monghyr Collectorate, the 9th November 1896

MAHES CHANDRA SEN, Deputy Collector in charge

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz, the 8th November 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Puri will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th February 1897 at 12 noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadri jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
		Rs A P				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
43	Killa Shannra, pargana Kothadesb	1,031 8 0 1/2	The whole		Khatriyabhar Abhiram Khat Singh and others	525 12 3 1/2			Demand for Rs A P Nov 1896 625 12 3 1/2
81	Taluq Sadanandpur, pargana Kotahung	2,301 1 5	Ditto		Nilmouli Dass and others	1,150 8 8 1/2			Ditto 1,150 8 8 1/2
128	Taluq Iakhminarayan, pargana Oldhar	1,921 11 1 1/2	Ditto		Shyam Sunder Istnaik and others	967 5 11 1/2			Ditto 967 5 11 1/2
130	Mauza Birnakandpur, pargana Beral	898 7 10 1/2	Ditto		Mahant Ramprapana Rammanuj Dass	279 3 11 1/2			Ditto 279 3 11 1/2
106	Taluq Balput, pargana Purbadui	557 7 8	Ditto		Mahant Raghunandan Rammanuj Dass	278 11 10			Ditto 278 11 10
243	Taluq Sandhaper, pargana Saidabad.	1,298 4 4		3p 13g 2k 24d	Khatriyabhar Abhiram Khat Singh and others	524 5 11 1/2		262 2 11 1/2	Ditto 262 2 11 1/2

Collector's Office, Puri, the 2nd October 1896

C A Bhatt

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 20th December 1896 at 11 A M for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tasul No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
3541	Khursoral, gana Boro per	Rs A P 1,311 10 6	..	Eight annas share of the estate of which separate account has not been opened	Hemoy Kristo Banerjee, of Talinipara	Rs A P 65 13 0	Rs A P	Rs A P 103 8 0

Hooghly Collectorate, the 16th November 1896

D. B ALLEN, Collector

Advertisement of Sale

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the district of Puri will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 28th of April 1897, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1304 Umla —

Conditions of Sale

- 1st —The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity
- 2nd —The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities
- 3rd —If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th —If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pargana	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed	Upset price	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No 3 6, Settlement, Jurib Bhaurni, No 805 in the General Register B	Mahal Alsh, taluk Jagannath Prowad, pargana Mat kadpatan.	1 gunt 6 poles, 12 square yards			Intestate property of Krushna Das, of Balghai, pargana Oldhar, escheated to Government, vide Government No 3272 L R, of 18th August 1896.

N BHATTACHARJEE, for Offg Collector.

Collector's Office, Puri, the 10th November 1896.

Advertisement

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situate in the district of Murshidabad, will be put up to sale at the Murshidabad Collectorate on the 12th January 1897, corresponding with the 20th day of Pous of 1303 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale —

Conditions of sale

- 1st —The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of the estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd —The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and the purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd —If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale —

Number on the district roll	Name of estate	Name of pargana	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
			A R 1	Rs A P	
1871	Silpore	Samashkhali	25 2 8	21 14 1	
197	Kishmat Dhamnya	Behrole	144 9 5	131 3 2	
1382	Dhamnya Bhatpara	Mahalandi	33 9 14	18 10 4	
234	Pati Bahadurpur	Chunakhali	55 1 19	12 12 6	
2963	Baluchar Baidyabati	Ditto	1 2 6	13 11 2	
2961	Baorali	Goyasabad	157 1 31	291 7 8	
2965	Batikamari Bahadurpur	Khasepur	20 2 28	44 6 11	
2966	Bahmandilu	Fateh Singh	6 1 3 ¹ / ₂	19 8 5	
2967	Gokarna	Mahalandi	1 3 11	12 12 5	
2968	Gokarna Chatra	Ditto	2 0 38	13 14 5	
2970	Kapashidanga	Asadnagar	4 2 13	22 11 10	
2971	Kasudanga Natunpara	Akbarshahi	38 1 13	115 13 2	
2972	Kanaimati	Samashkhali	15 1 10	24 11 7	
2973	Khoshbhashpore	Fateh Singh	3 2 11	17 13 11	
2974	Mathura Muriara	Mahalandi	1 3 3 ¹ / ₂	9 3 5	
2975	Nandanpore	Kashipore	7 0 16	13 7 0	
2976	Palanda	Behrole	142 0 28	191 7 7	
2977	Paha	Samashkhali	8 3 22	18 5 10	
2978	Ramchandrapore Singari	Behrole	64 3 20	96 6 7	
2979	Rasulpur alias Bhatra Bahigram	Kharigram	6 3 13	25 1 2	
2980	Rempore	Kumer Protap	26 0 24	52 15 1	
2981	Sydnabad	Chunakhali	0 0 16 ¹ / ₂	1 8 6	
2982	Sidhanatabati	Dhawa	6 2 22	16 2 11	
2983	Sindharpur	Behrole	47 1 30 ¹ / ₂	70 15 0	
1967	Bai Nazamadin	Asadnagar	2 1 36	5 15 6	
1927	Kishmat Rambati	Ditto	5 2 28 ¹ / ₂	13 8 11	
1738	Chunakhali	Chunakhali	6 3 33	14 5 7	
1740	Ditto	Ditto	1 3 6	4 5 1	
2837	Kishmat Hilara	Sultannugian	7 3 24	34 11 0	
2868	Bansabati	Ditto	2 2 2	5 1 6	
2112	Kishmat Sahapuri	Fateh Singh	0 2 31	8 4 0	
2304	Khagran	Ditto	0 1 24	2 10 5	
1921	Jate Gokarna	Mahalandi	2 11 5	4 7 9	
1628	Baluchar Bhattacharjibati	Chunakhali	24 1 1	45 4 0	
1056	Chaudubag	Shajahanpur	176 0 21	237 5 5 ¹ / ₂	
1052	Chospukuria	Chunakhali	130 1 25	158 12 5	
2753	Shyampur	Asadnagar	243 0 16	862 11 1	
2752	Sabjkatra	Ditto	118 2 30	60 3 11	

Berhampore, the 12th November 1896

F N FISCHER, Offg Collector.

BURMA.
POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE

SEALED tenders will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 14th December 1896, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.
Tenderers for Schedule No I must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedule No I
Tender forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon
Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes
The Deputy Inspector General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

ARTICLE	Probable quantity	Date of	Place of delivery	Earnest-money to company tender
1	2	3	4	5
SCHEDULE No I	lbs	From 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898	M and day	Rs
Atta, dry, ground	400,000			
Rice, second sort, for natives	2,400,000			
Wheat	3,000,000			
Dhal of sorts	900,000			
Ghee, cows	660,000			
Salt	250,000			
Turmeric	35,000			10,000
Chillies	1,500			
SCHEDULE No II				
Wheat	2,500,000		Myingyan	3,000
SCHEDULE No III				
Wheat	600,000		Rangoon	1,000

By order of the Chief Commissioner,
H PARKIN, Captain,
Deputy Inspector General of Police
for Supply and Clothing, Burma

In the Court of Babu Upendro Chandra Mullick, B L, Rai Bahadur, Sub-Judge,
First Court, Patna

EXECUTION CASE No 195 of 1896

Babu Karuna Moya Gupta, Secretary to the Bankipore Loan Office, Limited, decret-holder, *versus* Maulvi Ahmad Kabir, son of Maulvi Athar Hosain, deceased, of Mohulla Dahuawan, City Chapra, zilla Saran, judgment debtor

IT is hereby notified that the following property shall be sold by the Nazir of the Civil Court on the 15th December 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the District Judge's Court, Patna, for realisation of Rs 6,305-6-3 only —

Schedule	
Description	REMARKS
1	2
Sixteen annas share of mahil Ichangur, post Mangarpur Pir zi Beshi, pagarna and thana Munair zilla Patna, tauzi No 712 and jama sadu Rs 1,561 53 estimated value Rs 100	The names of Prabhu Dyal Singh, Mangal Sen, Puran Chand, Balkishen, Gopi Chand, Dharam Lal, Mathura Singh, Brahma Dayal Singh, Biscwar Singh, Munshi Hira Lal, Mussamat Sakhu koer, Sitaput Sahu, Girjaput Sahu, Sevaput Sahu, Lachmiput Sahu, Mussamat Sakina, Nand Kumar Lal, Raj Kumar Lal, Abdul Karim, Mohamed Nasir, Mohamed Saddiq, Mohamed Nazir, Mussamat Amtan, Mussamat Noma koer, Krishna Dayal Lal, Bishen Dayal Lal, Ram Dham Tewari, Land Mortgage Bank, Devakur Tewari, Seva Sevoek Pande, Anundi Dei and Kunjan Rout are recorded as proprietors The whole sixteen annas sold for default of Government revenue on the 2nd October 1891 and was purchased by the judgment debtor, but he has not as yet got his name registered

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th November 1896.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS.			
		Rs	A P			Rs	A P
Capital paid up	—	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities		53,71,188	0 0
Reserve Fund	—	72,00,000	0 0	Other authorised investments		86,44,617	12 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 65,92,509 14 9			Loans on Government and other authorised securities		1,85,11,206	1 6
Ditto ditto at Branches	86,14,920 12 2	1,32,07,429	10 11	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto		1,01,01,918	1 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,76,18,010 13 0			Bills discounted and purchased		2,86,25,417	15 7
Bank Post Bills, &c	1,97,795 0 11			Balances with other Banks		7,80,161	5 9
Sundries	28,27,698 8 3			Bullion		2,719	11 1
				Dead Stock		13,25,921	1 7
				Stamps		8,648	2 0
				Sundries		13,49,015	12 7
						8,07,32,022	3 9
				Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 81,57,071 0 6		
				Cash & Currency Notes at Branches	1,39,61,765 12 10	2,23,18,836	13 1
Ruppes		10,30,50,862	1 1	Ruppes		10,30,50,862	1 1

F T Lewis, Chief Accountant
Rate for Demand Loans, 8 per cent
Percentage, 29 4

BANK OF BENGAJ,
Calcutta, 12th November 1896

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRICKMANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
(774-1)

Pure Sulphate of Quinine

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAJ GOVERNMENT
CINCHONA PLANTATION

From 1st April 1896 the price of this Quinine will be as follows—

1 Pound tin Rs 18, or, post free, Rs 18-12
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 9, " " " 9-8
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " 4-8, " " " 5

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

Cinchona Febrifuge

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *via pounds* at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs 2 annas 8, per eight-ounce tin Rs 5, per pound tin, Rs 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only at the undernoted rate—per four-ounce tin, Rs 3, per eight-ounce tin Rs 6, per pound tin, Rs 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta, Postage four annas per *loz* tin, eight annas per *soz* tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ADVERTISEMENT

Notice

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS—

TENDERS are invited before the 15th April 1897 for the purchase of Sabai grass from the forests of the Singhbhum district from 1st July 1897.

Tender forms and further information on application to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling.

A E WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal

Darjeeling, the 18th June 1896

Wanted

A DULY qualified person as Head Assistant in the Office of Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Bhagalpur, maximum salary Rs 240. None need apply who is not thoroughly up in English and *précis* writing, able to control a large office, and acquainted with the work he will have to do. Preference will be given to a man with Secretariat experience. Apply giving full information regarding age, &c, &c, with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to—

Superintending Engineer,
Northern Circle,
Bhagalpur

Bhagalpur, the 29th October 1896

WANTED a competent Overseer accustomed to irrigation and famine work. Pay according to qualifications. Address District Engineer, Chapra.

J. ELLIS,

District Engineer, Saran

Chupra, the 9th November 1896

(771-1)

Notice

WANTED a Sub Overseer under the District Board, Jessore, on a salary of Rs 30 per mensem and fixed horse allowance of Rs 15. Applicants must be qualified under the rules published in Bengal Government notification, dated the 18th February 1892. Applications with copies of testimonials and original health and riding certificates will be received by the undersigned up to 26th November 1896.

Security will have to be furnished to the extent of Rs 200 cash or Government Promissory notes.

W N DILLIVINGSTON, Chairman

Jessore, the 29th October 1896

(773-5)

NOTICE is hereby given that the general power of attorney granted by me on the 29th of January 1299 B.S. to Babu Purna Nath Ghosh son of late Ram Gopal Ghosh of Ramghat subdivision and police station Ramghat, district Nalanda, in charge of my husband's estate has been cancelled from the 24th Srahan 1303 B.S.

SKRIMATI BARNAMONY DASI, for self and executrix to the estate of late Babu Kuntal Kishore Ghosh.

Dated Bhowanipore the 5th October 1896 (776-66)

Advertisement

WANTED immediately two Lax Candidates to act as Sub-Nath Aduars in the Cooch Behar State. Pay of each post is Rs 100 per mensem. The appointments are at present for four or six months but they may become permanent. The duties are similar to those of Sub-Deputy Collectors in Bengal with civil powers in addition. Candidates must be of good physique and able to ride. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th current.

D R LYALL, Vice President, State Council

Cooch Behar

Cooch Behar the 12th November 1896 (776-1)

Notice

It is notified that under section 46 of the Local Self Government Act III (B.C.) of 1889, the District Board of Gaya have, at their special meeting held on the 26th October 1896 resolved to continue to pay the road cess in the district for the ensuing year if you 1897-98 at the maximum rate of half anna or six pice in the rupee on the annual value of lands &c.

GANGADINATH MUKHERJEE, Secretary, District Board
Gaya District Board's Office, the 14th November 1916

Notice

IS hereby given that the Chaibassa annual fair will be held during the month of December from 15th, and will last for a fortnight

W H THOMSON,

Deputy Magistrate, for Deputy
Commissioner, Singhblum.

Chaibassa, the 6th November 1896

Currency Notes

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned—

Notes wholly destroyed

Register number	Number of notes	Value	Name of claimant
W 203 of 1896-97	X 68 15529	500	Babu Amrita Nanda Gupta, Kohraj, village Mata, sub- division Manik- ganj, district Dacca
	X 66 36047	100	

A H ARTHUR, Asst Comptroller-Genl
in charge, Paper Currency.

The 2nd November 1896

LOST

THE Government Promissory Note No. 013200 of the 4 per cent of 1851-5, for 1,900 rupees, originally standing in the name of Sir Arthur Laurence Haliburton, & Co., of the War Office, and 1st endorsed to Henry Michael Callaghan, 13, Chadwell Street, Islington, London, N., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietor

H. M. CALLAGHAN,

13 Chadwell Street, Islington, N
(756—3)

PRASANNA NATH ROY, B.L., Pleader, Judge's Court, Murshidabad, wishes to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta (760—4)

[Second Publication]

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Notice

IT is hereby notified for general information that, owing to the canalization of the Bhagore khali, the Kantatola gong will be permanently closed to traffic from the 1st December next

A S THOMSON,

Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Calcutta, the 10th November 1896

[Second Publication]

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Bhagore khali on the Eastern Canal, from Bamonghatta at 10½ mile to Kulti at 23rd mile of the inner boat route, will be closed to traffic from the 8th January to 15th June 1897. During the closure boats coming from the eastern districts to Calcutta will require to use the outer boat route via the Mulla river.

A S THOMSON,

Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1896

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

IT is hereby notified for general information that for some time there will be inconvenience to traffic on the Midnapore Canal owing to the construction of a low level temporary bridge at the railway crossing near Daman Lock.

All steamer serangs and boat manjis must proceed with caution when approaching the opening in the bridge, and also obey the orders of the subordinate who will be placed in charge to regulate the traffic

A S THOMSON,

Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Calcutta, the 17th November 1896

R Scott Thomson and Company, Limited

THE Sixty-seventh Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Share-holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 16, Government Place, on Saturday, the 28th of November, at noon, for the purpose of declaring an *ad-interim* dividend for the half-year which ended on the 30th September last

By order of the Directors,

ROBERT J CARLBY,

Secretary and Accountant

Calcutta, the 9th November 1896

(764—3)

Road Cess Notice

AT a Special Meeting held on the 9th November 1896, the Pabna District Board have determined that road cess in that district for the cess year 1897-98 shall be levied at the maximum rate prescribed in the Cess Act, viz, one-half anna on each rupee of the annual value of lands, &c.

J H LIA, Chairman

Pabna District Board's Office, the 16th November 1896

Bengal Stone Company, Limited.

NOTICE

THE ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of this Company, 100, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Thursday the 19th instant at noon, to pass the audited accounts and transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting

(770—1)

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

THE Government Promissory Note, No. 039554, of the 4 per cent of 1842-43, for Rs 1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of Sreemothy Kadomhinee Dassy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor

Name of Advertiser—Sreemothy Kadomhinee Dassy

Residence—No. 3, Gobind Sircar's Lane, Bowbazar
(780—3)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, 2nd Court Bhagalpur.

EXECUTION No 57 of 1896

Jay Narain Singh, decree-holder, *versus* Durga Narain Singh, judgment-debtor.

THE undermentioned property shall be sold by the Nazir of the District Court at 12 noon on the 16th November 1896 for the realisation of Rs 2,601-2-3—

5 annas 4 pies out of 16 annas in mauza Moheshpur Khur, ash and dakhil, pargana Malhani Gopal, No 547 tauza, and sadar jama Rs 1,601 9

JOGIS CHANDRA MITTBA, Subordinate Judge, 2nd Court

Bhagalpur, the 9th November 1896

(772—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Pakour

RENT EXECUTION CASE No 75 of 1895.

Babu Dharam Chand Lal, of Nuzergunge, district Purnea, decree-holder, *versus* Kumar Indra Narayan Singh, of Mohepur, subdivision Pakour, district Sonthal Pargana, judgment-debtor.

TO be sold, pursuant to a decree and order, dated 6th June 1892, in suit No 10 of 1892 of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Rajmahal for realization of Rs 16,538-6-8 by the Nazir of the Pakour Subordinate Judge's Court at the Court-house on Monday, the 21st December 1896, at 12 A M, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed judgment-debtor in the undermentioned property —

1 One anna zamindari right in pargana Sultanabad, including all mahals and mauzas Asli and Dakhli appertaining thereto and bearing tauzi No 35 of the Collectorate at Dumka, and situated within the thana of Mohepur, sub registry and subdivision of Pakour, district Dumka, the revenue payable for the entire 16 annas of the pargana being Rs 13,570-10

F McF. SMITH, Subordinate Judge

Dated Pakour, the 16th November 1896 (781—3)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Pabna and Bogra

EXECUTION CASE No 125 of 1896

Nadair Chand Shikdar and others, decree-holders, *versus* Krishna Sundari Debya and others, judgment debtors

THE undermentioned properties of the aforesaid judgment-debtors will be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court, Pabna, at 12 o'clock on the 16th November 1896 for realisation of Rs 5,563-12-9 due under the mortgage decree dated 20th February 1895 —

Three annas 15 gundas zamindari share owned by defendant No 1, Krishna Sundari Debya, in mauza Kadami Saippar, police station Mathura, sub-registry Dalai, which is included in mauza Mirzapur and others, being mahal No 73 in the tauzi of the Pabna Collectorate, recorded in the names of the defendants with Rupendra Narain and Mukunda Narain Roy at the annual sadar jama of Rs 679-1

Three annas 15 gandas zamindari share of mauza Brindatya, together with Chuok Audi and Chuok Rajnarayanpur, in police-station Mathura, sub-registry Dulai, which is included in taraf Shakhini, jat Shakhini and others, pargana Sultan Protap, being mahal No. 95 in the tauzi of the Pabna Collectorate, which stands as a separate account in the name of, and is in possession of, the defendants at the annual sadar jama of Rs 20-14 only

HAR GOVINDA MOOKERJEE, Subordinate Judge

Pabna, the 10th November 1896 (773—1)

INSOLVENT NOTICES

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of JOAKIM D'CRUZ, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 11th day of November instant it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st Court day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (782—2)

In the matter of GIRISH CHUNDER PAUL and ATUL KRISTO PAUL, carrying on business together in copartnership as dealers in piece-goods at No 24, Tedhipatty Chuck, Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, under the style and firm of Nuffer Chunder Paul and Chunder Mohun Paul and Chundra Mohan Paul and Girish Chundra Paul, traders, insolvents

On Monday, the 9th day of November instant, it was, on the petition of Prayag Das, residing at No. 1, Bysack's Lane, Calcutta, and carrying on business at No. 11, Puggaepatty, in the town of Calcutta, under the style and firm of Seodas Gunga Das, one of the creditors of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Girish Chunder Paul and Atul Kristo Paul have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic, Chap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the

estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Fox and Mundle, attorneys. (783—2)

In the matter of JOAKIM D'CRUZ, of No 103, Seal's Terrace, in the town of Calcutta, a Government pensioner, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chap XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 11th day of November instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Insolvent in person

Chief Clerk's Office, the 17th day of November 1896 (784—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi

NOTICE is hereby given that Sheikh Mohur of village Gopeenathpur, station Kugrezabad, has been declared an insolvent in case No 8 of 1896 under section 351, Civil Procedure Code

A E STALEY, District Judge, Rajshahi

Boalis, the 2nd October 1896

(720—1)

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, &c, Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1896. 18th Nov	Per P & O str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	24th "	Ditto.
Australasian Colonies*	21st "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo *
Colombo	23rd "	Per P and O str. Chusan
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	24th "	Per str. A. Apear
Rangoon and Moulmein	20th "	Per B I S N. Co's str
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui	21st "	Ditto ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore	21st "	Ditto ditto
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	22nd "	Ditto ditto
Akyab, Kynakpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	18th "	Ditto ditto
Mauritius	19th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo

* Although the date entered in column 2 m, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines

The letter box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7 30 P M precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of ½ anna will be received up to 8 1 M and up to 8 45 P M with a late letter fee of one anna for the Chord Mail only

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies via Tuticorin, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8 30 P M, and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P M, and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 30 P M. On other days the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P M, and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P M, for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is ½ annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 17th November 1896.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 17th November 1896.

Ankerman, A H	Kindersley, Mrs
Allen & Co (Shipping Agents).	Lambert and Butler
Bennett & Anderson	Leslie, T D & Co
Bonney, E & Co	Love, R
Calder, E P.	Manager, Central News.
Colvin, Messrs. (Bankers).	McIlrath, Mrs H D
Cotton, Evan	Proeber, Charles Paul
Drafford, C	Richards, L & Co (Drapers)
Dundee, Monsieur	Spelsberg, Ed
Darant & Co, A	Stewart & Co (Jewellers).
Kyser & Co (Saddlers)	Sumner, Miss A
Gilechrist, W G	Thomas, R, & Co

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aldham C J.	Maret, Julien
Allan, W. A R	Martin, Miss M.
Allison, H P.	Marum, Mrs.
Ambler, F R.	Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
Arthur, Miss R.	Meikle, James
Barrett, John	Meyers, H.
Berosford, C	Monks, M E.
Berosford Sam	Morel, J A C
Birch, J W	Moyes, W H
Blanche, A	Muller, Egon
Boyle, J.	Murgatroyd, G. P. C.
Braidwood, F.	Myer, F
Bride, Mrs C.	Natchal, Mrs. L
Brocco, A	Niminger, F
Brownlow, E O	Norwood, Miss E
Chardi, J F	O'Brien, G W.
Chorlton, W B	O'Grady, W.
Conway, Mrs M	Palomino de Castro.
Cotta, J M	Parker, W A
Cottah & Co, J M	Pears, W A.
Crawshaw, Mrs	Prayer, J. A
Dalwood, Mr	Raliform, Mr.
Dalben, J.	Randall, A.
D'Erimoo, P W	Reid, Mrs A
D Padua, J L	Remington, F. A, Capt
DeCruze, Mrs H	Robinson, Geo
DePas, Mrs C B	Rodgers, W C.
DeSilva, W S.	Rodgerson, H
Duffot, D. Paul.	Sarkies, C F
Earl, T S	Sheridan, Mrs (care of P.
Engl, Jean	W Mitchell)
Evans, Harald	Smith, Arthur.
Galperson, J	Spragg, A
Garrette, Leoni, Miss	Stapelfeldt, Fritz
George, D	Stephenson, Miss Flo
George, W. W.	Stevenson, A. J.
Gilbert, H	Stiller, H
Gondie, J	Stokes, Miss.
Gordon, R	Stowell, Mr
Grey, R.	Streeton, H O.
Hamilton, G	Sykes, Mrs
Haritom Mina.	Talbot, A
Harper, Alex.	Talbot, G
Hearn, Miss E. F.	Thomas, W.
Houghton, R.	Tormdorf, Mrs. K
Hughes, H	Traval, H
Ido, Miss Marie.	Upcott, F R.
Ivey, A	Varnei, G
Johnson, J H	Wakofield, E, Miss
Johnson, T. S., Capt.	Walsher, H. J.
Kearns, Mrs J.	Weiss, Miss J.
Kelly, J.	Weymanns, J
Kennedy, Mrs A H	Wheeler, Dr H
Kennedy, T A.	Winstanley, Miss L. B.
Kerr, J	Wilson, B H
Kidd, E. A.	Winstanley, Miss W.
Lane, Mrs.	Winter, A L
Lincoln, T (Book-sellers).	Wise, A G H.
Loysean, Edgord	Woodward, G.
Lyon, Henry	Wynters, Mrs. D.

Registered Letters.

Kearns, Mrs J.	Ord, E
Montgomery, P.	Wairs, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th November 1896.

Esplan, J F B	Monnier, A C
Field, Mrs.	Wellsley, R.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Nadia Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 13th November 1896.

Name of river	Reach of river	Least depth of water soundings	REMARKS
		Ft in	
Shasirathi	Entrance from Ganges	3 0	Naranpore.
	Thence to Nurpur	2 0	Rishmathpore
	From Nurpur to Jangipur	1 9	Bangabari
	" Jangipur to Berhampore	1 3	Berhampore
	" Berhampore to Katwa	2 0	Serpore.
	" Katwa to Nadia	2 0	Metail.
Bhadrab- Jalangi	Entrance from Ganges	17 6	
	Thence to Akriganj	3 6	Akriganj.
	Akriganj to junction of the		
	Bhadrab and Jalangi	3 3	Rompore.
	Thence to Patkabari	4 0	Lalungoro.
Mathabhang.	Patkabari to Nadia	3 0	Birpore
	Entrance from Ganges	3 0	
	Thence to Dewanganj	0 1	Dewanganj.
	From Dewanganj to Shikarpur	0 6	Vegna
	" Shikarpur to Bowlia	0 6	Mallpara.
	" Bowlia to Chudanga	2 3	Mohospore.
	" Chudanga to Khen- ganj and Hanskhali	2 6	Mothoorapore

Gauge Readings.

	Locality	Date	Hour	Height above zero	Height above mean sea level	REMARKS
				Ft	Ft	
Ganges	Sahebganj	14 11 06	6	5 50	73 50	
	Rampur Bowlia	"	12	2 54	44 54	
	Entrance of Bha- kathi Ganga	"	7	0 00	52 84	
	Entrance of Bhy- rnb Jalangi	"		41 70	92 20	
	Akriganj	"		6 68	39 66	
Bhagi- rathi	Entrance of Ma- thabhang	"		46 30	36 41	
	Jangipur	16 11 06	6	2 66	24 03	
	Berhampore	13 11 06	6	5 15	11 47	
Jalangi	Katwa	"		2 24	7 30	
	Krishnagar	14 11 06	12	1 00	12 65	
Matha- bhanga	Hanskhali	"		1 70		

M J P NORMAN, C E,

Fre Engr, Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 16th November 1896

Parts I, II and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesa Dasgupta and Babu Siva Chandra Gu, M.A., B.L., of that College, are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue is to be completed in 23 parts, the price of each part being 12 annas a copy, exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained, from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port (Calcutta), and each of its Subordinate Ports (Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Narain gunge), Volumes I and II. Price Rs 20 for 1895-96. Published at the Calcutta Custom House. Previous years' volumes can also be obtained at the same price.

A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a series of progressive Exercises, by Major T H Lewin, FRGS, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. Price Rs 6. postage, 3 annas.

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority.

THE Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad and comprise four series—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1889 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete series including postage, Rs 22-8

	Without postage.	With postage.
	Rs A P	Rs A P
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (inclusive of postage in India)		2 0 0
" part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately (inclusive of postage in India)		1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town	For mufussal
	Rs A P	Rs A P
For the Calcutta Series, per copy	0 8 9	0 10 8
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series, per copy	0 5 3	0 5 0
" the Calcutta Series For the year	7 2 6	8 6 8
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series For the year	4 4 6	4 11 8

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Report should apply to—

- Superintendent, Government Press, Madras
- The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay
- " Curator of Government Books, North Western Province and Oudh
- " Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.

Orders and subscriptions for 1897 should be at once registered and remitted by money order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page	Half page	Quarter page
	Rs	Rs	Rs
For one issue	20	14	9
" three issues	55	36	21
" six "	100	68	41
" nine "	145	96	64
" twelve "	180	120	80

SEVERAL volumes of the **INDIAN LAW REPORTS**, from August 1886 to December 1875, and **FULL BENCH RULINGS**, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage	With postage
	Rs A P	Rs A P
Bengal Law Reports for one year	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, Rs 2 per copy		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II	20 0 0	22 8 0

Obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.

The subscription, Rs. 22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

THE following Weather Reports of the Bengal Meteorological Department, issued by orders of the Government of Bengal, can be supplied to the public at the prices annexed.

1st.—Bay of Bengal and Bengal Daily Weather Report, giving meteorological observations taken at 61 stations on or near the coast of the Bay, and in Bengal and Assam, with a chart and summary. This is published in connection with the Bay of Bengal Storm Signal Service. The report giving 8 A.M. observations of the day is distributed by noon in Calcutta soon after midday. Price to subscribers in Calcutta Rs. 3 per mensem, payable in advance for six months.

This report will be issued every year from 1st May to 31st October. From 1st November again the Bay of Bengal Report containing observations taken at 28 stations will be issued up to 30th April.

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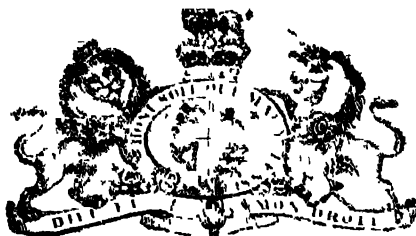
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Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 230

[First Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST

Shoal northward of Oyster island lighthouse

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 592 of 1896) of the existence of a shoal northward of Oyster island

Rocky ground over which a depth of 4 fathoms was found extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N 17° W. from Oyster island lighthouse. The shoal ground surrounding Oyster island is rock, and the bottom irregular.

Approximate position, Oyster island lighthouse, lat $20^{\circ} 12' 15''$ N, long $92^{\circ} 33'$ E

(Variation 3° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr, RIM,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

Calcutta, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 231

[First Publication]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—MAKASSAR STRAIT

Shoals in the southern part of the strait

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 598 of 1896) of the existence of the under-mentioned shoals in the southern part of Makassar strait —

A coral shoal about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables in diameter, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms least water over it, and over 30 fathoms around, lies S 50° W. about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Twee Vrienden sand bank, or approximately in lat $3^{\circ} 37'$ S, long $117^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}'$ E

Another coral shoal, with 5 fathoms least water over it, lies S. 19° W. about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Twee Vrienden sand bank, or approximately in lat. $3^{\circ} 37'$ S, long $117^{\circ} 25' 10''$ E

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr, RIM,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

Calcutta, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 232.

[First Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND, NORTH ISLAND—HAURAKI GULF.

Rock in Whangaparaoa bay.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 601 of 1896) of the existence of a rock in Whangaparaoa bay.

Wellington rock, about 100 feet long east and west, having 12 feet over it at low water, lies with Wanga point bearing E.S.E., distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The rock has 10 fathoms close to its north side, and no vessel should pass between it and Whangaparaoa peninsula.

Approximate position, lat. $36^{\circ} 35' S.$, long. $174^{\circ} 50' E.$

(Variation 14° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 233.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—PORT CURTIS.

Decrease in depth of North Channel.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 22 of 1896) that the depth of water at the western end of the North Channel, Port Curtis, between the floating red light and the Junction Buoy, has decreased to $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low-water springs on the line of Oyster Rock and Gatcombe Head Lights.

A depth of 11 feet may be obtained by keeping close to the Junction Buoy, or at night by opening the line of lights slightly so as to pass 50 yards south of the floating light.

The depths in this part of the channel are subject to change.

Chart affected—N. 1900, Australia Directory, volume 2.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 234.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WIDE BAY BAR.

Alteration of bar leading beacons.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 23 of 1896) that the square white leading beacons for crossing Wide Bay Bar must now be kept in line until intersected by the Inskip Point lead.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 235.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Chittagong river—Depth of water found in the river channel

					Ft. In.
<i>Track No. 1.—Outer bar—</i>					
2 Patunga buoys in line	...	...	...	...	10 6
Disc on with tripod, cask, and ball	.	.	..	...	10 0
<i>Track No. 2.—Inner bar—</i>					
Disc on diamond	...	...	...	...	10 6
Disc on tripod, cask, and ball	...	...	...	...	9 6
<i>Track No. 3—</i>					
Tripod, cross, and ball	...	..		..	16 0
<i>Track No. 4—</i>					
Triangle on tripod, cask, and ball	..	.		...	22 0
<i>Track No. 5.—Guptakhally crossing—</i>					
Old marks	.	...	...	...	15 0
Centre track	.	..	..	...	16 0

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 236.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST

False Point harbour—Wreck demolished and buoy removed.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No 124, dated 25th June 1896, issued by this office, a telegraphic communication has been received from the Port Officer, Hukitola (False Point), stating that the wreck of the cargo boat sunk in the anchorage has been demolished, the buoy removed, and the channel is now clear

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 16th November 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 237.

[First Publication]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, WESTERN APPROACH

Proudfoot shoal—A temporary light exhibited.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 24 of 1896) that, pending the re-mooring of the Proudfoot Shoal Lightship, a temporary white light will be exhibited from the schooner *Governor Cairns*, which has been moored in the position formerly occupied by the lightship

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 18th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 225.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—ST. VINCENT GULF.

Intended light in Adelaide river.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 569 of 1896) that in connection with the scheme for lighting the river by electricity, a new beacon is being erected on the edge of the deep water cutting, about 600 feet north-eastward from No. 10 light beacon.

During the erection of the beacon a *white* riding light will be exhibited from a barge moored alongside of the structure, and when the new beacon is complete a *white* light will be shown therefrom, and that on No. 10 beacon discontinued.

Approximate position, lat. $34^{\circ} 46' 35''$ S, long. $138^{\circ} 29' 50''$ E.

(Variation 5° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 226

[Second Publication]

JAPAN—KIUSIU ISLAND

Nagasaki harbour—Sunken rock in entrance of Nishidomari.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 582 of 1896) of the existence of a sunken rock in the entrance to Nishidomari, Nagasaki harbour

A conical red buoy with cylindrical topmark is moored in 4 fathoms water at the south extreme of the rock, with Megami point bearing S. 7° W., distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ cables, and the north side of the entrance to Kosuge dock S 68° E

Approximate position, on Chart No 2415, lat $32^{\circ} 43' 55''$ N., long $129^{\circ} 50' 55''$ E

(Variation 4° Westerly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 227

[Second Publication]

PACIFIC OCEAN—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mindanao—Shoal in Illana bay

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 583 of 1896) of the existence of the undermentioned shoal in Illana bay, south coast of Mindanao:—

This coral shoal, upon which a least depth of 16 feet was found, is 4 cables long N. E. and S. W., and 3 cables broad. From it Dupulisan point bears N. 51° W., distant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Sagayaran island S 30° W.

Approximate position, on Chart 2578, lat. $7^{\circ} 40' 45''$ N., long. $123^{\circ} 28' 0''$ E.

(Variation 1° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 228

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Baragua flats—Date of exhibition of light.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 114, dated 13th June last, issued by this office, a telegraphic communication has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, intimating that the light-vessel for the Barragua flats has been placed in position, and that the light was exhibited from the 2nd November 1896.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr, R. I. M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 229.

[Second Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

Elfin black buoy adrift

A TELEGRAPHIC communication has been received from the Port Officer, Chandbally, that the centre Elfin black buoy has gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as possible

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr, R. I. M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 9th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 218

[Third Publication]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE.

Positions of Tannadice rock, west extreme of Bih reef and north extreme of Lansdown reef.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 21 of 1896) that the correct positions of the following dangers have been ascertained and are supplied by Captain Howard, R.N., H.M.S. "Dart".—

Tannadice Rock is situated at the N.W. extreme of a shoal $6\frac{1}{2}$ cables long in a N.W. and S.E. direction and 4 cables broad, the depths on which vary from 3 to 7 fathoms. The depth on the rock is 5 feet at L.W.S., and it lies in the following position, viz:—

Latitude	...	...	...	...	12° 39' 52" S.
Longitude	...	...	...	...	143° 31' 18" E.

Restoration Rock bears N 59° W., distant $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The western extreme of Bih (b) Reef lies in—

Latitude	...	...	...	...	12° 38' 30" S.
Longitude	...	...	...	...	143° 32' 00" E.

and has foul ground extending half-a-mile therefrom. The reef is not safe to approach.

The north point of Lansdown Reef has a depth of 2 fathoms on it, with 9 to 10 fathoms close to the northward, and is about a mile to the northward of its position on the chart, viz.—

Latitude	...	...	...	...	12° 48' 10" S.
Longitude	...	...	...	...	143° 33' 30" E.

From the north point—

Cape Direction summit (500) bears S. 12½° W., distant 4 miles;

Wye Reef Beacon, S. 85° E., distant $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles;

Chapman Island Summit, S. 37½° E., distant 6½ miles.

From the north point the reef trends S. 42° E, 6 cables; then S. 31° E., 1½ miles. Southward of this the reef is correctly charted.

Bearings are magnetic. The latitudes and longitudes are taken from the new Chart, No. 2920, published in June 1896.

Charts affected. Nos. 2920, 2921, and 2764; and Australia Directory, volume 2.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 219.

[Third Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Chittagong river—Depth of water found in certain channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channel by soundings taken on the 22nd October and reduced to zero:—

				FR.	IN.
<i>Track No. 1—Outer bar—</i>					
2 Patunga buoys in line	...	...	..	11	0
Disc on tripod, cask, and ball	..	...	...	10	0
<i>Track No 2—Inner bar—</i>					
Disc on diamond	...	...	...	10	0
„ tripod, cask, and ball	...	..	...	9	6
<i>Track No 3—</i>					
Tripod on with cross and ball	...	...	...	16	0
<i>Track No 4—</i>					
Triangle on tripod, cask, and ball		...	...	22	0
<i>Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—</i>					
Old marks	..	...	...	16	0

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 220.

[Third Publication]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—SUMATRA, NORTH COAST.

Pulo Weh (Wai) Exhibition of lights in Saban bay.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 550 of 1896) that on 25th July 1896, the undermentioned lights were exhibited at Saban bay, Pulo Weh (Wai):—

Kelas island light, shown on the north-west point of Kelas island is *fixed white*, elevated 107 feet above the sea, visible between the bearings S. 72° E. and S. 4° W, from a distance of 15 miles in clear weather

The light is shown on an open iron framework 42 feet in height, coloured *white*.

The keeper's dwelling is of stone, with a *red* roof.

Approximate position, on Chart No. 219, lat 5° 52' 15" N., long. 95° 20' 10" E.

Also, that, on Panimpun, a *fixed red* light is exhibited, elevated 19 feet above the sea, visible 8 miles; this light is obscured by the land when bearing southward of S. 56° E

The light is shown from an iron frame 15 feet in height.

Approximate position, on Chart No. 219, lat 5° 52' 45" N., long. 95° 20' 40" E.

(Variation 2½° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 221.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—TIMOR ISLAND.

Dilhi harbour—Stanley Point (Lequebode point light)

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 552 of 1896) that a light has been established on Stanley point, Dilhi harbour.—

Stanley (Lequebode) point light is *fixed white*, with *red flashes every thirty seconds*, elevated 65 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 18 miles, between the bearings S. 77° E. through south and S 51° W

The lighthouse of masonry is a truncated cone surmounted by an octagonal iron framework, 65 feet high, painted in blue and white alternate horizontal stripes.

The lighting apparatus is dioptric of the 4th order, and the power of the white light is equal to 64 becs Carcels, or 640 candles, and the red flash 117 becs Carcels or 1,170 candles.

Approximate position on sheet of plans, No. 1460, lat 8°33½' S., long. 125°37' E

(Variation 2° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. O. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 222.

[Third Publication]

AFRICA, NORTH EAST COAST.—RED SEA.

Perim island—Temporary alteration in the character of Obstruction point light.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 566 of 1896) that information has been received from the Port Officer at Aden that repairs being necessary to the occulting apparatus of Obstruction point light, Perim island, the light will be shown as a *fixed* light from 15th October 1896 until the repairs are completed.

Approximate position, lat. 12° 39' 20" N, long 43° 25' 45" E

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. O. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 223.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Gindurah rock buoy adrift

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 169, dated 31st August last, issued by this office, the Master Attendant, Galle, has given further notice that the large Red Beacon buoy marking the Gindurah rock has been replaced

It is laid about 1½ cables S S. W. of the Rock in 11 fathoms.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. O. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 224.

[Third Publication]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Intended exhibition of a light at Hangorkotta.

A telegraphic communication has been received from the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, stating, that it is intended to exhibit from the southern boundary pillar at Hangorkotta, early next month, a fixed red light, visible about 8 miles from all directions seaward, except where obscured by islands off Malpi, and trees to northward of river mouth. Exact date on which the light will be exhibited will be notified shortly with fuller particulars regarding arc of illumination and visibility of light

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post]

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 16th November, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and fair. Prospects of *aman* crop not favourable for want of rain throughout the district. Sowing of *rabi* retarded. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs
Sadar	9 to 12
Kalna	9½ to 10
Katwa	11
Ranganj	10
	} per rupee.

Birbhum.—No rain. Harvesting of *aus* completed, outturn 6 to 8 annas. *Aman* withering except on low lands. Rice selling at 9½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Cold weather has set in. State of *aman* paddy continues bad. Prospects of *rabi* also gloomy. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. Cow-pox still reported from Gangajalghati. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy crops on high lands of Contai and Ghatal are withering. In Sadar considerable damage done to high lands, especially in the north-west. The standing crops are ripening fast and are being cut in places. Sugarcane

and indigo doing fairly well. *Rabi* crops are still being sown and are germinating fairly. Cattle-disease reported from Naraingarh, Binpur, and Garhbeta police-stations. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	9
Contai	..	12 to 13
Tamluk	..	9
Ghatul	..	10

} per rupee.

Hooghly.—No rain throughout the district. *Aman* is withering in places. Rain required urgently. *Rabi* cultivation going on. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and sowing of *rabi* almost over. Cutting of *aman* rice on high lands commenced. Rain badly wanted for *aman* rice. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot in the day and cool at night. In south of the district winter rice is estimated to yield 10 to 12 annas, elsewhere 8 annas. *Rabi* sowings progressing slowly owing to want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Common rice sells as follows.—

	Srs.	c	
Sadar	...	8½ to 11	0
Barasat	..	8	8
Basurhat	..	9	0
Diamond Harbour	...	9	10

} per rupee.

Nadia.—No rain. *Aman* paddy suffering everywhere for want of rain. Estimate of winter rice only 2½ annas in the district. Prospects of *rabi* crops bad. Fodder sufficient. Water-supply diminishing daily. Common rice sells as follows.—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	9 to 10½
Kushtia	...	9
Ranaghat	..	9½
Mohorpur	...	8 to 9

} per rupee.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *kharif* is not good. *Rabi* crops suffering and sowing retarded for want of rain. *Aman* withering in some places. State of sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry seems good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows.—

	Srs.	
Sadar	..	10
Kandi	...	10
Jangipur	...	9

} per rupee.

Jessore.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot during day, cool at night. Prospect of *aman* is gloomy except in the low *beels* of Narail. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported except from thana Magura. Common rice sells as follows.—

	Srs.	
Sadar	..	8 to 9
Jhenida	...	9
Magura	...	8½
Narail	...	9
Bongaon	...	8½

} per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine and cool. *Aman* paddy and other crops suffering from want of rain. In south-west of the district there will be a total failure of *aman* paddy, the only crop grown there. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Khulna	...	7 to 9
Bagerhat	...	8
Satkhira	...	8

} per rupee.

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Naugaon '18; no rain elsewhere. Prospects of standing crops not good. Estimated outturn of winter rice—Sadar 4 annas, Nator 5 annas, Naugaon 8 annas. Sowing of *rabi* crops still continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 7 to 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 15. Standing crops on low lands doing well, those on high lands suffering for want of rain. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. No complaint of fodder and drinking-water. Common rice selling at 8 to 9½ seers a rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall '01. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *haumanti* paddy is not favourable for want of rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 31, Kurseong 60, Siliguri 09, Kalimpong 28. Weather seasonable. Hills—*agham dhan*, *bara marua*, *kalai*, and *bhutmas* being harvested, *phaphur* and *tori* flowering; wheat and barley coming up. Terai—*Agham dhan* coming to maturity, mustard, *kalai*, and potatoes being sown. Coarse rice selling as follows, —

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	..	5½ to 8	} per rupee
Terai			.	7 to 8	

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 11. Sowing of winter crops continues. *Aman* is in ears in places. The hail-storm which occurred on the 13th is reported to have done some damage to crops in the southern portion of the Gaibanda subdivision. Prospects otherwise fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—Hail-storm in thana Khetlal on 13th instant. Rainfall 20. Reaping of winter rice has commenced. Expected outturn 12 annas all round. *Rabi* sowings in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice (now) at headquarters 9½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather cooler. *Rabi* crops are withering. Winter rice is being harvested. Prospects are gloomy. Wells and tanks are drying up. Fodder available. Rice at Pabna selling at 9½ seers and at Shajganj at 7½ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Prospects of standing *aman* crop gloomy. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Mornings and evenings cool. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Sugarcane being pressed. Rain wanted. Probable outturn of *aman* 8 annas. Price of common rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot in the day, cool at night. Prospects of crops unfavourable. Land is being prepared for winter crops. Common rice sells from 8 to 8½ seers per rupee. Considerable quantities are being imported into Goalundo subdivision.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Mornings and evenings cool. Prospects of standing crops poor on high lands and average on low lands. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (*aman*) ranges from 6½ to 9 seers and (*aus*) from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—About half-an-inch of rain fell in Brahmanbaria subdivision, no rain anywhere else. Paddy on high lands withering. Prices rising slowly. Rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. No fear of scarcity yet.

Noakhali.—Prospects of *aman* crop bad for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather dry and still warm. Paddy plants suffering from unusual drought. Prospects unfavourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Sporadic cattle-disease reported. Rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Paddy ripening. *Rabi* has germinated well. Opium seedlings doing well. Rain urgently wanted for *rabi* crops. Damage by locusts previously reported insignificant. Prices beginning to rise again, exportation having recommenced. Common rice selling at Patna 10 seers per rupee. Test works have been opened, but are not largely attended. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—*Kharif* paddy promises an eight-anna outturn. Most of *rabi* lands sown. Prospects very fair.

Saran—No rain *Rabi* sowings far advanced and crop germinating well. Sowing of poppy begun. No further reports of cattle-disease received. Fodder sufficient except in Gopalganj. Locusts have done considerable damage in twenty villages in Sadar subdivision. Prices are—common rice 9 seers, wheat $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers, barley $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, *mahun* $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers, gram 11 seers, *ahar* $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and *maua* 15 seers per rupee.

Champan.—No rain. Prospects unchanged. *Rabi* sowings making little progress. Prices risen. Common rice sells at 9 seers per rupee, against 10 seers (last week) and average $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Two tent works opened in north of Bottiah subdivision. Number employed on Saturday (14th)—Men, 705, Women, 444, Children, 268. Gratuitous relief nil.

Dairbhanga—Rain urgently wanted for *rabi* and tobacco. Paddy attaining maturity. *Rabi* doing well at present.

Monghyr.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of sugarcane good. *Rabi* sowings in some places over. Rain needed for *rabi*. Cattle-disease reported from interior of Begusarai. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice.—

	Srs	
Sadar	8 to 9	} per rupee
Begusarai	10	
Jamui	8 to 9	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. *Aghni* harvesting has commenced. No want of fodder and water. Some cases of cattle-disease in Banka and Kotoria and in Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as below —

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10	0	} per rupee
Banka	10	0	
Mudhipura	10	0	
Supaul	11	8	

Purnea.—No rain. An eight-anna crop of winter rice expected. *Rabi* being sown. Mustard in flower. Rain now would damage early mustard, but benefit other *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice —

	Srs	
Sadar	10	} per rupee
Kishanganj	8	
Araria	11	

Malda.—No rain. Weather getting cool. Harvesting of early winter rice commenced, 4 to 6 annas crop expected. Wheat and other *rabi* crops in Kaliachak and English Bazar thanas are being injured by insects for want of rain. Ordinary rice is selling at 10 to 11 seers a rupee. No want of fodder and water.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather cloudy and warm in day. Dews scanty. Common (new) rice 8 to 13 seers, average 11 seers; Indian-corn 12 to 20 seers, average 15 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Slight showers of rain in some places, not enough to affect outturn of crops, which are withering for want of moisture. *Laghu* rice being harvested. *Guru sarad* in ear. Insects disappearing. Food-grains not easily available in places. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder not sufficient in some localities. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	11	13	} per rupee
Jajpur	11	13	
Kendrapara	14	7	
Banki	15	12	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. Sky occasionally cloudy. Slight rain on the 9th in a few villages near Balasore. No change in state or prospects of crops. *Rabi* sowings retarded for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 and 13 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—Weather hot and dry. *Laghu* paddy has been reaped. *Sarad* paddy ripening. *Bur* being gathered; *kasu* in seed; both these very poor from want of moisture. Crop prospects much the same as previously reported. Condition of cattle fairly good. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 18 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Slight rain in parts of the district, but more wanted badly. Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects of crops much the same as last week. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice 11 seers per rupee in the Chilka and 12 to 16 seers elsewhere.

Hazaribagh.—Weather hot in day; cold at night. No prospect of rain. Prospect of paddy crop 2 to 8 annas. Rice sells at 7½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Reaping of *don dhan* continues. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops. Rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palaman.—No rain, but it is urgently needed for sowing *rabi*. Water and fodder still sufficient. Common rice sells at about 8 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground remain unchanged. Dried up paddy plants still being out for fodder. Cattle-disease still reported from three thanas, but appears to be decreasing. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient for the present. Common rice sells at 9 to 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and at 8½ seers at Gobindpur. Supply of food-grains at present sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rain still holding off. The paddy outturn of this district is 10 annas. *Rabi* not doing well. Old rice sells at 11 seers per rupee, and new 1.00 at 12 seers.

General Summary.—There was some rain in Northern Bengal and in parts of Orissa, and also in the Brahmanbaria subdivision of Tippera. It is said to have been insufficient to benefit the rice crop, and prospects remain generally unaltered. In Rangpur and Bogra the rain was accompanied by hail, which did some damage to the crops, but in these two districts the prospects of the winter rice crop are reported to be fair. In Saran locusts have done considerable damage. The *rabi* crops are reported to be germinating well in Northern Bengal and in Patna, Gaya and Saran; elsewhere the prospects of these crops are unfavourable. Cattle-disease is still reported from a few places in Bankura, Midnapore, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Manbhum. Prices continue very high, but, except in Patna and Champaran, there has been no material rise since last week. In Patna and Champaran and the Bhabua subdivision of Shahabad test works have been opened, but in Patna they have not been largely attended. In Champaran the number employed on the 14th was—men 705, women 444, and children 268.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 17th November, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Bengal for the month of October 1896.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																DISTRICT.
HUMIDITY		CLOUD		Rain-fall	RAINFALL—											
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.		Of month					Since 10th October 1896						
					Mean of district	Normal mean	Variation from mean	Number of rainy days	Normal number of rainy days	Mean of district	Normal mean	Variation	Mean number of rainy days	Normal number of rainy days		
71	-10	07	-38	Nil	Nil	3.20	-3.29	0.00	4.40	Nil	1.31	-1.31	0.00	1.42	Burdwan.	
71	-	0	-	Nil	Nil	3.33	-3.33	0.00	4.42	Nil	1.10	-1.10	0.00	1.33		
70	-	03	-	Nil	Nil	3.16	-3.16	0.00	4.23	Nil	1.21	-1.21	0.00	1.45	Birbhum	
60	-	04	-	Nil	Nil	4.43	-1.43	0.00	5.11	Nil	1.05	-1.05	0.00	1.63	Bankura	
					0.02	4.11	-4.09	0.00	5.14	Nil	1.1	-1.1	0.00	1.73	Midnapore.	
					Nil	3.7	-3.75	0.00	5.12	Nil	1.19	-1.12	0.00	1.78	Hooghly	
78	-9	23	-30	0.02	0.04	5.23	-5.21	0.29	5.95	Nil	2.27	-2.27	0.00	1.90	Howrah	
81	-2	06	-43	Nil	Nil	4.39	-4.39	0.00	6.04	Nil	1.91	-1.91	0.00	1.00	24-Pargannas.	
77	-	08	-	Nil	Nil	4.12	-4.12	0.00	5.17	Nil	1.62	-1.6	0.00	1.71	Calcutta	
80	-2	0.2	-46	Nil	0.01	3.76	-3.75	0.00	4.81	Nil	1.39	-1.39	0.00	1.10	Nadia	
82	-4	14	-38	0.03	0.33	4.34	-3.90	0.00	5.38	Nil	1.97	-1.97	0.00	1.03	Murshidabad	
					0.14	4.94	-4.80	0.33	5.72	Nil	2.18	-2.18	0.00	1.06	Jessore	
88	-	01	-	Nil	0.16	3.46	-3.30	0.20	4.15	Nil	1.12	-1.12	0.00	1.20	Khulna.	
84	-	14	-	0.09	0.15	3.70	-3.55	0.29	3.87	Nil	1.08	-1.08	0.00	1.31	Rajshahi	
90	-	15	-	1.67	2.14	4.42	-2.28	3.50	4.16	0.81	1.43	-0.54	2.00	1.50	Dinajpur	
93	+10?	?	?	0.50	2.12	0.16	-4.04	3.75	5.50	1.25	2.32	-1.11	2.25	1.56	Jalpaiguri.	
67	-	43	-	7.38											Darjeeling.	
					3.26	5.40	-2.23	2.75	4.62	0.14	1.71	-1.57	0.50	1.50		
86	-	10	-	1.04	1.50	4.70	-3.15	2.30	3.70	Nil	1.44	-1.44	0.00	1.12	Cooch Behar.	
84	-	05	-	Nil	0.09	4.24	-4.15	0.50	4.53	Nil	1.66	-1.66	0.00	1.13	Rangpur.	
87	-	07	-	0.10	0.50	4.14	-3.64	1.00	5.19	Nil	1.62	-1.62	0.00	1.80	Bogra	
81	-4	17	-20	0.04	0.41	4.22	-3.81	0.00	5.53	Nil	1.82	-1.82	0.00	1.90	Pabna.	
86	-	?	-	Nil	0.19	5.00	-4.80	0.25	4.91	0.18	1.73	-1.55	0.25	1.93	Dacca.	
85	-	11	-	0.05	0.02	4.51	-4.29	0.00	5.40	Nil	1.74	-1.74	0.00	2.00	Mymensingh	
83	-	03	-	Nil	0.10	5.13	-5.63	0.17	6.45	Nil	2.31	-2.31	0.00	4.12	Faridpur	
89	-	22	-	0.39	0.67	4.69	-4.12	0.78	5.10	Nil	2.16	-2.16	6.00	2.15	Backergunge	
87	-	12	-	0.93	0.88	7.73	-6.85	1.25	7.13	Nil	2.95	-2.95	0.00	2.23	Tippera	
88	-1	2.0	2.1	1.78		6.74			6.69		3.10		0.00	2.05	Noakhali.	
87	-	-	-	2.33	1.00	6.64	-5.54	2.00	8.54	0.41	2.18	-1.87	1.00	2.71	Chittagong	
62	-15	02	-34	Nil	Nil	2.45	-2.45	0.00	3.15	Nil	1.08	-1.08	0.00	1.00	Sonthal Parganas	
85	-18	0	-37	Nil	Nil	2.31	-2.31	0.00	2.66	Nil	0.72	-0.72	0.00	1.01	Gaya	
65	-	0	-	Nil											Shahabad.	
62	-	0	-	Nil	Nil	2.87	-2.87	0.00	2.75	Nil	1.05	-1.05	0.00	1.00		
60	-	0	-	Nil											Baran	
67	-	0	-	Nil	Nil	3.43	-3.40	0.00	2.74	Nil	0.08	-0.95	0.00	0.02		
82	-	07	-	Nil	Nil	3.31	-3.31	0.00	2.53	Nil	0.16	-0.60	0.00	0.00	Champanan.	
78	-	09	-	Nil	Nil	2.64	-2.64	0.00	2.42	Nil	0.53	-0.43	0.00	0.71	Muzaffarpur	
79	-6	08	-24	0.17	0.03	2.10	-1.07	0.20	3.42	Nil	0.67	-0.67	0.00	0.70	Darbhanga	
					0.07	2.30	-2.29	0.20	2.56	Nil	0.75	-0.75	0.00	0.90	Monghyr	
66	-	07	-	Nil	Nil	2.69	-2.59	0.00	3.04	Nil	0.90	-0.90	0.00	0.80	Bhagalpur	
85	-1	12	-23	Nil	0.40	3.08	-2.62	1.20	3.17	0.20	1.00	-0.80	0.60	0.82	Purnea.	
81	-	04	-	Nil	Nil	3.45	-3.45	Nil	3.81	Nil	1.15	-1.15	0.00	0.81	Malda	
65	-	03	-	Nil	0.10	3.67	-3.47	0.14	4.16	Nil	1.14	-1.14	0.00	1.10	Sonthal Parganas	
76	-3	09	-31	Nil	0.03	5.85	-5.83	13	6.75	Nil	2.76	-2.76	0.00	2.68	Outlook.	
80	-8	17?	-33	0.05												
85	-	07	-	Nil	0.01	5.09	-5.08	0.00	5.70	Nil	1.95	-1.95	0.00	2.20	Balasore	
73	-	05	-	Nil	0.37	6.01	-6.54	0.00	7.90	Nil	3.71	-3.71	0.20	3.00	Short's Island	
70	-	0	-	Nil											Puri	
49	-23	0	-40	Nil	Nil	3.37	-3.37	0.00	4.31	Nil	1.13	-1.13	0.00	1.02	Hasaribagh.	
49	-	0	-	Nil	Nil	2.42	-2.42	0.00	3.73	Nil	0.98	-0.98	0.00	1.42	Lohardaga	
64	-	0	-	Nil	Nil	2.78	-2.78	0.00	3.91	Nil	1.10	-1.10	0.00	1.11	Palamu.	
					Nil	2.62	-2.62	0.00	3.91	Nil	0.86	-0.86	0.00	1.30	Manbhum.	
74	-	0	-	Nil	Nil	2.97	-2.97	0.00	4.32	Nil	1.18	-1.18	0.00	1.70	Singbhum	
88	+4	?	?	2.34											Sibesar	
89	-4	23	-04	2.12											Dumk	
85	-5	27	-19	0.03											Cochar	

in Bengal in October 1896—continued.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Highest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th Oct 1886 up to 31st Oct, 1886	Average rainfall from 16th Oct up to 31st October	Station.	District.	Division	Meteorological Division.	
											Nil	5.83	0.09	5.74	0.03	Nil	3.16	Munshiganj	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.	
											Nil	6.19	Nil	4.91	Nil	Nil	1.55	Kusharganj	Mymensingh			
											Nil	4.81	Nil	4.14	Nil	Nil	1.81	Atin (Tangail)				
											Nil	5.77	Nil	5.62	Nil	Nil	2.18	Mymensingh				
											Nil	4.92	Nil	4.06	Nil	Nil	1.88	Jamalpur				
											1	5.40	1.35	0.18	1.15	1.35	2.55	Notokona				
											1	3.71	0.01	3.60	0.05	Nil	1.13	Subarnakhal				
											1	4.70	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.10	1.11	Dumapuri				
											1	?	0.16	?	0.10	Nil	?	Sherepur Pota				
											Nil	3.73	0.01	4.50	0.01	Nil	1.10	Dumiganj				
											Nil	5.89	Nil	4.60	Nil	Nil	1.75	Madhupur	Faizpur	Chittagong		
											Nil	5.23	0.00	4.09	0.05	Nil	1.81	Larupur	Buckergunge			
											Nil	5.90	Nil	4.26	Nil	Nil	1.66	Goaland				
											1	7.80	0.62	0.25	0.62	Nil	2.16	Patanakhal				
											Nil	0.27	Nil	0.87	Nil	Nil	2.49	Pirganga				
											Nil	0.23	Nil	0.01	Nil	Nil	1.56	Barisal				
											Nil	0.73	Nil	4.7	Nil	Nil	2.12	Gaurnadi				
											Nil	0.79	Nil	0.07	Nil	Nil	2.02	Bhola				
											2	?	1.04	?	0.65	Nil	?	Daulatkhana				
											Nil	0.18	Nil	7.04	Nil	Nil	2.61	Bauphal				
											1	5.53	0.16	6.08	0.16	Nil	2.28	Agutola	Hill Tippera	Chittagong		
											2	5.83	0.33	5.21	0.21	Nil	2.01	Comilla	Tippera			
											1	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.10	Nil	2.18	Chandpur				
											1	5.85	2.25	1.91	2.25	Nil	2.08	Bahumataba				
											1	5.01		1.73		Nil	2.14	Ramchandrapur				
											2	4.69	3.06	4.65	1.50	Nil	2.11	Narainganj				
											Nil	4.18		1.05		Nil	1.61	Doodkandi				
											1	5.42	0.10	1.13	0.10	Nil	1.27	Kishor				
											?	7.31	0.02	7.70	0.74	Nil	3.09	Naokhali	Naokhali	Chittagong		
											1	7.0	1.00	6.40	1.01	Nil	2.11	Kumy				
											1	7.52	0.46	10.26	6.81	Nil	4.08	Hamaspur				
											1	5.70	0.71	6.41	0.71	Nil	2.17	Kaumaj				
											Nil	6.88	Nil	7.95	Nil	Nil	3.17	Cox's Bazar				
											?	7.00	1.18	6.24	1.08	0.57	2.20	Chittagong				
											3	6.73	0.71	7.61	0.40	0.15	2.26	Kutubdia				
											1	5.6	1.81	6.09	0.94	0.11	2.01	Naogaon				
											?	7.10		6.91		Nil	2.04	Madhupur				
											1	?	0.29	?	0.20	Nil	?	?	?		?	?
											1	?	0.10	?	0.10	Nil	?	?	?	?	?	
											2	5.68	1.00	6.53	0.09	0.31	2.18	Chandpur	North Lushai	Patna.		
											1	?	1.63	?	1.19	Nil	?	?	?		?	?
											Nil	3.10	Nil	3.26	Nil	Nil	1.10	Patna	Patna			
											Nil	3.40	Nil	4.13	Nil	Nil	1.23	Dumapora				
											Nil	3.18	Nil	2.01	Nil	Nil	1.01	Bihar				
											Nil	2.85	Nil	2.5	Nil	Nil	1.03	Lakh				
											Nil	3.09	Nil	3.54	Nil	Nil	0.97	Bikram				
											Nil	3.00	Nil	2.12	Nil	Nil	1.08	Bhola				
											Nil	2.68	Nil	2.47	Nil	Nil	0.65	Autmagabad				
											Nil	2.96	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	0.93	Gaya				
											Nil	2.81	Nil	2.71	Nil	Nil	0.80	Nawada				
											Nil	3.22	Nil	2.87	Nil	Nil	0.70	Chhapra				
											Nil	2.09	Nil	2.64	Nil	Nil	0.83	Arwal				
											Nil	2.03	Nil	1.63	Nil	Nil	0.61	Barh				
											Nil	1.00	Nil	3.01	Nil	Nil	0.80	Shahidpur				
											Nil	3.00	Nil	2.41	Nil	Nil	0.91	Barh				
											Nil	2.00	Nil	1.11	Nil	Nil	0.53	Pakhal Barawan				
											Nil	3.04	Nil	3.76	Nil	Nil	1.11	Buxar	Shahabad			
											Nil	2.77	Nil	2.63	Nil	Nil	1.11	Doba				
											Nil	2.95	Nil	3.01	Nil	Nil	1.01	Bhithur				
											Nil	2.85	Nil	3.01	Nil	Nil	1.17	Sasaram				
											Nil	1.62	Nil	2.41	Nil	Nil	0.46	Arwal				
											Nil	1.81	Nil	2.41	Nil	Nil	0.87	Madhupur				
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?		?	?	
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?		?	?	
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?		?	?	
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?		?	?	
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		
											Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?		

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

[illegible]

in Bengal in October 1896—concluded

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1896.

THE weather in Bengal during October may be described in a few words. There has been very little tendency for the pressure distribution to assume the cold weather appearance, there has been, as in August and September, an entire absence of cyclonic storms in the Bay: the rainfall which almost entirely ceased in the middle of September has never been renewed, except to the extent of a few light showers in the east and north of the province, chiefly in North Bengal, in the hill districts also westerly winds have prevailed with unusually high day temperatures and comparatively cool nights.

From the absence of cyclonic storms and rainfall, it may be seen that settled weather has prevailed over the whole province, and that the changes in the various meteorological elements have been as a rule small and such as occur during settled weather. Conditions from day to day have shown almost identical though abnormal features, and the description of weather for one day in Bengal might almost be taken for that of any other day in the month.

One peculiarity in the pressure distribution has been the high readings in the Circars and Orissa, and as these belonged to a high pressure area over Central India, they have been attended by westerly winds of daily occurrence across the west and centre of the province. These winds being land winds from a highly heated tract of country, day temperatures were several degrees above the normal day after day with a short interruption in the early part of the month. On the other hand, the nights being cloudless and still, greater radiation of heat than usual occurred, and the night temperatures were frequently from 3° to 4° below the normal, especially in the west of the province. The extent to which the range of temperature has at times varied from the normal is shown by the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month. In South Bihar and the greater part of Chota Nagpur the mean maximum temperature was 5° to 6° above the normal. This excess diminished towards the east and south, but is less than 2° at a few eastern stations only. The greatest defect in minimum averages is 3° in South-West Bengal, and generally defect is from 1° to 2° . The average increase of range is therefore 5° over a great part of the province.

Rainfall during October being caused by the cyclonic storms which form in the Bay and move in a northerly or north-westerly direction into Bengal, the causes of the non-occurrence of these storms are intimately connected with the failure of rainfall. An investigation of such causes cannot be taken up in a report of this nature, because they probably depend on the condition of the higher levels of the atmosphere which can only be guessed at. On the two occasions when disturbances appeared to be beginning, there was nothing to show that in the early stages of their development there was anything unusual, but the shallow depressions soon disappeared without having moved far from the south or south-east of the Bay where they began.

At the beginning of the month pressure was a tenth of an inch above the normal in the Circars, between $\cdot 05$ and $\cdot 1$ inch in the west, and nearly normal in the east of the Bay, while over Bengal there was a small excess. Readings were very uniform, but lowest in the north of the province and in Burma. A fall of pressure which began rather rapidly in Bihar on the 1st continued moderately over both the Bay and the province on the 2nd. Being followed by a moderate rise in Bengal and slow downward changes in the south-east of the Bay, a shallow depression appeared over Lower Burma and the adjacent sea. This appearance of a depression was more marked on the 5th, when readings varied from 29.83 inches in Madras to 29.69 inches in the south of Burma. As winds were cyclonic and steadily increasing in strength at the Burma stations, there was every prospect that the depression might move across the north of the Bay and give rise to the unsettled weather usual under such circumstances. Probably owing to the relatively high pressure over the Indian Peninsula, the depression moved northwards over Burma, and soon became diffused. By the 9th the distribution was again nearly normal.

The weak current of moist air which followed the depression northwards over Burma caused cloudy weather and light rain as far north as Assam, and extended to parts of East and North Bengal. The falls in these districts, however, were all inconsiderable.

The steady rise of pressure between the 8th and 12th restored the distribution to what it was at the beginning of the month. It was again high in the Circars and moderately high elsewhere, and it remained so with but slight variations till the 19th, when a second shallow depression appeared in the south-east of the Bay. This was due much more to a brisk rise of pressure in Bengal than to the slight fall in Burma. The depression remained diffused on the 20th, and on the following day it had almost entirely disappeared.

By this time pressure had become highest in Assam and northerly winds had extended over North Bengal, but the high pressure in Central India remained unaltered and prevented these northerly winds becoming general in Bengal. In consequence the prevailing wind direction was still west or south-west, and day temperatures remained from 3° to 6° above the normal. The interaction of the north-easterly winds from Assam with the westerly winds

prevailing over a great part of the province gave rise to cloudy showery weather in North Bengal, chiefly in the hill districts. The falls were almost always light and usually local, but a few reports of between one and two inches were received. From the 21st to the end of the month there was no change of any importance. Pressure remained high and underwent the small oscillations usual in settled weather, and south-westerly winds continued with high day temperatures except in North Bengal, where the north-easterly winds were still causing cloudy weather and light scattered showers over the hills.

Pressure was steadily above the normal, at times by considerable amounts, except for a few days at the end of the first week, while the first shallow depression was lying over the south of Burma and the east of the Bay. The defect appeared in Lower Burma on the 3rd, and while gradually increasing extended westwards over the Bay. When the depression was deepest, defect varied from 0.5 inch in the Circars to 2 inch in the south of Burma. By the 9th there was very little defect, and as the steady rise continued the high pressure distribution was again restored, and remained a marked feature of the weather till the end of the month.

Average pressure for the whole month was very nearly 29.9 inches at all stations. Over a great part of the province it was just under that amount, and it was only at a few outlying stations that it was over. The mean excess varied from .05 inch in Orissa and Chota Nagpur to .02 inch in Bihar.

Temperature—As stated above, day temperature has been almost steadily above the normal by amounts increasing from the east westwards and at times by almost as much as 10° in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. At the same time night readings have been as regularly below the normal, but only by a few degrees. Mean day excess for the month varies from 7° in South Bihar to 1° in the eastern half of East Bengal, and the night defect is from 2° to 3° except in Chota Nagpur and parts of North and East Bengal, where the average night temperature is very nearly normal.

In consequence of the excess during the day being partly neutralised by the defect at night, the mean temperature for the whole month varies by only 1° or less from the normal in Bengal Proper, and in the western districts mean excess is under 3°. The means for the larger divisions are above the normal by about half a degree in Lower Bengal and Orissa, by 1° in North Bengal, and nearly 2° in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Rainfall—Practically no rain fell except in a part of Oris a near the coast and in East and North Bengal. There were occasional inconsiderable showers in Bihar and South-West Bengal, giving an average of .05 inch over the whole area of the divisions, and in Orissa the average was only .11 inch. In East Bengal there was .49 inch, and in North Bengal, chiefly because of showers in the hills, slightly more than 1 inch.

Most of the stations in the Cooch Bihar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts received between 2 and 5 inches, and a few in the extreme east of East Bengal had more than 1 inch. In other parts of East and North Bengal the total fall was less than 1 inch and frequently less than half an inch.

The following table gives a comparison between the actual monthly and total rainfall and the normal rainfall of the province up to the end of October in the same form as has been employed in the previous monthly abstracts of the present year. The figures represent the ratio of the rainfall of each month of the present year to the normal rainfall expressed as a percentage. The table thus gives a condensed summary of the rainfall data of the year for each meteorological division. The first ten columns give the percentage amount of rainfall received in each month, and the last column the percentage rainfall of the whole period from the 1st of January to the end of October.—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Actual rainfall of last ten months of 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period
South-West Bengal	31	18	18	36	97	128	95	71	56	1	83
North Bengal	4	5	2	63	112	49	106	39	109	26	78
East Bengal	18	110	13	91	115	99	72	10	114	9	80
Bihar	16	5	0	26	102	84	85	75	75	2	74
Orissa	3	0	50	21	78	162	131	128	85	2	104
Chota Nagpur	6	9	0	0	49	139	112	89	65	0	87

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of October in all districts of the province. The figures are obtained in the manner explained in previous monthly summaries. The first column gives the average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 26 years, the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the actual weighted rainfall of the month at the reporting stations in the district; the third column expresses the ratio of

the actual district rainfall to the normal as a percentage, and the fourth the same information in a slightly different form:—

Percentage Table for October 1896.

DIVISION	DISTRICT	Normal district rainfall for October	Actual district rainfall for October 1896	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall	Percentage excess (+), defect (—)
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	8 58	Nil	Nil	—100
	Birbhum	8 53	Nil	Nil	—100
	Bankura	8 24	Nil	Nil	—100
	Midnapore	4 68	Nil	Nil	—100
	Hooghly	4 08	0 01	Nil	—100
	Howrah	8 66	Nil	Nil	—100
	24 Parganas	4 79	0 05	1	— 99
	Calcutta	4 89	Nil	Nil	—100
	Nadia	4 16	Nil	Nil	—100
	Murshidabad	8 74	0 01	Nil	—100
	Jessore	4 41	0 28	6	— 94
	Khulna	4 94	0 14	3	— 97
North Bengal	Rajshahi	3 81	0 04	1	— 99
	Dinajpur	4 61	0 72	16	— 84
	Jalpaiguri	4 83	2 14	44	— 56
	Darjeeling	4 72	1 20	25	— 75
	Cooch Behar	5 54	2 69	49	— 51
	Rangpur	4 88	1 40	29	— 71
	Bogra	3 89	0 04	1	— 99
	Pabna	4 14	0 50	12	— 88
	Dacca	4 26	0 15	4	— 96
	Mymensingh	5 80	0 23	4	— 96
	Fairpur	4 32	0 02	Nil	— 100
	Buckergunge	5 92	0 19	3	— 97
East Bengal	Tippera	5 10	0 02	12	— 88
	Noakhali	7 38	0 93	13	— 87
	Chittagong	6 85	1 24	18	— 82
	South Lushai Hills	6 34	1 00	15	— 85
	Patna	2 81	Nil	Nil	—100
	Gaya	2 42	Nil	Nil	—100
	Shahabad	2 98	Nil	Nil	—100
	Saran	3 46	Nil	Nil	—100
	Champanan	3 46	Nil	Nil	—100
	Muzaffarpur	2 76	Nil	Nil	—100
	Darbhanga	2 27	0 02	1	— 99
	Monghyr	2 37	0 06	3	— 97
Bihar	Bhagalpur	2 79	Nil	Nil	—100
	Purnea	3 29	0 29	9	— 91
	Malda	4 18	Nil	Nil	—100
	Sonthal Parganas	3 85	0 08	2	— 98
	Cuttack	5 49	0 05	1	— 99
	Balasore	6 01	Nil	Nil	—100
	Puri	7 47	0 23	3	— 97
	Hazaribagh	3 37	Nil	Nil	—100
	Lohardaga	2 58	Nil	Nil	—100
	Palamau	2 64	Nil	Nil	—100
	Manbhum	2 72	Nil	Nil	—100
	Singbhum	2 97	Nil	Nil	—100

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of October 1896:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS	TEMPERATURE							RAINFALL						
	Highest observed during month	Lowest observed during month	Averages for month			Average mean of month, above or below normal mean of month	Of month			Rainy days			Since 16th October 1896	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in month	Normal average number in month	Variation	Average	Normal average
South-West Bengal	86.8	63.2	81.8	71.6	51.7	+0.7	0.04	4.00	-3.96	0.10	5.00	-4.90	Nil	11.63
North Bengal	81.1	61.3	80.3	71.4	80.4	+1.4	1.11	1.25	-3.17	1.45	4.30	-2.85	0.10	1.38
East Bengal	-3*	61.6*	89.0*	78.1*	81.0*	+0.6*	0.49	5.45	-4.96	0.76	5.82	-5.06	0.07	2.22
Bihar	100.5	59.8	93.0	69.1	81.2	+1.5	0.08	2.84	-2.76	0.13	2.96	-2.83	0.01	0.03
Orissa	90.5	61.7	91.4	73.3	81.9	+0.5	0.11	5.55	-5.74	0.15	6.60	-6.54	0.03	2.71
Chota Nagpur	94.0	64.5†	89.5	66.5†	74.0†	+1.9†	Nil	2.04	-2.94	0.00	3.94	-3.94	Nil	1.06
	94.0	61.5	87.2	70.8	70.0	-0.2								

* Daltonganj not included. | † Lungleh not included.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th November 1896.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY				Prevailing direction	Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean	Maximum	Range	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension.	Dew point	Humidity				
1896				Inches		°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Nov.	8th	138.5	9.2	29.969	75.8	83.2	17.8	67.4	69.6	0.612	66.0	73	N by W, calm, and variable	60	Nil	Chiefly clear, ☁.
"	9th	141.8	9.2	968	71.3	83.6	19.4	65.2	68.6	621	65.2	76	N by W and N NW	69	"	Chiefly clear, ☁.
"	10th	136.5	9.1	949	74.0	83.4	18.9	64.5	68.5	627	65.1	76	N by W and W NW.	45	"	Chiefly clear, ☁.
"	11th	137.3	9.3	900	74.3	84.7	19.8	64.0	68.1	610	65.0	75	WNW and W by N	61	"	Chiefly clear, ☁.
"	12th	136.8	9.3	863	71.0	81.1	18.1	66.0	69.1	652	66.5	78	WNW, WSW, and W by S	87	"	Chiefly clear, ☁.
"	13th	136.7	9.2	918	74.2	81.4	19.2	65.2	66.1	653	61.8	66	W, N by W, and N	71	"	Chiefly clear, ☁.
"	14th	134.7	8.5	911	73.0	82.1	18.2	64.2	67.2	690	63.6	73	N, NNE, and N by W	54	"	Partially cloudy, ☁.

The mean pressure of the seven days	..	..	..	Inches
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	29.930
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	..	..	..	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	63.9
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	74.3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	76.2
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	21.0
The maximum temperature	..	...	...	85.2
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles, 10
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	% 74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	74
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th November 1896	...	...	...	Inches, Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	..	...	...	0.37
The total fall from 1st January to 14th November 1896	...	...	...	53.17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	65.11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☁ dew.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th November 1896

MONTH.	Date	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches	°		°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%	Inches.
November	8th ...	30.070	78.5	88.2	10.4	68.8	81.9	81.3	1.063	81.1	98	Nil
"	9th ..	30.031	75.3	85.0	19.5	65.5	81.5	81.0	1.053	80.8	98	"
"	10th .	29.991	73.3	81.7	16.8	64.9	79.6	76.7	.881	75.4	87	"
"	11th	.081	76.1	87.2	22.2	61.0	81.5	75.4	.800	72.5	74	"
"	12th	.927	77.4	87.9	21.0	66.9	81.8	74.5	.758	70.9	70	"
"	13th	.947	76.2	86.2	20.1	66.1	81.8	70.6	.600	64.2	56	"
"	14th	30.015	74.1	84.3	20.4	61.9	79.8	71.6	.667	67.4	65	"

										Inches	
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ...										...	29.987
The mean temperature of the seven days .										...	75.8
The extreme variation of temperature ...										...	24.3
The maximum temperature ...										...	88.2
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ...										...	78%
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th November 1896 ...										...	Nil.
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.											

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 16th November 1896.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of September 1896.

Districts	Towns.	Population under review	BIRTHS		DEATHS										REMARKS.						
			Number	Ratio per 1,000	CHOLERA		SMALL POX		FEVER.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA		INFECTION		OTHER CAUSES		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES		AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS			
					Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000		Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number		Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	34,477	37	12.36	8	2.38			47	16.53	17	5.58	2	60	12	4.08	78	27.12	103	35.76	Return not received up to date.
Bidnapore	Bidnapore	33,060	47	17.04	8	2.38			44	16.96	15	5.40	2	79	5	1.50	74	26.76	116	49.00	
Hoochly	Hoochly and Chumura	35,938	74	26.98	8	2.38			37	19.24	20	6.60	3	66	16	5.58	74	26.76	116	49.00	
Howrah	Howrah	116,098	24	27.36	8	2.38	1	0.9	37	19.24	20	6.60	3	66	16	5.58	74	26.76	116	49.00	
	Cosimbore-Chitpur	31,423	83	31.68	1	3.6			13	3.84	5	1.50	2	73	9	2.88	208	66.42	256	81.04	
	Manikiala	32,585	20	7.20	1	3.6			11	3.36	4	1.44	2	73	9	2.88	43	16.32	57	21.72	
	Barrackpore	34,273	37	12.84	11	3.6			51	17.76	23	5.96	5	1.68	2	2.4	118	39.24	71	24.84	
	South Suburban	69,643	117	20.16	1	3.6			51	17.76	23	5.96	5	1.68	2	2.4	118	39.24	71	24.84	
24-Parganas	South Suburban including Titagarh Municipality	35,647	18	6.00	1	3.6			30	10.08	3	3.6	3	9.6	10	3.56	47	15.72	62	20.76	
	Nadua	32,754	41	16.44					55	22.20	4	1.56	2	79	4	1.56	65	26.16	76	30.60	
Calcutta	North Barrackpore	21,407	27	15.36	13	1.2	1	4.8	33	12.48	10	5.64	3	2.76	4	1.56	65	26.16	76	30.60	
	Calcutta	21,407	27	15.36	13	1.2	1	4.8	33	12.48	10	5.64	3	2.76	4	1.56	65	26.16	76	30.60	
Nadia	Krishnagar	21,407	1,076	17.64					60	11.52	184	3.12	40	60	60	3.96	1,463	25.68	1,463	25.68	
	Krishnagar	20,437	31	12.36					34	11.52	3	1.32	1	24	10	4.68	47	22.08	50	24.24	
Murshidabad	Murshidabad, including Azimganj Municipality	35,576	59	19.80					61	20.52	3	1.32	1	24	12	3.96	74	24.96	97	33.64	
	Berhampore	23,515	35	17.76					35	19.72	7	3.48	2	1.08	16	8.16	45	24.48	64	37.48	
Raibahli	Bamrup Boala	21,407	47	26.28					33	18.48	4	2.04	2	1.08	7	3.60	34	27.84	64	37.48	
Palna	Pacca	23,367	42	21.60					21	10.80	4	2.04	1	4.8	1	3.60	34	27.84	64	37.48	
Dacca	Chittagong	82,321	199	38.92	1	1.2			85	12.96	4	1.76	1	4.8	6	8.64	181	27.84	181	27.84	
Chittagong	Chittagong	24,439	37	18.36	3	1.2			25	12.96	63	4.32	14	96	16	12.96	97	18.36	96	36.72	
Bihar	Bihar	165,192	459	36.12	3	1.2			227	16.44	1	1.76	2	4.8	34	9.72	148	37.20	148	37.20	
	Bihar	47,723	139	34.92	9	1.32			107	26.88	1	1.76	2	4.8	34	9.72	148	37.20	148	37.20	
Gaya	Gaya	44,419	39	27.36	9	1.32			238	35.52	56	8.28	4	9.6	1	4.68	359	57.12	359	57.12	
	Gaya	60,383	243	36.24	3	7.2			33	9.96	5	1.50	4	9.6	1	4.68	64	27.84	64	27.84	
Shahabad	Arrah	48,803	143	37.20	2	6.00			23	9.96	5	1.50	4	9.6	1	4.68	64	27.84	64	27.84	
	Sasaram	22,713	81	40.92	2	6.00			23	9.96	5	1.50	4	9.6	1	4.68	64	27.84	64	27.84	
	Chhapra	57,453	119	49.72	2	6.00			23	9.96	5	1.50	4	9.6	1	4.68	64	27.84	64	27.84	
	Bettiah	22,790	59	30.96	2	6.00			23	9.96	5	1.50	4	9.6	1	4.68	64	27.84	64	27.84	
Champanan	Bettiah	22,790	59	30.96	2	6.00			23	9.96	5	1.50	4	9.6	1	4.68	64	27.84	64	27.84	
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	49,192	95	23.16	74	3.88			34	17.84	2	4.08	8	1.56	13	11.64	137	39.12	137	39.12	
	Muzaffarpur	21,407	59	30.96	2	6.00			34	17.84	2	4.08	8	1.56	13	11.64	137	39.12	137	39.12	
Darbhanga	Hajipur	73,561	119	49.72	2	6.00			34	17.84	2	4.08	8	1.56	13	11.64	137	39.12	137	39.12	
Monerpur	Darbhanga	21,407	73	40.92	2	6.00			34	17.84	2	4.08	8	1.56	13	11.64	137	39.12	137	39.12	
Rongpur	Rongpur	69,106	199	38.92	25	5.16			187	16.72	3	1.76	2	2.4	16	4.52	170	40.92	170	40.92	
Chutack	Chutack	47,186	288	44.40	9	1.68			151	14.04	11	2.32	4	8.4	59	12.36	210	34.80	210	34.80	
Balacore	Balacore	20,775	104	26.88	37	9.36			31	8.64	28	2.98	1	2.4	3	2.64	125	39.04	125	39.04	
	Puri	20,775	37	21.36	8	1.20			17	9.72	4	2.98	2	7.2	23	10.32	44	26.32	44	26.32	
	Puri	20,775	37	21.36	8	1.20			17	9.72	4	2.98	2	7.2	23	10.32	44	26.32	44	26.32	
Lohardaga	Ranchi	20,896	7	4.28					41	24.12	13	5.40	2	1.08	5	9.84	28	28.32	28	28.32	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,297,237	4,771	24.84	233	1.20	4	0.1	2,801	14.52	656	3.36	140	72	1,250	7.92	5,351	27.96	5,351	27.96	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years	---	4,418	23.04	458	2.52	17	0.8	3,034	15.84	776	3.96	113	48	1,609	8.40	6,037	31.48	6,037	31.48	
	Difference + or -	---	+353	+1.80	-255	-1.32	-13	-0.7	-233	-1.32	-1.0	-60	+27	+24	-49	-48	-683	-3.48	-683	-3.48	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 18th November 1896.

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Captain, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 14th November 1896,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year*

NATURE OF CARGO	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1896			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 16TH NOVEMBER 1896		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
	No.	Mds	Rs	No	Mds.	Rs
Rice and paddy ...	228	22,935	287	520	83,950	1,365
Jute . . .	699	1,55,855	2,770	700	2,30,875	4,012
Firewood ...	96	61,175	853	122	83,450	1,298
Other articles . . .	1,125	2,95,952	3,430	815	2,20,124	3,525
Total ...	2,048	5,35,917	7,340	2,187	6,18,399	10,140

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November 1896 on 1,699.70 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	*262,169	Rs 54,911 12 0 208 12 11	Mds 36,30,333 30	Rs 7,05 171 10 0 407 13 4	Rs 17,793 0 0 10 7 6	Rs 11,07 870 6 0 687 1 9	92,077	140,738	232 815
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	†5,106,668	†52,67 008 14 0	†5,62,05,038 0	†1,08,36,056 11 0	†3,11,942 0 0	†1,64,15,807 0 0	1,406,950½	2,149,232½	3,616,183
Total for 18½ weeks	5,768,837	56,21,920 10 0	5,08,95,371 30	1 16,32,128 5 0	3,29,635 0 0	1,75,89,693 15 0	1,559,027½	2,289,970½	3,848,998
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	340,851½	4,24 9-3 11 3	34,06,798 30	7 56 215 4 4	19,597 8 0	12,00,176 7 7	80 094	140 348	221,940
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		2 49 10 9		444 11 7	11 8 6	706 1 9			
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year	5,562,790	58,95,469 11 1	5,50,32,161 0	1 10,84,374 11 7	3,14,447 13 8	1,73,91,212 4 4	1,501 682	2,181,325	3,682,907

* The decrease is due to more extensive booking of pilgrims &c in 1895
† Added number of passengers 5,261, and Rs 16,511 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th September 1896.
‡ Deducted maunds 1,31,475 and " 4,414 }
§ Added

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November 1896, on 22.23 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	10,907	Rs 5,008 12 0 229 6 6	Mds 11,005 0	Rs 468 13 0 21 0 0	Rs 6 0 0 0 4 4	Rs 5 672 9 0 260 10 10	1,130	68	1,198
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	*359 400	*4,769 5 0	†1,40 250 10	†6,698 6 0	†187 0 0	†1,623 11 0	19,739	995	20,724
Total for 18½ weeks	374,316	8 1 508 1 0	1 60 294 10	7,166 3 0	163 0 0	97,176 4 0	20 809	1 011	21 821
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	*1,921	5,677 12 7	11 786 10	555 12 0	16 18 9	6 180 8 4	1 125	63	1 188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		2 0 14 7		25 0 0	0 12 3	276 10 10			
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year	379 393½	90 189 1 3	1,14,008 29	4,843 14 8	932 3 0	95,565 2 11	21,433	962	22,395

* Deducted number of passengers 15 and Rs 157 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th September 1896.
† Added Mds 920 and " 13 }
‡ Deducted " 6 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November 1896, on 161.10 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	18,110	Rs 29 144 2 0 181 13 0	Mds 90,259 20	Rs 13,108 8 0 81 3 6	Rs 60 0 0 0 4 11	Rs 43,502 8 0 203 5 5	7,400	4,134	11,540
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	†902,932	†2,54,063 11 0	†12,04 402 20	†1,48,652 8 0	†876 0 0	†4 07,611 3 0	116,658	60,681	176,739
Total for 18½ weeks	320 412	2,97,427 13 0	12,94 752 0	1 61,760 14 0	925 0 0	4,60 113 11 0	124,064	64,215	188,279
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,714	23,406 7 11	93,782 0	13,444 12 0	95 6 3	37,006 10 2	6,803	4,108	11 911
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		145 6 4		83 4 10	0 9 5	229 4 7			
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year	976 211½	3 63,717 10 3	15,15,300 20	1,84,941 14 4	1,000 13 3	4,99,663 5 10	126,250	69,971	196,681

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic
† Added No. of passengers 43 and Rs 1 192 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th September 1896.
‡ Do Mds 8,784 and deducted " 30 }
§ Do

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	10,090	4,662 5 11	51,961 0	3,247 0 0	3 0 0	8 118 7 11	1,121 7 05	3 045 19 15	4,106 20 20
Or per mile of railway	63 08	29 12 0 0	326 18 0	20 43 0 0	1 42 0 0	51 00 0 0			
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	107,439	53 160 1 11	11 19 217 0	6,365 11 0	2 169 5 10	91 061 2 0	14 631	20 516	46 147
Total for 11 weeks	117,680	57 808 7 10	11,04 093 0	3,1613 11 0	2,379 7 10	99,799 10 8	16 762	32,601	48,813
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,952	3 510 6 6	3 25 125 0	4,360 14 0	109 10 0	7 090 14 6	594	5,640	6,213
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	40 60	27 12 0 0	3,510 04 0	31 07 0 0	86 0 0	63 85 0 0	4 04	44 19	48 77
Total to corresponding date of previous year	49,318	18 050 13 4	34 96,264 0	53,307 0 0	1,116 12 0	73 573 3 3	6,501	65 067	71 768

FINANCIAL YEAR

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH SEPTEMBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST SEPTEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 19TH SEPTEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST SEPTEMBER 1896			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	8 118	51 08	129	7,991	62 35	159	2 51 904	1 537 00	128*	73,373	723 46	1,78,623	....

* Line opened from 1st July 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st October 1896, on 159 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	12,897	6,904 0 0	1 17 464 0	4,048 0 0	207 0 0	10,653 0 0	1,372	3 570	4,993
Or per mile of railway	81 11	43 4 0 0	738 70 0	25 46 0 0	1 30 0 0	67 01 0 0	8 0	22 47	30 46
For previous 10 weeks of half-year (a)	176 729	90,203 7 10	17,18,161 0	71,305 11 0	3,411 7 10	1,64 920 10 4	22 289	47 072	69,561
Total for 17 weeks	189,625	96,607 7 10	18,35 625 0	75,361 11 0	3,618 7 10	1,75 571 10 8	24 641	50,842	74 483
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,874	7,671 14 0	2 31,399 0	4,170 15 0	138 1 0	11 840 12 0	1,303	4 705	6,068
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	100 58	59 15 0 0	2 198 41 0	32 58 0 0	1 09 0 0	92 81 0 0	10 14	37 23	47 41
Total to corresponding date of previous year	93,644	48,061 13 0	56 48,387 0	74 379 16 3	2 162 4 0	1 24,626 0 0	10,604	95,835	1,06,639

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 19th September 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND NOVEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST OCTOBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 2ND NOVEMBER 1896			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
169	10,660	67 04	128	11,891	93 51	159	8 28,612	2 054 38	128*	1,24,626	1,138 57	2,04,016	..

* Line opened from 1st July 1896.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 31st October 1896, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a) 106,540	Rs (a) 30,200	Mds (b) 4,53,840	Rs (b) 57,070	Rs. (c) 11,960	1,08,220	15,163	(e) 17,105	32,268
Or per mile of railway	132'90	51 85	600 32	75 40	15 81	143 15	..	..	..
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year (d)	1,547,219	5,70,400	59,63,080	7,26,945	1,63,773	14,81,118	228,297	232,300	460,597
Total for 17½ weeks	1,653,759	6,00,600	64,16,920	7,84,015	1,75,733	15,56,851	243,459	250,414	493,873
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	211,564	92,884	4,06,751	38,369	11,560	1,33,813	22,663	(e) 18,560	41,223
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	278'08	122 86	538 05	38 19	15'29	176 84	..	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,821,343	7,13,008	40,08,887	6,26,867	1,69,546	15,08,481	277,415	275,077	552,492

- (a) The decrease under passengers was due to the Sonapore and Ajodhya miles having been held in the corresponding week of last year.
(b) The increase is due to brisker traffic, chiefly under goods and owing to export of food grains from Tirhut.
(c) Includes nil miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) Includes audited figures up to week ending 12th September 1896.
(e) Includes 40 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 7th November 1896, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a) 85,050	Rs (a) 32,420	Mds (b) 4,20,330	Rs (b) 55,610	Rs (c) 10,130	1,05,180	15,175	(d) 18,148	33,323
Or per mile of railway	112'50	52 14	555 98	73 58	13 40	139 10	..	..	..
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year (e)	1,640,054	6,11,255	64,22,453	7,85,106	1,71,509	15,08,020	245,160	251,617	496,777
Total for 18½ weeks	1,725,104	6,50,675	68,42,803	8,40,716	1,81,739	16,73,180	260,339	312,765	573,104
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	168,678	70,586	4,00,010	44,040	10,474	1,31,109	19,020	(f) 10,001	29,021
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	223'30	93'37	600 07	58'27	21 79	173 43	..	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,989,021	7,83,654	61,97,697	6,70,918	1,86,020	16,56,590	296,435	301,978	598,413

- (a) The decrease under passengers is due to the Sonapore and Ajodhya Miles having been held in the corresponding week of the last year.
(b) The decreased weight with increased freight under goods is due to lesser quantity being carried longer distances.
(c) The decrease under other earnings is due to the recovery of the Ajodhya bridge tolls for mals in the corresponding period of the last year.
(d) Includes nil miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) .. audited figures up to week ending 19th September 1896.
(f) .. 130 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 7th November 1896	16,089	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	14,621	0	0
Increase	1,418	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 7th November 1896	314	7	10
Corresponding period of 1895	286	11	0
Increase	27	12	10
Receipts from 1st July to 7th November 1896	2,64,180	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,57,016	0	0
Increase	7,164	0	0

PREPARATION OF ESTIMATES OF FOOD-SUPPLY REQUIRED TO MEET PROBABLE SCARCITY.

The following papers are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Circular No 7T.—R., dated Darjeeling, the 3rd November 1896

From—M FINUCANE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,

To—All Commissioners of Divisions.

I AM directed to forward, for your information, the accompanying copies of a note prepared in the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, under the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor, giving comparative statements of rainfall month by month, estimated outturn of crops, prices of food-grains, number of persons who came on to relief works or who received gratuitous charitable relief, in the principal districts of these Provinces in which distress prevailed in the different years of scarcity from 1873-74 to the present time. A similar note for other districts is under preparation.

2. The facts shown in the note and in the half-monthly tables of prices in the *Calcutta Gazette* indicate the necessity for very narrowly watching the symptoms of approaching scarcity. Prices are higher now than they ever were in Bengal at this time of the year, although the rise is not perhaps so marked, compared with normal prices at present, as it was on former occasions, while the likelihood of food coming in from provinces other than Burma to supply any deficit there may be in local supplies is greatly diminished by the scarcity that exists throughout the greater part of India. It will be noticed also that the estimated outturn of the winter rice crop is in some districts less than 8 annas, while owing to the want of rain in the latter part of September and the whole of October, the prospects of the *rabi* crops must necessarily be poor. According to the Famine Commission's report, paragraph 77, Part I, relief will not ordinarily be required where the outturn of a year's crop is above 8 annas, but where it is less, as it is reported likely to be in some districts, there is cause for vigilance.

3. I am, for these reasons, to request that you will instruct all District Officers of your division to institute systematic enquiries as to the stocks in hand, to watch carefully and report on the prospects of the crops, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with, and conform to, the provisions of the Famine Code, and while avoiding, on the one hand, unnecessary expenditure and the creation of unfounded alarm, on the other to be vigilant, and to endeavour to forecast the possibility of the occurrence and effect of a rise in prices or depletion of food supplies, and to have prepared at once estimates of the stocks of food-grain in hand, and of the probable yield of the winter rice and coming *rabi* crops.

4. Any estimate of the food-supply which does not take into account the stocks in hand must necessarily be defective. In order to ascertain what these stocks are, all District Officers should have enquiries made at once from grain merchants, traders, zamindars and raiyats; they should examine the statistics of exports and imports obtainable from railway authorities and all other sources, and compare them with those of past years; they should also endeavour to form an accurate estimate of the aggregate outturn of the lately harvested *bhadoi*, the standing winter rice, and coming *rabi* crops (a) in case rain falls soon, (b) in case there is no rain, and should make an estimate for each district of the requirements for local consumption up to the reaping of next year's *bhadoi* harvest, and of the deficit or surplus, as the case may be, of stocks, plus probable outturn of crops, under or over the requirements for local consumption.

5. For the purpose of making these enquiries and estimates, the services of Subdivisional Officers, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors, Kanungos, Survey and Settlement Officers, Officers of the Opium Department (where there are any) and of the Police should be utilized to the fullest possible extent. Assistance should also be sought from such non-official sources as may be available, the co-operation of leading zamindars, indigo and tea planters and local bodies being invited.

6. Mr. (now Sir) A. P. MacDonnell estimated in 1875 the stocks in hand at the beginning of the famine of 1873-74, the aggregate yield of crops of that year, and the requirements for local consumption, and thus worked out the deficit in the food-supply which had to be imported into districts where scarcity prevailed. You will observe from a perusal of Sir Antony MacDonnell's report on "The Food-grains and Food-supply of Bihar and Bengal" and of the Famine Commission's report that the quantity of grain imported by Government in that year was about 480,000 tons, or more than one crore and 30 lakhs of maunds. It is no doubt a fact that the importations of that year were far in excess of actual needs of the time, but though the deficit of the present year in these provinces will probably be nothing like that quantity, the question becomes one of serious importance where and how such amount of grain as may be required is to be procured. In order to throw light on this question, District Officers should now, by a similar method to that adopted by Sir Antony MacDonnell, endeavour to work out the probable amount of the deficit, if any, or surplus food-supply, as the case may be, of the present year in their several districts, so as to assist the mercantile community in forecasting approximately the extent to which it may be profitable for them to import grains from Burma, California or other foreign countries. Sir Antony MacDonnell's estimates of stocks in hand were based on *a priori* considerations, but the estimates of stocks now called for should, so far as possible, be based on the actual facts so far as they can be ascertained.

7. Government, in accordance with the policy recommended by the Famine Commission, does not now intend under any circumstances to import grain as it did in 1873-74, or otherwise to interfere with private trade, but adheres fully to the policy of saving life by opening relief works and giving a sufficient wage to enable labourers to purchase food in the local markets, and also by giving gratuitous charitable relief to those who are unable to work. It becomes therefore a matter of importance that the public should have placed before it, as soon as possible, the best available information regarding the probable requirements of the country in the matter of food-supply from the present, till such time as the wants of the people are again likely to be supplied from ordinary sources in August or September next. It is believed that the coming rice crop in Burma is likely to be a good one. In ordinary years about a million and four hundred thousand tons of rice are available for export from that province, and it may be expected that the same quantity will be available this year, so that there ought to be no difficulty in supplying such deficit as there may be in Bengal by the operations of private trade.

8. I am therefore to request that you will give your early attention to the matter, and that you will furnish Government on the earliest possible date with a report, based on the enquiries now to be made, showing for each district of your division, so far as possible—

- 1st.—The amount of stocks of food-grains believed to be in hand.
- 2nd.—The aggregate outturn of food-supply expected from the coming winter rice and *jabi* crops, (a) in case there should be rain in November, and (b) in case there is none.
- 3rd.—The total requirements for the consumption of the entire population for the coming year (*i.e.*, till August or September next).
- 4th.—The probable deficit in each district to be imported, or surplus, as the case may be, available for export.

9. As the Famine Commission remarked in Part III of their Report (to pages 104 to 161 and to the whole of Part I of which I am to invite your special attention), one of the most serious lessons learnt from the experience of the famine of 1873-74, besides the importance of agricultural knowledge, was the danger of erroneous forecasts which, if they err, as they did in 1873-74, on the side of exaggerating probable distress, may cause the State enormous loss, while, on the other hand, they may, if they err by being too sanguine, result in avoidable loss of human life. In making the forecast and estimates now called for, it should be particularly remembered that personal impressions or beliefs are of little value, and explicit reasons should therefore be given for the figures which may be furnished. The statistics published by the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Land Records and Agriculture, which have been circulated and will be found in all Collectors' offices, give the areas under each crop; the normal outturn per acre is given in Sir Antony MacDonnell's report and in the annexed note. The requirements for consumption of the total population can be calculated with tolerable accuracy. With these data and a careful

estimate of the stocks in hand and of the outturn of the winter rice and *rabi* crops, though accurate estimates of the food deficit or surplus of each district are not possible, there ought to be no great difficulty in preparing approximate estimates of the requirements of the province if proper care is exercised in the preparation of them.

10. To save time copies of this circular have been sent to all District Officers direct.

APPENDIX.

Notes referred to in paragraph 1 above.

PATNA.

Rainfall

YEAR	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	0.20	2.09	0.24	11.93	10.18	7.04	3.25	0.19	0.10	0.67	0.41	0.30	
1873-74	0.10	0.23	3.23	15.30	1.01	1.33	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.41	0.07	0.01	
1874-75	0.12	0.12	10.50	11.51	7.90	10.00	4.37	Nil	Nil	0.77	0.14	Nil	
1875-76	0.20	2.41	13.11	10.27	10.10	4.19	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.06	0.00	
1876-77	0.14	0.11	2.76	6.28	11.23	11.50	6.27	Nil	Nil	1.40	1.48	0.33	
1878-79	0.01	1.20	1.59	14.79	18.60	5.18	0.07	0.00	Nil	2.28	2.03	0.20	
1879-80	Nil	2.05	11.13	11.27	9.00	9.00	0.24	0.19	Nil	Nil	0.01	0.12	
1880-81	0.04	2.41	8.40	15.10	14.04	7.57	1.34	Nil	Nil	1.01	0.35	2.94	
1881-82	0.04	3.11	9.45	10.72	7.25	4.87	0.90	Nil	Nil	0.04	0.08	Nil	
1882-83	0.00	0.27	5.14	10.90	20.45	5.24	0.22	Nil	Nil	0.50	2.14	0.30	
1896-97	Nil	0.79	7.19	8.07	10.05	3.70	Nil						

The figures for 1896-97 are worse than any since 1873-74

Prices (retail) of Common Rice, Makai and Marua in September, October and November at the Head-quarters stations

YEAR	COMMON RICE			MAKAI			MARUA			REMARKS
	September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal prices	S. CH. 17 6	S. CH. 17 6	S. CH. 17 6	S. CH. 17 6	S. CH. 23 4	S. CH. 23 4	S. CH. 23 4	S. CH. 23 4	S. CH. 23 4	
1873-74	16 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	18 0	17 0				
1874-75	14 0	19 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	21 0				
1875-76	22 0	19 0	24 0	17 0	20 0	20 0				
1876-77	19 0	19 0	23 0	40 0	42 8	40 0				
1878-79	17 2	18 12	15 15	23 0	20 0	20 12	25 0		23 8	
1880-80	15 0	14 14	17 1	21 8	21 0	24 0	23 8	21 4	25 12	
1880-81	16 0	16 6	17 8	19 8	21 0	19 4	23 8	23 0	25 0	
1881-82	18 0	18 8	17 8	24 8	24 8	24 4	21 0	20 0	25 0	
1882-83	14 8	15 4	15 4	26 0	24 8	20 0	22 0	23 0		
1896-97	12 2	10 8		17 2	15 0		17 0			

Prices are higher now than in any previous year, with a severe rise in October as in 1873-74

Outturn of Crops (Bhadon, Winter Rice and Rabi).

YEAR.	Bhadon crops.	Winter rice	Rabi crops	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	4	1 to 2*	12	The figures for 1873 for bhadon and winter rice have been taken from the Patna Collector's reply to Circular No 70 of 1873 in the Revenue Department, and the figures down to 1877 have been taken from the Commissioner's Administration Reports, and later figures from crop forecasts. N.B.—The figures shown within brackets are taken from the Commissioner's Administration Reports
1874-75	14	14	Above average	
1875-76	Not known	12	12	
1876-77	14 to 16	12 to 14	12 to 14	
1888-89	2 (4)	6 (9)	12	
1889-90	12	13	12	
1890-91	3½	14½	13	
1891-92	11½ (over 14)	5½	8	
1892-93	14	12	10	
1896-97	10	9	...	

* This forecast was a rough one and would probably have been higher according to our present methods of calculation

PATNA.

FAMINE RELIEF.

During 1874 the district of Patna was not included in the distressed area; neither during this famine, nor during the subsequent scarcities in 1889 and 1892 was relief afforded in any shape in this district.

GAYA.

Rainfall.

YEAR	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	0.95	1.77	5.63	12.23	11.78	6.79	2.83	0.21	0.24	0.06	0.42	0.30	
1873-74	0.04	0.73	1.39	23.74	9.13	2.69	Nil	0.09	0.11	0.78	1.04	0.28	
1874-75	Nil	0.27	13.98	7.93	17.74	9.39	5.24	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.45	0.01	
1875-76	6.16	1.31	9.34	10.24	11.34	4.38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.01	
1876-77	Nil	0.13	8.24	11.55	11.63	7.34	5.08	Nil	Nil	1.37	1.45	0.10	
1888-89	Nil	0.37	2.45	14.77	24.70	6.23	0.29	0.57	Nil	1.35	1.64	0.42	
1889-90	Nil	0.34	8.28	9.72	13.85	4.50	0.70	0.24	Nil	Nil	0.02	0.23	
1890-91	0.04	1.20	13.18	17.47	20.70	4.85	0.41	Nil	0.02	1.52	0.57	2.51	
1891-92	0.03	1.23	5.60	9.30	9.67	3.21	1.14	Nil	Nil	0.13	0.01	Nil	
1892-93	Nil	0.25	4.78	10.77	13.51	5.92	0.53	Nil	Nil	0.51	2.87	0.54	
1893-97	..	Nil	0.27	8.34	10.44	10.91	3.93	Nil	Nil				

The fall in October probably saved the crop of 1891-92. The present figures approximate nearly to those of 1875-76, and are somewhat better than those of 1873-74.

Prices (retail) of Common Rice, Makai and Marua in September, October and November at the head-quarters station.

YEAR	COMMON RICE			MAKAI			MARUA			REMARKS
	September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal prices ...	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	
		15 0			20 10			23 8		
1873-74	13 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	10 0	14 8	16 0	
1874-75	13 0	15 0	23 8	21 0	21 0	24 0	22 8	23 0	31 0	
1875-76	23 8	21 4	21 10	15 8	34 8	39 8	45 0	42 8	45 0	
1876-77	18 0	19 0	23 8	27 8	31 0	12 0	31 0	36 8	33 8	
1888-89	14 2	11 12	13 0							
1889-90	13 4	15 4	17 4							
1890-91	14 2	17 0	17 8							
1891-92	14 12	14 12	14 8							
1892-93	12 0	12 8	12 12	22 14	21 0	21 8	25 4	22 8	22 12	
1893-97	11 8	9 0			12 8		17 0	14 8		

The price of common rice is the most important. It is higher than in any previous year.

Outturn of Crops (Bhadai, Winter Rice and Rabi)

YEAR.	Bhadai crops	Winter rice	Rabi crops.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	8	6	16	The figures for 1873 have been taken from Mr Mac-Donnell's "Food Grain Supply" those for 1874-75 to 1876-77 from the Commissioner's Administration Reports, and later figures from the crop forecasts. N.B.—The figures shown within brackets are taken from the Commissioner's Administration Reports.
1874-75	Excellent	Excellent.	Above average.	
1875-76	Not known.	6 to 10	Not known	
1876-77	Very satisfactory.	Very satisfactory.	Plentiful	
1888-89	6	6	11	
		(8 to 9)	(6 to 7)	
1889-90	15	12	14	
1890-91	3	15	13	
1891-92	15	5	7	
1892-93	16½	13	13	
1893-97	13	8	.....

GAYA.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause—The monsoon rainfall of 1873, though not much below the average, was very deficient in September, and failed altogether in October. The rice crop was consequently poor, being estimated at $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an average crop. The *bhadoi* was not less than half of an average crop, and the *rabi* gave an average outturn.

Relief given—The aid given by Government in this district was inconsiderable. The actual expenditure of grain and cash was as follows:—

	GRAIN Tons	CASH Rs.
Charitable relief	220	11,622
Wages of labour	117	40,648
Loans	85	40,503
Grain sold for cash	2,433	.....
Total	2,855	92,673

The average daily attendance of labourers on relief works was as follows:—

January 1874	142	June 1874	2,756
February "	454	July "	1,192
March "	764	August "	377
April "	1,334	September "	383
May "	2,486		

The average daily number of persons charitably relieved gradually rose from 162 in the beginning of March 1874 to 2,120 in the fortnight ending on the 8th August, and then dwindled down to 512 in the fortnight ending on the 3rd October. The average daily number in receipt of charitable relief was 977 for a period of 7½ months.

THE SCARCITY OF 1888-89

The rains of 1888, though plentiful, were badly distributed. The fall was excessive in August, and caused serious floods, which swept away embankments and reservoirs, and nearly the whole of the *bhadoi* crop in the flooded area. All the three harvests (*bhados*, *ayhani* and *rabi*) were poor. But only one tract of country near Sherghati was affected to such an extent as to necessitate the opening of relief works.

The actual expenditure in the administration of relief incurred by Government and the District Board is shown below:—

	GOVERNMENT. Rs.	DISTRICT BOARD. Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
Relief work	4,268	26	4,294
Charitable relief	6	...	6
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	56,125	...	56,125
Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	15,857	...	15,857
Total	76,256	26	76,282

The average daily attendance on relief works was as follows:—

January 1889	155	April 1889	1,212
February "	424	May "	2,379
March "	511	June "	4,500
July 1889	...	...	4,000

Gratuitous relief was also afforded to many persons by the Mohunt of Bodh Gaya and other local zamindars.

THE SCARCITY OF 1891-92

The deficiency of rainfall in September and October 1891 caused great loss to the winter rice crop. The *rabi* was also poor owing to insufficient moisture. Apprehensions of distress were felt with regard to Gaya and several other districts of Bihar, but in Gaya the distress was not sufficiently serious to call for the intervention of Government.

SHAHABAI).

Rainfall

YEAR	April.	May	June.	July	August	September	October	November	December	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	0 16	1 32	5 20	11 30	11 51	7 7	3 3	0 75	0 33	0 66	0 40	0 41	The figures for the years 1873-77 represent the average rainfall based on observations taken at four stations; the later figures are the averages of five stations in the district.
1873-74	Nil	0 48	1 74	16 79	9 25	2 45	Nil	Nil	0 06	0 18	0 99	0 94	
1874-75	Nil	0 01	15 09	7 12	18 29	8 20	7 19	Nil	Nil	0 71	0 24	Nil	
1875-76	0 24	1 12	5 81	9 83	18 31	4 74	0 55	Nil	Nil	Nil (?)	Nil	0 18	
1876-77	Nil	0 13	1 74	11 50	8 71	8 31	2 33	Nil	Nil	2 57	2 13	0 10	
1888-89	0 07	0 50	1 07	14 09	10 40	7 82	0 44	0 16	Nil	0 89	0 86	0 67	
1889-90	0 04	0 35	6 1	10 01	15 06	5 11	1 28	0 09	Nil	Nil	1 02	0 10	
1890-91	0 05	0 71	1 47	16 54	13 15	7 48	1 09	Nil	0 02	1 01	0 38	1 79	
1891-92	0 06	0 03	8 52	3 57	10 02	8 40	0 83	Nil	Nil	9 13	1 23	Nil	
1892-93	0 4	0 6	6 1	10 57	14 82	9 08	0 23	0 12	Nil	0 73	1 63	0 76	
1896-97	Nil	0 28	6 70	9 19	10 44	2 30	Nil						

The fall was bad in 1893, but it has been worse this year, and the figures are practically as bad as in 1873-74.

Prices (retail) of Common Rice, Mahal and Marua in September, October and November at the head-quarters Station

YEAR	COMMON RICE			MAHAL			MARUA			REMARKS
	September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal prices	S CH .	S CH 14 1	S CH	S CH	S CH 20 3	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	
1873-74	13 0	14 8	13 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	20 0		14 0	
1874-75	11 8	11 8	16 0	20 0	19 0	22 8		24 0	20 0	
1875-76	18 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	87 0	82 0		
1876-77	20 0	21 0	21 0	40 8	39 0	30 0			25 0	20 0
1888-89	14 14	14 6	14 11					21 0		
1889-90	12 8	12 4	11 0					24 0		
1890-91	12 2	10 0	15 12							
1891-92	14 8	11 11	14 13	21 0	21 0	21 8				
1892-93	10 8	10 8	11 8	20 0	10 0	21 8				
1896-97	11 1	10 0		16 0	14 0					

Common rice is the most important food staple. The present price is higher than in any previous year.

Outturn of Crops (Bhadai, Winter Rice and Rabi).

YEAR.	Bhadai crops.	Winter rice	Rabi crops	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	4	2	16	The figures for 1873 have been taken from Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply," those for 1874-75 to 1876-77 from the Commissioner's Administration Reports, and later figures from the crop forecasts
1874-75	Full.	Full.	Above average	
1875-76	9	Full.	Not known	
1876-77	Fairly good	Fairly good	12 to 14	
1888-89	7	11	10	
	(9)			
1889-90	11½	12	13	
1890-91	4½	16	9	
1891-92	4	6½	11	
		(9)	(10½)	
1892-93	11½	9	10	N B—The figures shown within brackets are taken from the Commissioner's Administration Reports.
1896-97	7½	4	...	

SHAHABAD.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause—The summer and autumn rains of 1873 were deficient by 14½ inches, and this deficient fall, unlike the almost equally deficient fall in the preceding year, was unhappily distributed. The rains commenced late, were concentrated in July and August, and ceased altogether at that most important period in September and October, when the rice plant shooting into ears requires abundant moisture to fill out and develop the grain. The result was that the *dhadoi* crops of 1873 yielded only one-fourth of an average crop, while of the great winter rice crop only one-eighth was saved. The *rabi* proved an average crop.—The Sone Canals, which were then in course of construction, were the means of saving the *aghani* and *rabi* crops on some 90,000 acres of land.

Private import trade.—Besides the actual relief given in the shape of cash and grain, the wide publicity given by Government at the earliest date to the state of the country and the condition of the local markets, coupled with the reduction in railway freight, caused an uninterrupted influx of private grain, chiefly from the North-Western Provinces, and to this fact Shahabad, like the rest of South Bihar, mainly owed its immunity from serious hardship.

Relief given.—The actual expenditure of grain and cash was as follows:—

		Grain Tons.	Cash. Rs
Charitable relief	..	287	33,566
Wages of labour	...	545	1,80,373
Loan	...	158	17,437
Grain sold for cash (inclusive of 2,773 tons sold to labourers on the Sone Canals)		8,153	...
Total	.	4,143	2,40,376

The number of labourers relieved by wages in cash and grain was as follows:—

November 1873	...	950
December "	...	2,286
January 1874	...	2,227
February "	..	2,582
March "	..	3,043
April "	..	6,290
May "	..	10,074
June "	...	6,454
July "	...	4,407
August "	..	4,493
September "	...	2,996

These were equivalent to 45,792 persons relieved for a period of one month.

The number of persons charitably relieved was as follows:—

In fortnight ending 21st March	1874	...	135
Ditto 4th April	"	...	239
Ditto 18th "	"	..	413
Ditto 2nd May	"	...	2,361
Ditto 16th "	"	...	2,827
Ditto 30th "	"	..	3,160
Ditto 15th June	"	...	647
Ditto 27th "	"	...	1,224
Ditto 14th July	"	...	2,965
Ditto 30th "	"	...	2,559
Ditto 12th August	"	...	2,997
Ditto 5th September	"	...	2,497
Ditto 22nd "	"	...	2,390
Ditto 5th October	"	...	613

These were equivalent to 12,516 persons charitably relieved for one month.

The relief afforded by the sale of grain and by loans of grain and cash was estimated to be sufficient for the support of 170,531 individuals for a month.

The total number thus directly or indirectly relieved by Government was equivalent to 216,328 individuals relieved for a period of 30 days.

The relief operations during the famine of 1873-74 were commenced in November 1873, and brought to a close in October 1894, and thus extended over a period of 12 months.

THE SCARCITIES OF 1888-89 AND 1891-92

The harvests of 1888 and 1891 were poor in Shahabad as in the rest of Bihar, but the distress caused thereby was not sufficiently serious to require the intervention of Government.

SARAN.

Rainfall.

YEAR.	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	0.25	2.00	6.42	12.18	10.23	7.45	4.21	0.18	0.17	0.75	0.45	0.21	The figures for the years 1873-1877 are the average of rainfall recorded at two stations later figures are average of rainfall recorded at three stations.
1873-74	0.02	0.66	4.11	13.94	9.57	1.18	Nil	Nil	0.04	0.12	0.63	0.40	
1874-75	0.05	0.75	13.56	8.92	10.56	8.80	2.01	Nil	0.01	0.74	0.35	Nil	
1875-76	0.12	2.63	10.14	6.43	0.79	4.71	0.23	Nil	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.11	
1876-77	0.11	1.75	1.01	5.73	13.87	9.43	7.81	0.04	Nil	2.01	1.36	0.28	
1878-79	0.58	0.92	3.17	19.67	12.23	8.55	Nil	0.23	Nil	2.09	1.31	0.31	
1880-81	Nil	1.13	8.61	11.50	7.33	10.17	Nil	1.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.17	
1889-90	0.02	2.09	10.53	17.74	14.44	8.18	1.14	Nil	Nil	1.25	0.24	2.06	
1890-91	Nil	1.54	9.83	7.04	6.08	4.34	1.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.71	Nil	
1891-92	0.01	0.79	5.95	8.52	14.68	5.09	0.03	Nil	Nil	1.10	1.43	0.48	
1892-93	0.03	0.79	2.68	8.78	8.78	1.25	Nil	.	.	.	.	.
1896-97	0.03	0.79	2.68	8.78	8.78	1.25	Nil	.	.	.	.	.

The figures for 1896-97 are worse than those for any previous year.

Prices (retail) of Common Rice, Makai and Marua in September, October and November at the head-quarters station.

YEAR.	COMMON RICE.			MAKAI			MARUA			REMARKS.
	September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal prices	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	
	14 15	14 15			13 4			22 12		
1873-74	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 4	20 0	17 8	27 0	24 0	20 0	
1874-75	11 12	18 0	22 8	20 0	28 8	27 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	
1875-76	22 0	21 0	21 0	37 0	31 8	35 0	38 0	46 0	54 0	
1876-77	11 0	19 0	18 12	34 0	36 0	31 8	32 0	34 0	36 0	
1882-83	15 4	19 0	12 0	23 6	18 8	19 4	23 8	21 14	22 4	
1889-90	11 7	11 8	11 1	19 4	20 6	21 12	20 4	21 10	21 8	
1890-91	13 0	14 2	14 13	18 12	18 4	19 0	20 4	22 0	21 12	
1891-92	14 7	14 0	13 4	74 10	24 0	23 8	27 8	25 8	24 13	
1892-93	11 10	12 12	13 8	24 7	22 14	23 8	24 4	23 8	22 0	
1896-97	11 8	10 0		16 8	14 8		23 0	17 8		

Prices are higher now than in any previous year.

Outturn of Crops (Bhadai, Winter Rice and Rabi).

Year	Bhadai crops.	Winter rice	Rabi crops.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	...	10½	1½	7
1874-75	...	Good (better than in districts south of Gangas)	2	4
1875-76	...	12	6½	12
1876-77	...	Fair	Fair	Abundant.
1888-89	...	11	10	8
1889-90	...	12	12	15
1890-91	...	3	9	15
1891-92	...	14	8(6)	12
1892-93	...	14½	13	16
1896-97	...	8	2 to 3 annas	....

The figures for 1873 have been taken from Mr Macdonnell's "Food-Gram Supply," those for 1874-75 to 1876-77 from the Commissioner's Administration Reports, and later figures from the crop forecasts.

N B—The figures shown with brackets is taken from the Commissioner's Administration Reports

SARAN.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The year 1872 was a year of short and badly distributed rainfall. The outturn of the *bhados* crop of that year was fairly good, but that of winter rice was estimated at 8 to 10 annas. The *rabi* was a little short of the average. The stock of food-grains was in consequence rather low at the opening of the year 1873-74.

The rainfall of 1873 was still more deficient and even more unfavourably distributed than that of 1872. It came late, was excessive in July, deficient in August, while in September, when most rain was needed, only one inch of rain (instead of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the normal) was received. The result was that the *bhados* was only two-thirds of an average crop, while of the winter rice crop, only one-tenth of the average could be saved. The *rabi* crop (which in Saran is next in order of importance to the *bhados* crops, and supplies 50 per cent. more food than the winter rice crop) also gave a poor outturn, estimated at about 7 annas.

Area affected.—The entire district was affected, and no part of it is mentioned as being more seriously affected than others.

Private import trade.—This showed an unexampled activity in throwing supplies of food-grains into the district. The imports were chiefly drawn from the North-Western Provinces. Added to the free importation of food-grains by private traders, a large quantity of grain was imported by Government. Prices were thus prevented from reaching prohibitive rates.

Relief given.—The actual expenditure of cash and grain is shown below:—

			Grain, Tons	Cash Rs
Charitable relief	...	...	610	2,92,663
Wages of labour	...	...	11,487	15,06,412
Loans	...	...	17,894	6,41,477
Grain sold for cash	...	..	6,410	.....
	Total	...	36,401	24,40,552

The average daily number of persons employed on relief works was as follows:—

January 1874	...	...	..	20,180
February "	...	...	...	87,181
March "	...	...	...	106,850
April "	...	...	..	166,683
May "	...	..	...	197,442
June "	...	.	..	223,991
July "	...	...	..	140,765
August "	...	...	.	110,262
September "	...	...	...	101,111

The distribution of charitable relief was commenced in February 1874. The average daily number for the first fortnight ending 7th March was only 14, it rose to 1,016 in the fortnight ending on the 4th April, and then steadily rose (with slight fluctuations) to the maximum of 9,568 in the fortnight ending on the 22nd August, after which it gradually declined till the beginning of October when all gratuitous relief was stopped.

During 1889 and 1892 no relief was administered in the district of Saran.

The figures of relief in 1873-74 are very serious, and we have little ground for anticipating a better season this year.

CHAMPARAN.

Rainfall.

YEAR.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	0 77	2 59	8 19	11 67	11 84	9 30	3 51	0 02	0 21	0 07	0 38	0 37	
1873-74	0 40	1 45	8 04	11 72	10 91	0 51	Nil	Nil	0 32	0 05	1 05	0 15	
1874-75	0 05	1 58	10 63	13 05	7 01	16 50	4 02	Nil	Nil	0 43	0 05	Nil	
1875-76	3 15	5 43	10 24	8 40	13 75	0 31	Nil	Nil	0 10	0 43	Nil	0 12	
1876-77	2 05	3 05	6 71	3 25	15 31	17 45	7 35	Nil	Nil	3 14	0 98	0 12	
1888-89	1 51	2 19	7 20	15 29	8 22	7 63	Nil	0 12	Nil	2 10	1 65	0 08	
1889-90	Nil	0 90	18 34	20 74	6 25	15 77	0 19	0 48	Nil	0 41	Nil	0 15	
1890-91	Nil	4 35	18 58	23 38	13 03	4 09	5 07	Nil	Nil	1 04	0 61	0 15	
1891-92	Nil	6 38	7 00	9 81	8 05	3 33	3 69	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 13	Nil	
1892-93	0 16	2 58	13 18	18 78	22 17	5 38	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 74	1 57	0 20	
1896-97	Nil	1 55	4 04	10 50	9 45	2 53	Nil			...	..	..

The figures for 1896-97 are better than those of 1873-74, but worse than those of any other previous year

Prices (retail) of Common Rice, Makas and Marua in September, October and November at the head-quarters station

YEAR.	COMMON RICE.			MAKAI			MARUA			REMARKS.
	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal prices	S CH.	S CH 17 0	S CH	S CH	S CH 24 10	S CH	S CH	S CH 27 13	S CH	
1873-74	20 0	15 10	15 0	31 0	24 0	20 0			21 0	
1874-75	18 8	24 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	34 0			37 0	
1875-76	21 8	19 0	21 0	33 0	33 0		28 8	35 0		
1876-77	18 8	23 0	24 0	28 0	37 0	40 0	33 0	35 0	34 0	
1888-89	18 8	14 12	10 8	25 8	20 8	21 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	
1889-90	14 0	17 0	19 0	21 0	24 8	23 12	22 8	25 8	26 4	
1890-91	15 0	15 12	17 8*	21 0	20 12	21 0	20 0	28 0	20 0	
1891-92	16 4	17 0*	{ 17 0*	23 4	25 0	23 0	28 3	30 0	21 0	* New
1892-93	14 0	16 4	15 12	20 4	25 4	25 12	28 4	27 12	27 4	† Old
1896-97	13 8	11 0		18 12	8 0					

Prices this year are higher than in any previous year, and have risen ominously in October

Outturn of Crops (Bhadai, Winter Rice and Rabi).

YEAR.	Bhadai crop	Winter rice.	Rabi crops	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	10	2	8	The figures for 1873 have been taken from Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply," those for 1874-75 to 1876-77 from the Commissioner's Administration Reports, and the later figures from the crop forecasts
1874-75	Good (better than in districts south of the Ganges)	2	North, Nil South, 4	
1875-76	Excellent	6 to 8	Fair	
1876-77	Above average	Full	Above average	
1888-89	12	6½ (6 to 9)	5½ (11 to 12)	
1889-90	11½	16	14	NB—The figures shown within brackets are taken from the Commissioner's Administration Reports.
1890-91	8	16	10	
1891-92	12	10	7	
1892-93	14	10	11½	
1896-97	11½	3 to 4	

CHAMPARAN

THE FAMINE 1873-74.

Cause—The rains of 1873 were deficient all over the district, the deficiency being much more marked in Bettiah than in the Sadar subdivision. The rainfall during June, July and August was rather capricious, and injuriously affected the *bhados* crops. The outturn of maize, the most important *bhados* food crop, was estimated at 10 annas, and that of millets and early rice at 12 annas. It is to be remembered that in Champaran the *bhados* food crops are more important than the winter rice and the *rabi* crops, and yield, in an average year, almost as much food stuff as the two latter combined.

The rains practically failed altogether in September, thus entailing the almost complete destruction of the winter rice crop, and it is doubtful if even a 2-anna outturn was realized. The *rabi* gave a variable outturn, estimated at 8 annas for the whole district; it was worst in the tract of Ramnagar, which, being a rice-producing tract, had already suffered most severely.

Private trade—Towards supplementing the deficiency of food stocks, private trade seems to have done much more in Champaran than it did in either northern Muzaffarpur or Darbhanga. The great Gandak river, on which the district is situated, afforded an easy and cheap means of communication with Patna, the trade depôt of Bihar. The importations of grain by private traders were, however, on a small scale, and were not sufficient to prevent prices from reaching prohibitive rates. Throughout the famine, the prices of staple articles of food were double, and often more than double, the normal rates.

Relief given—The expenditure of grain and cash incurred in relief was as follows:—

		Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	...	1,190	36,950
Wages of labour	...	7,294	6,43,808
Loans	...	8,012	3,00,430
Grain sold for cash	...	11,081	...
Total	...	27,577	9,81,188

The average daily attendance on the relief works was as follows:—

November 1873	...	561	April 1874	...	83,917
December "	...	4,589	May "	...	159,668
January 1874	...	11,631	June "	...	79,752
February "	...	25,361	July "	...	73,007
March "	...	52,753	August "	...	8,938
September 1874	...	1,849			

The number in receipt of gratuitous relief could not be ascertained owing to confusion in the official records, but Mr. MacDonnell estimated that the gratuitous relief afforded was sufficient to help 77,219 individuals for a period of one month at the rate of one anna per day in cash, or three-fourths of a seer per day of grain.

THE SCARCITY OF 1888-89.

Owing to the deficiency of rainfall in 1888 and the consequent injury to the winter rice crop, there was scarcity in a tract of country in the north of the district, forming part of a belt of country about 90 miles wide and stretching from east to west along the Nepal frontier through the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, and extending to the north of Bhagalpur. The tract affected in Champaran comprised the Dhaka thana, and parts of the Motihari thana and Madhubani outpost.

Relief operations were commenced in December, and the symptoms of distress became acute in March, owing to the partial loss of the *rabi* harvest. Relief works were closed at the end of June owing to the fall of abundant rain, which ensured full employment for the people on agricultural labour. The unusually heavy rain which fell in the latter part of July caused floods, and thus added to the sufferings of the poorer classes, about 2,000 of whom were in receipt of gratuitous relief during the months from July to September.

The average daily attendance on the relief works was as follows:—

December 1888	...	5,000	April 1889	...	9,000
January 1889	...	6,200	May "	...	11,000
February "	...	5,000	June "	...	4,000
March "	...	8,000	July "	...	300

The expenditure incurred by Government and the District Board in different shapes is shown below:—

		Government. Rs.	District Board. Rs.
Relief work	...	78,024	15,261
Gratuitous relief	...	3,480	.....
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	...	10,307	.....
Ditto Agriculturists' Loans Act	...	91,930	.....
Total	...	1,83,741	15,261

THE SCARCITY OF 1891-92.

The deficiency of rainfall in 1891 and the consequent injury to the winter rice crop gave rise to apprehensions with regard to the Champaran district (as well as several other districts of Bihar and North Bengal), but the distress was not sufficiently serious to require relief from Government.

MUZAFFARPUR.

Rainfall.

YEAR.	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	0 65	3 46	7 42	11 42	10 08	8 00	3 40	0 08	0 12	0 66	0 39	0 48	
1873-74	0 41	0 40	6 18	12 20	9 17	2 85	Nil	Nil	0 24	0 16	0 71	0 31	
1874-75	0 86	0 64	9 11	11 63	6 68	12 43	5 82	Nil	Nil	1 07	0 04	Nil	
1875-76	0 90	3 65	10 12	7 67	9 41	5 45	0 04	Nil	Nil	0 20	Nil	0 12	
1876-77	1 15	1 54	5 28	5 10	13 14	13 51	7 41	Nil	Nil	2 18	0 94	0 19	
1888-89	1 95	1 67	5 51	17 23	11 15	3 73	Nil	0 23	Nil	3 10	1 45	0 00	
1889-90	Nil	0 66	13 64	13 18	9 15	11 88	Nil	0 21	Nil	0 17	0 02	0 07	
1890-91	0 30	2 60	8 35	20 20	12 82	7 18	1 79	Nil	Nil	1 41	0 53	2 68	
1891-92	Nil	3 26	11 53	11 13	6 69	8 19	1 09	Nil	Nil	0 03	0 70	Nil	
1892-93	0 40	0 93	8 55	12 69	10 25	3 45	0 01	Nil	Nil	1 50	1 21	0 10	
1896-97	0 05	2 09	6 07	15 61	8 33	4 08	Nil						

The present figures nearly approximate to those of 1888-89, and are somewhat better than those of 1873-74. In 1891-92 a fall in October saved the winter rice crop.

Prices (retail) of Common Rice, Makai and Marua in September, October and November at the head-quarter station

YEAR	COMMON RICE			MAKAI			MARUA			REMARKS.
	September	October	November	September.	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal prices	S OH	S CH 13 15	S CH	S OH	S CH 24 5	S CH	S CH	S CH 26 0	S OH	
1873-74	16 0	15 8	12 0	26 0	22 0	17 0	26 0	23 0	17 0	
1874-75	14 0	17 0	18 0	22 8	28 0	30 0	34 0	30 0	32 8	
1875-76	15 0	15 0	18 0	27 8	30 0	31 8	40 0	35 0	35 0	
1876-77	15 0	15 8	20 0	25 0	27 0	45 0				
1888-89	14 14	13 8	13 0	23 4	19 0	19 0	30 0			
1889-90	12 8	13 0	16 0		21 0	22 0				
1890-91	14 8	14 0	15 8	21 0	19 0	18 8	23 0	23 8	25 0	
1891-92	14 0	14 8	12 0	23 0	24 8	21 0	26 8	25 8		
1892-93	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	25 8	27 8	30 0	30 0	
1896-97	10 5	9 0		18 8	15 8		20 0	10 0		

Prices are far higher this year than in any previous year, and have risen seriously in October.

Outturn of Crops (Bhadoi, Winter Rice and Rabi).

YEAR	Bhadoi crops	Winter rice.	Rabi crops	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	11½	4½	10	The figures for 1873 have been taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply," those for 1874-75 to 1876-77 from the Commissioner's Administration Reports, the later figures from and crop forecasts.
1874-75	Good (better than in districts south of Ganges).	2	4 (West Tirhut)	
1875-76	11	6	8	
1876-77	14 to 16	12½	16	
1888-89	9	7	11	V B—The figures shown within brackets are taken from the Commissioner's Administration Reports
1889-90	10	14	13	
1890-91	8½	16	13	
1891-92	13½	5 (7½)	6 (3 to 4)	
1892-95	17	12½	12	
1896-97	6½	3		

The estimates of outturn of bhadoi and winter rice are far worse than in any previous year

MUZAFFARPUR

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause—The rains of 1873 were capricious all over the district. In June, July and August, when the *bhadai* crops are in the ground, the rainfall was heavy, particularly in Hajipur, but the previous year (1872) having been comparatively dry, this did not cause any serious injury to the *bhadai* crops, except in Sitamarhi, where the outturn of *bhadai* was only one-half of the average. Great deficiency of rain during September, and its cessation in October, led to a more or less complete failure of the winter rice crop, of which the outturn was estimated at 6 annas in the Sadar, 4 annas in Sitamarhi and only 2 annas in Hajipur. The outturn of the *rahi* crops varied from 8 annas in the Sadar to 10 annas in Hajipur and 12 annas in Sitamarhi.

Area affected—Although the failure of the winter rice crop was general over the entire district the two subdivisions of Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur (Sadar) stood in much greater need of relief than the riparian subdivision of Hajipur, which, being situated in the immediate vicinity of Patna, the great grain mart of Bihar, was effectively served by private traders. The Sadar subdivision was the least jeopardized by the failure of the crops, but being situated in the very heart of the famine-stricken country, the stocks in the subdivision were drained from all quarters and soon reduced to a low pitch. Neither in this subdivision nor in Sitamarhi was private import trade equal to the task of replenishing the exhausted stocks, and a large section of the inhabitants was thus thrown upon the hands of Government for subsistence. In Hajipur, Government was relieved of all anxiety by the importation of food-grains by private traders.

Relief given—The expenditure in grain and cash is shown in the following statement—

KIND OF RELIEF	GRAIN			CASH			Total grain.	Total cash.
	Sadar.	Hajipur	Sitamarhi	Sadar	Hajipur	Sitamarhi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charitable relief	Tons 1,062	Tons 123	Tons 2,261	Rs 20,000	Rs 5,000	Rs 1,16,711	Tons 3,348	Rs 1,41,711
Wages of labour	5,800	300	3,400	5,68,783	32,242	4,09,680	9,500	11,00,685
Loans	8,012	000	7,553	1,00,000	10,000	1,11,255	15,007	2,21,255
Grain sold for cash	6,030	164	12,860				10,074	
Total	19,904	1,186	26,679	6,88,783	47,242	7,27,626	47,009	14,63,651

The number of labourers relieved by wages in grain and cash in each subdivision was as follows.—

	Sadar	Hajipur	Sitamarhi.	Total.
December 1873	...	...	851	851
January 1874	...	...	978	978
February "	2,890	...	10,802	13,692
March "	25,126	...	39,715	64,841
April "	93,475	3,194	80,569	177,238
May "	174,925	7,447	144,876	327,248
June "	18,172	8,343	102,662	269,177
July "	101,068	4,410	23,270	128,778
August "	84,242	2,736	15,205	102,183
September "	34,381	279	4,976	39,651

Relief works were commenced earliest in Sitamarhi (i.e., in December); in the Sadar they were opened in February, and in Hajipur not before April 1874. The highest numbers reached were 327,248 in May for the district as a whole; 174,925 in May in the Sadar, 144,876 in the same month in Sitamarhi, and 8,348 in June in Hajipur.

The distribution of charitable relief was commenced in the Sadar and Sitamarhi subdivisions at the end of March, and in the Hajipur subdivision about the end of April. It was closed in the beginning of October. The average number daily relieved was as follows—

	Sadar	Hajipur	Sitamarhi.	Total.
For the fortnight ending 8th April	250	...	5,300	5,550
Ditto 21st "	421	...	5,052	5,474
Ditto 4th May	4,989	1,668	7,261	13,918
Ditto 18th "	15,179	2,384	5,782	23,345
Ditto 1st June	7,850	3,921	4,303	16,074
Ditto 15th "	11,146	2,501	45,135	58,782
Ditto 29th "	15,130	2,398	45,000	62,528
Ditto 13th July	18,902	2,964	21,256	43,122
Ditto 27th "	20,592	3,632	20,200	44,424
Ditto 10th August	18,395	3,342	24,017	45,754
Ditto 24th "	13,789	3,011	16,232	33,055
Ditto 7th September	10,101	1,800	6,194	18,095
Ditto 22nd "	5,450	1,367	1,893	8,719
Ditto 6th October	2,115	.....	.....	2,115

The relief given throughout this period of scarcity was on an enormous scale, and the above figures should receive careful attention.

THE SCARCITY OF 1875-76.

The rice crop of 1875 was a total failure in many places in North Bihar. The subdivision of Sitamarhi (in common with the Madhubani subdivision of Darbhanga) appears to have been specially affected, but no relief was actually required. "The Assistant Magistrate of Sitamarhi had, with praiseworthy activity, turned out the labouring population along the banks of streams, and by banking up the water had irrigated large areas of land, on which the villagers were not slow in sowing cold-weather crops. A little later on and the holders of Indian corn in Nepal began to sell freely, and poured a large quantity of grain into the market; prices went down, the bazars became amply stocked with cheap grain, and the partial scarcity in the subdivision was relieved." (*Bengal Administration Report, 1875-76*)

THE SCARCITY OF 1888-89.

As in Darbhanga, the failure of the winter rice crop of 1891 affected a tract of country running along the Nepal frontier, and including parts of the Barania, Majouganj, Sonbarsa, Bela and Sursand outposts, and a small part of the Purni thana.

The scarcity of 1888-89 was aggravated by heavy floods in the latter part of July 1889. The average daily attendance on the relief works is shown below —

January 1889	6,000	June 1889	10,000
February "	4,000	July "	3,500
March "	10,000	August "	4,000
April "	8,000	September "	5,000
May "	15,000	October "	3,000

About 2,000 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief from February to May. The numbers increased to 3,000 in June, 5,000 in July and 8,000 in August, in consequence of the distress caused by the floods, but they fell again to 5,000 in September and 4,000 in October, when all relief was gradually withdrawn. Much relief was also given during these months gratuitously and on private works by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and other local zamindars.

The total expenditure incurred in the relief operations was as follows —

	Government	District Board.	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Relief work	88,339	89,885	1,28,224
Gratuitous relief	23,815	.. ..	23,815
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	1,090		1,090
Ditto Agriculturists' Loans Act	86,854		86,854
Total	1,60,098	89,885	2,39,983

THE SCARCITY OF 1891-92

The rains of 1891-92 being very deficient, the winter rice crop of 1891 and the succeeding *rabi* were both equally poor. The tracts which suffered most were the Lalgaon thana in Hapur, and the Belsand and Shuhtar thanas in Sitamarhi. Considerable distress also existed in a tract to the west of Muzaffarpur, near Patu and Sahabganj, and in parts of the Katra and Muzaffarpur thanas in the Sadar subdivision. The total area affected comprised 1,300 square miles, with a population of 1,173,785 persons. About 1,50,000 maunds of food-grains were imported by private traders into the district by rail during the period from April to July 1892.

Relief works were opened in the first week of March 1892, and were closed on the 11th July, when field-work became abundant. The average daily attendance during the relief operations amounted to close upon 5,000 for a period of 19 weeks. The highest daily average number (14,117 persons) was reached in the week ending 11th June. No gratuitous relief was given at the expense of Government. Several indigo-planters rendered valuable assistance in supervising relief works, and also in distributing loans.

During the period of distress, Rs. 25,616 were distributed as loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and Rs. 200 under the Land Improvement Act.

DARBHANGA.

Rainfall.

YEAR	April.	May.	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	0 60	2 03	8 03	11 59	10 75	9 26	2 92	0 06	0 11	0 64	0 40	0 20	
1873-74	0 91	0 14	4 36	8 04	7 23	3 87	Nil	Nil	0 15	0 29	0 74	0 15	
1874-75	0 68	0 85	11 01	13 30	9 70	10 91	5 26	Nil	Nil	1 08	0 66	Nil	
1875-76	1 38	3 43	8 46	9 76	11 54	5 83	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	Nil	0 28	
1876-77	1 42	0 81	4 45	7 81	10 73	8 41	5 60	Nil	Nil	2 10	0 93	0 08	
1884-85	1 57	2 85	5 97	14 55	9 85	5 38	Nil	0 10	Nil	3 38	1 10	0 06	
1889-90	Nil	1 52	12 25	13 23	11 31	13 28	0 22	0 01	Nil	0 27	Nil	0 06	
1890-91	0 20	2 31	10 87	22 94	14 88	5 94	1 74	Nil	Nil	1 20	0 73	0 06	
1891-92	Nil	4 23	7 78	12 39	10 43	2 23	0 93	Nil	Nil	0 01	0 73	2 36	
1892-93	0 40	1 52	8 09	10 98	17 52	4 51	0 18	Nil	Nil	1 17	1 46	0 14	
1896-97	0 03	3 14	5 11	13 39	10 03	0 21	Nil					0 37	

The figures for the present year correspond to those for 1896-97.

Prices (retail) of common rice, makai and marua in September, October and November at the head-quarters station.

YEAR	COMMON RICE			MAKAI.			MARUA			REMARKS
	September.	October.	November.	September	October.	November.	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal Prices	S CH 21 0	S CH 15 17	S CH	S. CH	S CH, 25 5	S. CH.	S CH	S CH 25 11	S CH	
1873-74	21 0	18 0		34 0	30 0					
1874-75	19 12	16 8	17 8	40 0	29 8	30 0	38 8	29 8	29 8	
1875-76	16 0	17 8	24 4	33 0	38 8	44 0	33 8	35 8	41 0	
1876-77	15 14	13 2	15 7	23 4	16 12	18 4	27 6	20 7	21 4	
1884-85	14 15*	18 0*	20 9	23 15	25 12	25 10	25 2	28 8	29 1	
1889-90	16 8	16 8	17 4	23 0	20 0	20 5	23 0	28 4	27 0	* New
1890-91	14 4	14 4	18 0	23 2	20 8	20 8	25 0	31 7	21 7	
1891-92	13 7	15 1	15 10	26 2	25 14	26 11	27 11	26 6	27 4	
1892-93	12 4	9 8		17 8	15 0		20 0	18 8		
1896-97										

The present prices are higher than those in any previous year.

Outturn of crops (Bhadai, Winter Rice and Rabi).

YEAR.	Bhadai crops.	Winter rice.	Rabi crops.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	9	2½	8½	The figures for 1873 have been taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply" those for 1874-75 to 1876-77 from the Commissioner's Administration Reports, and later figures from the crop forecasts.
1874-75	Good (better than in districts south of Ganges).	2	Nil (East Tirhut).	
1875-76	14	7	9	
1876-77	10½	10	Good	
1888-89	9	7	9	N B —The figure shown within brackets is taken from the Commissioner's Administration Report
1889-90	17	17	12	
1890-91	10	13	11	
1891-92	12½ (6)	5½	8	
1892-93	16	12	11	
1896-97	10	5	

DARBHANGA.
FAMINE AND SCARCITY
1873-74

Cause—The rains of 1873 commenced late, were insufficient for the requirements of the *bhadoi* crops, or to permit of the usual rice area being sown down, and ceased in September with a deficiency varying from 11 inches below the normal in Tajpur to 23 inches in Madhubani, and 28 inches in the Sadar subdivision. The recorded outturn of the *bhadoi* crops was 8 annas in Madhubani and Tajpur, and 5 annas in the Sadar, and that of the winter rice crop was 3 annas, 4 annas and 2 annas, respectively. The drought also prevented much of the *rabi* area from being sown. The outturn of the *rabi* harvest was insignificant in the two northern subdivisions (Sadar and Madhubani), in Tajpur, however, which contains a large area of *deua* land, the *rabi* crop gave a fair outturn, estimated at 10 to 12 annas.

Area affected—The distress was most acute in the two northern subdivisions, Madhubani and Darbhanga (Sadar). Unlike South Bihar and Saran, the importation of food-grains showed but a flickering vitality in the Sadar subdivision, and did not show any signs of activity in Madhubani from first to last. On the contrary, the latter subdivision had to spare some of its stocks to Nepal and the Sadar subdivision of Darbhanga. Tajpur, on the other hand, had the advantage of a fairly good *rabi* harvest, and enjoyed throughout the benefit of an active private import trade. It was in Tajpur, therefore, that the least help was required from Government.

Relief given.—The following statement exhibits the expenditure in grain and cash during the famine of 1873-74—

	GRAIN			CASH			Total grain	Total cash
	Sadar	Madhubani	Tajpur	Sadar	Madhubani	Tajpur		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	Rs	Tons	Rs
Charitable relief	0 476	4 518	437	1	7	7	14 331	1 7 50
Wages of labour	4 820	5 874	1,071	10 98 990	20 13 124	70 716	10 760	31,88 820
Grains	5,064	8 417	1,036	7 2 0	35,000	10,000	14 417	1 17 250
Grain sold for cash	14 571	23 199	250				37,740	
Total	31 931	42,797	2,714				77 383	34,70 1 0

The number of labourers relieved by wages in grain and cash was in each subdivision as follows—

	Sadar	Madhubani	Tajpur	Total
January 1874	1,500	1,000	.....	2,500
February "	25,000	20 000		45,000
March "	107,053	140,547	3,802	251,402
April "	220 289	309,212	2,077	531,578
May "	192,168	369,207	8,017	569,392
June "	76,183	190,398	13,362	279,943
July "	21,688	41,164	11,763	77,615
August "	21 628	36,026	8,741	66,408
September "	3,996	15,004	2,682	21,682

The highest numbers reached were 220,289 in April in the Sadar, 369,207 in May in Madhubani, and 13,362 in June in Tajpur.

The distribution of charitable relief was commenced in the beginning of April 1874, and closed early in October of the same year.

The average daily number gratuitously relieved in each subdivision is shown in the following statement.—

	Sadar	Madhubani	Tajpur	Total
In fortnight ending 8th April 1874.	11 563	.	.	11,563
Ditto 21st "	74,132	7,000	..	81,132
Ditto 4th May "	58,000	26,153	.	84,153
Ditto 18th "	72,027	31,000	.	106,027
Ditto 1st June "	107,643	45,531	1,155	154,329
Ditto 15th "	111,178	43,800	2,888	157,866
Ditto 29th "	125,165	51,112	4,049	180,937
Ditto 13th July "	133,911	42,339	5,726	182,006
Ditto 27th "	121,882	59,908	7,163	192,253
Ditto 10th August "	112,489	71,561	5,483	189,533
Ditto 24th "	98,880	52,781	5,843	157,504
Ditto 7th September "	60,397	31,377	5,997	100,771
Ditto 22nd "	27 666	16,871	...	44,537
Ditto 6th October "	14,275	10,250		24,525

Average daily number relieved during continuance of scarcity .. 81,110 38,154 4,787 124,051

The highest daily number for the three subdivisions was 133,911 in July in the Sadar, 71,561 in August in Madhubani, and 7,163 in July in Tajpur.

The relief given by Government in various shapes was estimated by Mr. MacDonnell to be sufficient for the support of 1,954,732 individuals in the Sadar, 2,925,146

in Madhubani, and 188,688 in Tajpur for a period of one month. Allowance should, however, be made for a portion of the grain sold in Madhubani having found its way into Nepal, and for a large portion of the cash wages and loans having come back into the Treasury in the shape of sale-proceeds of grain.

1875-76.

Owing to the failure of the winter rice crop of 1875, some suffering was caused in the north-east parts of Darbhanga included in the parganas of Alapur and Naridigar. The administration of relief was commenced early in February 1876. The relief offered was principally in the form of village charity to the sickly and weak, and to a small extent employment was afforded on relief works, such as village roads, tanks and the like. The expenditure in relief was estimated at Rs 30,000. Extensive relief was also afforded by the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

1888-89.

The chief seat of distress was a tract of land stretching through Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, about 90 miles long from east to west along the Nepal frontier, and extending into the north of the Bhagalpur district. The tract included the Jali and Khajauli thanas of Darbhanga. In this area the rainfall was much lighter than elsewhere, and ceased prematurely, with the result that the winter rice crop, which is the mainstay of the people, was entirely lost, while the *bhados* also failed in parts, and the *rabi* was sown under unfavourable conditions.

Relief operations were commenced in January 1889. The symptoms of distress became very acute in the last fortnight of May. Besides the excavation of tanks, the construction of the Darbhanga-Sitamarhi Railway was taken in hand as a relief work. The number on relief works appears to have gradually risen until the last fortnight of June, when abundant rain having fallen, many people were induced to return to their ordinary occupations. The number of persons employed on relief works, therefore, fell from 14,656 in the first-half of June to 6,270 in the last fortnight of June, and 5,726 at the end of July. It again rose to 19,570 at the end of August, when some light work in turing and dressing the new roads was provided, and then began to decline. It fell to 9,158 by the 15th September, and to 6,213 by the 22nd idem. Finally, the relief works were closed in the first week of October.

A large number of persons were in receipt of gratuitous and other relief throughout the year from the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Raja of Bachour, and other local zamindars. The cost of this relief was estimated at Rs. 76,000.

The total expenditure incurred in relief by Government and the District Board was as follows —

	Government. Rs	District Board. Rs	Total Rs.
Relief works ...	1,15,440	1,10,031	2,25,471
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	2,395	.....	2,395
Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	8,500	.....	8,500
Total ...	1,26,335	1,10,031	2,36,366

1892.

The great deficiency of the rains of 1891 caused a total failure of the winter rice crop on the high lands and great injury to the *bhados* crops. The outturn of the *bhados* was estimated at not more than 6 annas, and that of winter rice at about the same. The affected tracts were the Roshera and Bahera thanas, and a small portion of the Darbhanga thana to the east of the Darbhanga town, in the Sadar subdivision, and the Benipati and Khajauli thanas, the northern half of the Madhubani thana, and parts of the Phulparas thana, in the Madhubani subdivision.

The distressed tract was divided into seven circles. The relief works carried out consisted of the excavation of tanks and the construction of roads. Altogether 67 tanks were dug at a cost of Rs 94,310; and 994 miles of road were taken in hand, of which 582½ miles were completed at a cost of Rs 1,00,902. The cost in each case was exclusive of establishment and other charges. The relief operations were commenced in the beginning of March 1892, and finally closed on the 19th of July. The average daily attendance was about 19,200 for a period of 19 weeks. The highest number of persons daily employed (47,452) was reached on the 11th June. The rate of Rs. 1-6-6 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork then allowed was suspected to have attracted a large number of professional diggers, and was therefore reduced to Rs 1. This reduction, combined with the rain which fell about this time and enabled the people to return to their ordinary occupations, led to a speedy decrease in the numbers employed. The number of labourers fell to 25,815 on the 18th June, and to 12,899 on the 2nd July, and continued to decrease until the relief operations were closed at the end of that month.

The administration of charitable relief was commenced at the end of April and brought to a close on the 23rd July. The number of persons thus relieved averaged 536 daily for a period of 14 weeks. The maximum daily average was 1,550 in the week ending the 28th May. The total amount expended on gratuitous relief was Rs 1,557-5-10.

There was a great demand for agricultural loans, but of 2,186 applications received all except 349 were rejected, and the loans issued were restricted to the affected area and limited ordinarily to Rs. 2 per bigha. The advances made amounted to Rs. 11,880 in the Sadar, and Rs. 19,992 in the Madhubani subdivision.

MONGHYR.

Rainfall.

Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	0 48	2 23	0 48	12 07	11 35	7 01	8 10	0 17	0 09	0 67	0 54	0 83	
1873-74	0 31	0 88	2 07	16 01	18 44	3 73	Nil	0 04	0 06	1 13	0 91	0 12	
1874-75	0 73	0 83	12 50	7 12	0 00	10 17	8 28	Nil	Nil	0 71	0 13	Nil	
1875-76	0 02	2 30	8 60	13 01	12 80	4 08	0 02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	
1876-77	0 52	0 13	5 03	5 24	17 12	11 00	4 67	Nil	Nil	1 10	1 30	0 13	
1888-89	0 50	1 09	2 34	18 10	10 23	7 30	0 37	0 39	0 02	2 05	1 44	0 14	
1889-90	Nil	1 75	8 05	11 81	8 23	12 13	0 15	0 10	Nil	Nil	1 06	0 05	
1890-91	0 15	2 60	14 31	48 08	10 44	8 00	2 23	Nil	Nil	1 11	1 04	2 70	
1891-92	0 06	3 26	0 15	11 00	0 53	2 43	2 29	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 41	Nil	
1892-93	0 80	0 60	5 12	12 34	11 14	8 97	1 63	Nil	Nil	0 42	3 11	0 13	
1896-97	Nil	1 55	0 24	11 03	10 11	11 20	Nil						

Prices (retail) of Common Rice, Makai and Maria in September, October and November at the Head-quarters station.

Year	COMMON RICE			MAKAI			MARIA			REMARKS
	September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal prices	S CH 15 7	S CH 14 3	S CH 12 0	S CH 20 1	S CH 20 13	S CH 15 7	S CH 31 5	S CH 20 1		
1873-74	15 7	11 6	12 0	20 1	17 4	15 7	31 5	20 1		
1874-75	13 6	14 6	14 7	22 0	20 2	20 2				
1875-76	10 8	18 8	28 3	20 4	29 4	32 5				
1876-77	17 8	23 1	27 3	4 0	42 0	45 1				
1888-89	14 7	12 13	15 12	20 8	17 10	16 10				
1889-90	12 1	13 2	16 0	23 1	22 11	23 3				
1890-91	14 5	14 05	14 11	21 8	21 0	21 0				
1891-92	13 13	11 0	11 0	25 8	25 4	21 0				
1892-93	11 12	11 10	11 8	20 2	24 6	23 8	25 8	31 0		
1896-97	9 8	9 4		17 0	11 8					

Prices are very high

Outturn of crops (Bhadai, Winter Rice and Rabi).

Year.	Bhadai crops.	Winter rice.	Rabi crops	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	6	3½	12	The figures for 1873 have been taken from Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply," those for 1874-75 to 1876-77 from the Commissioner's Administration Reports, and the later figures from the crop forecasts. N B - The figures shown within brackets are taken from the Commissioner's Administration Report * Only one anna is estimated for the Begusarai Subdivision
1874-75	8	9	12	
1875-76	9½	9½	10	
1876-77	9 to 10	12	11	
1888-89	7	8	13 (8 to 12)	
1889-90	11	14	14	
1890-91	4½	14½	9	
1891-92	14	2½	7	
1892-93	15½	11½	13	
1896-97	9	8*	...	

MONGHYR

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause—The years 1871 and 1872 were not as prosperous in Monghyr as they were in the rest of Bihar. The pressure on food-stocks consequent thereon had an exhausting effect on the resources of the district, and the year 1873 opened with prices ranging from 10 to 20 per cent higher than the normal.

The rainfall of 1873 in Monghyr was excessive in July and August, deficient in September, and entirely absent in October. The consequence of the unseasonable excess in the earlier months was that the *bhadoi* crop yielded only a 6-anna crop, and owing to the abnormal deficiency in September and October, the winter rice crop was only 2 annas in the Sadar and Begusarai subdivisions, and 4 annas in Jamui.

The *rabi* gave a favourable outturn, estimated at three-fourths of the average, all over the district. The district also derived much support from a large crop, which was sown over nearly 10 per cent of the cultivated area with a view to make up for the loss of previous crops.

Private trade—In spite of the deficiency of local stocks, there was considerable exportation of food-grains both by river and by railway, side by side with the heavy importations necessary to meet the local demand. The balance on the whole was in favour of imports. The interference of Government was not so pronounced in Monghyr as in districts which had not the advantage of both railway and river communication, and which were not, therefore, so readily open to the operations of private trade. The attitude of Government as a holder of large reserves, and its readiness to do all that the crisis might demand, rendered much material expenditure unnecessary.

Relief given.—The Government expenditure in grain and cash incurred in relief was as follows—

		Grain Tons	Cash. Rs
Charitable relief ...	...	300	83,865
Wages of labour ...	...	486	1,32,993
Loans ...	...	5,009	1,86,464
Grain sold for cash ...	...	1,900	.
Total ...	...	7,695	4,03,322

The average daily attendance of labourers in receipt of wages was as follows—

December 1873	...	...	4,210
January 1874	..	...	5,227
February "	.	...	4,240
March "	..	.	4,160
April "	..	...	4,631
May "	...	...	10,596
June "	..	...	11,148
July "	.	...	3,912
August "	...	...	1,972
September "	.	...	332

These were equivalent to 50,753 individuals relieved for a period of 30 days.

The daily average number of persons charitably relieved was follows :—

In fortnight ending 30th May 1874	...	...	3,402
Ditto 13th June "	...	...	3,744
Ditto 27th " "	...	...	4,824
Ditto 11th July "	..	..	3,775
Ditto 24th " "	...	...	4,650
Ditto 8th August "	...	...	5,150
Ditto 22nd " "	...	...	2,125
Ditto 5th September "	...	...	2,084
Ditto 19th " "	...	...	100

These were equivalent to 25,587 persons relieved for a period of one month.

1888-89.

There was some pressure among small cultivators and day-labourers, but no relief measures were found necessary.

1892

The scanty outturn of the winter rice crop of 1891, preceded by a short crop in 1890, with a cause of this scarcity. Anxiety was felt chiefly for a low tract of country in the Sadar subdivision, north of the Ganges, and extending to the boundaries of Darbhanga and

Bhagalpur. Relief operations were found necessary only in the extreme north of the belt, within the jurisdiction of the Bakhtiarpur outpost of the Gogri thana.

Relief works were first started in February 1892, but the attendance was very low till the latter part of May, when the excavation of some tanks in the extreme north of the district resulted in a sudden rush of labourers.

The highest average daily attendance on relief works (1,815 persons) was reached in the week ending the 2nd July. After the middle of July, the situation was so far relieved by the prospect of a good *bhados* crop that the number of labourers rapidly dwindled away until the relief works were closed on the 23rd July.

Gratuitous relief was commenced in the latter part of February, and continued till the 20th of August, i.e., a month longer than the relief works. The average daily number so relieved was 285 for a period of 24 weeks, the daily number seldom falling below 200 and never exceeding 300.

A sum of Rs. 19,088 was distributed in loans to cultivators holding from 10 to 20 bighas of land.

BHAGALPUR.

Rainfall.

YEAR	April	May	June.	July	August.	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	0 81	3 31	8 37	11 04	11 35	8 98	3 47	0 12	0 11	0 30	0 48	0 37	
1873-74	0 81	0 49	5 43	11 04	8 74	4 57	0 03	0 01	0 20	0 36	1 31	0 13	
1874-75	1 15	0 75	16 15	10 36	8 23	18 28	5 02	Nil	Nil	0 97	0 04	Nil	
1875-76	0 95	8 34	0 51	8 32	15 43	4 53	0 25	Nil	Nil	0 12	Nil	0 01	
1876-77	2 08	1 40	7 80	9 56	10 30	6 39	5 17	Nil	Nil	1 67	0 93	0 10	
1888-89	1 74	5 06	2 67	18 19	14 73	6 64	0 63	0 37	0 03	3 23	1 19	Nil	
1889-90	Nil	1 39	13 29	13 51	10 58	13 50	0 51	0 07	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	
1890-91	0 99	3 54	10 63	20 01	14 00	6 48	5 19	Nil	Nil	0 81	1 87	3 09	
1891-92	0 10	0 57	5 41	11 62	7 95	3 54	0 82	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 36	0 38	
1892-93	1 41	1 00	8 00	13 09	14 51	4 19	0 59	Nil	Nil	0 82	2 14	0 40	
1896-97	0 28	2 42	6 58	9 26	6 09	9 47	Nil						

Rain has fallen in October, but otherwise the fall does not appear to have been conspicuously unfavourable in the present year

Priores (retasi) of Common Rice, Makai and Marua in September, October and November at the Head-quarters station.

Year	COMMON RICE.			MAKAI.			MARUA			REMARKS
	September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal prices	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	
	15 4	15 4	15 4	23 13	23 13	23 13	40 0	40 0	40 0	
1873-74	17 11	13 14	12 10	27 12	19 14	17 0				
1874-75	12 10	15 2	20 13	21 0	25 4	30 5				
1875-76	17 11	18 14	20 8	34 1	35 6	37 14				
1876-77	17 11	18 15	17 11	37 14	37 14	37 14				
1888-89	16 6	13 4	14 8	22 14	15 11	17 0				
1889-90	12 15	14 8	15 12	21 12	22 11	24 0				
1890-91	13 14	13 14	13 14	23 1	23 1	21 7				
1891-92	15 2	15 7	17 3	23 13	23 6	20 13				
1892-93	12 0	14 13	13 4	22 7	25 4	26 8				
1896-97	12 0	12 10	12 15	16 6	14 6					

The price of common rice was as high in 1892-93 in September, but it has risen in October

Outturn of crops (Bhadon, Winter Rice and Rabi)

Year.	Bhadon crops	Winter rice	Rabi crops	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	South, 6	8	16	The figures for 1873 have been taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food Grain Supply," those for 1874-75 to 1876-77 from the Commissioners' Administration Reports, and later figures from the crop forecasts.
1874-75	North, 10	7		
1875-76	11	13	14	
1876-77	12 1/2	9	7 1/2	
1888-89	12 to 13	14	9	
1889-90	6	7	8	
1890-91	13	13	9	
1891-92	10 1/2	16	14	
1892-93	12 1/2	7 1/2	7	
1896-97	15	14	13 1/2	
	10	8	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1873-74.

Cause.—The rains of 1873 were not only deficient, but also unseasonably distributed. The result was a poor *bhados* crop, and a more or less complete failure of the winter rice crop. The outturn of the *bhados* was 6 annas in South Bhagalpur, 10 annas in Supaul, and 11 annas in Madhipura. The winter rice crop did not yield more than $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an average crop in Supaul, and half an average crop in the rest of the district. The failure of the crop was thus most complete in Supaul. The *rabi* crop, however, gave an average outturn all over the district.

Area affected.—The subdivision of Supaul was most affected by the famine, but Mr MacDonnell was unable to give a separate account of the relief afforded in each subdivision, as he did with regard to Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. He states, however, that by far the largest portion of the expenditure incurred in the relief operations was incurred in Supaul, and in limited parts of Madhipura, bordering on Supaul, and that the assistance given by Government out of Supaul was inconsiderable.

Private trade.—Private import trade was always active in South Bhagalpur, and in the riverain tracts of Madhipura, but it never extended to Supaul. It was remarkable that the surplus produce of Madhipura, instead of being attracted to Supaul, where prices reached almost prohibitive rates, found its way out of the district by the accustomed trade channels.

Relief given.—The expenditure in grain and cash on account of the relief operations was as follows:—

			Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	...	...	4,232	1,28,064
Wages of labour	.	...	1,474	1,85,498
Loans	...	.	4,276	1,47,050
Grain sold for cash	..	...	10,118	.....
Total			20,100	4,60,612

The number of labourers employed during the relief operations daily averaged in each month as follows:—

November 1873	...	1,351	May 1874	...	32,637
December "	..	4,166.	June "	...	27,628
January 1874	..	7,485	July "	..	29,556
February "	...	3,639	August "	...	29,424
March "	...	7,956	September "	...	12,002
April "	...	22,234			

These were equivalent to 177,847 persons relieved for a period of 30 days.

The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was as follows:—

In fortnight ending on 24th March	...	...	1,340
Ditto 7th April	...	...	1,638
Ditto 21st "	...	...	1,143
Ditto 5th May	...	...	1,565
Ditto 21st "	...	...	12,261
Ditto 3rd June	...	...	12,783
Ditto 18th "	...	...	44,448
Ditto 15th July	...	...	50,714
Ditto 17th "	...	...	55,959
Ditto 30th "	...	...	18,475
Ditto 13th August	...	...	31,305
Ditto 26th "	...	...	41,156
Ditto 9th September	...	...	60,296
Ditto 22nd "	...	...	38,469
Ditto 7th October	..	...	19,658

These were equivalent to 194,085 persons relieved for one month.

1889.

In a portion of the Supaul subdivision the loss of the rice crop, owing to the deficiency of the rains of 1888, was as great as in the adjoining parts of North Bihar. Up to May 1889, the distress was not acute, and employment was found for people requiring it in the excavation of tanks (of which 27 were finished) at the expense of private persons and of the Court of Wards. One road was under construction, but only 31 persons sought employment on it. In June distress deepened, and considerable works were opened in the affected tract at the expense of zamindars and of the Local Board. The situation, however, soon changed for the better with the more favourable rains which succeeded, and

admitted of the completion of the *bhadoi* sowings and the preparation of late rice seed beds. The total expenditure incurred by Government was as follows:—

	Rs.
Relief work	1,397
Gratuitous relief	37
Advances under the Land Improvement Act ...	Nil
Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	17,458
Total	18,892

The expenditure incurred by the Local Board in this district is shown (in the Bengal Administration Report, 1889-90) in the aggregate with that incurred in the Sonthal Parganas, and cannot be separated.

1892.

The deficiency in the rains of 1891 caused all the three harvests to fail more or less in this district. The condition of the people was never, however, very bad, or justified excessive anxiety.

Three tracts were especially affected. The first was a small area on the northern frontier, lying west of the Birbandh; the second lay immediately round Supaul. But even in these two tracts, extending each over 20 square miles, the distress was never acute. The third, which was the largest and the most affected area, was 400 square miles in extent, and extended from the Darbhanga boundary through the Bangaon thana of Supaul and the *sadar* thana of Madhipura. The worst parts were those west of the Dimra, along the Darbhanga boundary, and in the corner between Darbhanga and Monghyr.

The prices of food-grains never reached a famine point, and it was remarkable that the exports by railway considerably exceeded the imports, thus showing that the general stock of food-grains was sufficient for local requirements, although the poorer classes stood in need of help.

Relief works were started in January. The average attendance rose to 3,494 at the end of March. It was highest (12,370) in the second week of June. The numbers then gradually declined until the 20th August, when the works were finally closed. The distribution of gratuitous relief was not commenced till the end of April, and was closed in the third week of August. The highest number of persons so relieved was 1,527 in the week ending 23rd June.

Rs. 37,180 were advanced as loans in April, May and June.

Private relief played an important part in this district. The total sum thus contributed by private individuals amounted to Rs. 47,000.

PURNEA.

Rainfall.

YEAR	April.	May.	June	July	August	September	October.	November	December.	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	1 68	5 58	13 17	15 45	14 77	18 05	7 62	0 00	0 15	0 52	0 51	0 56	
1873-74	2 00	0 77	6 06	11 36	0 39	1 14	Nil	Nil	0 56	0 37	1 55	0 81	
1874-75	2 31	2 13	20 60	18 40	13 78	20 08	7 31	Nil	Nil	0 71	0 01	0 00	
1875-76	0 40	10 33	9 42	10 34	13 30	3 44	0 48	Nil	Nil	0 00	Nil	0 02	
1876-77	1 07	5 00	17 58	10 79	14 78	8 63	4 45	0 98	Nil	1 05	0 60	0 70	
1888-89	6 05	5 60	6 60	18 37	10 40	6 30	0 06	0 40	Nil	2 25	0 31	Nil	
1889-90	0 16	2 43	23 30	23 14	11 97	20 30	0 60	Nil	Nil	0 30	Nil	0 03	
1890-91	0 70	4 01	18 23	21 80	29 33	17 91	8 81	Nil	Nil	0 54	1 58	2 07	
1891-92	0 80	11 86	5 81	13 30	0 02	5 78	0 90	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	0 07	
1892-93	2 43	5 84	11 53	21 07	31 67	4 34	0 47	Nil	Nil	0 60	1 41	1 28	
1896-97	0 74	4 97	5 10	16 07	8 36	13 73	Nil	..	..	..	..	..

The fall has been very irregular but appears to be better than in 1891-92, when there was some scarcity in the district

Prices (retail) of Common Rice, Makai and Marua in September, October and November at the head quarters station.

YEAR	COMMON RICE			MAKAI			MARUA			REMARKS
	September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal prices	S CH	S CH 17 0	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	
1873-74	14 5	14 0	0 5		10 0			20 0		
1874-75	18 0	22 0	25 0							
1875-76	20 0	16 0	25 8							
1876-77	27 0	32 0	33 0							
1888-89	18 0	16 0	15 8					21 0	22 0	
1889-90	16 0	17 8	17 8							
1890-91	14 8	15 0	14 8		20 0	16 0	32 0			
1891-92	15 0	13 8		16 0	18 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
1896-97	11 0	10 0		10 0	16 0					

The price of common rice is higher than in any previous year and is rising

Outturn of crops (Bhadai, Winter Rice and Rabi)

Year	Bhadai crops.	Winter rice.	Rabi crops	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	8	3 to 4	Fair	The figures for 1873 have been taken from Mr. Macdonnell's "Food-Grain Supply"; those for 1874-75 to 1876-77 from the Commissioners' Administration Reports, and later figures from the crop forecasts
1874-75	15	15	10	
1875-76	9½	6½	7½	
1876-77	11	14	9	
1888-89	14 (11 to 12)	9 (Sadar 8, rest 12 to 13)	14 (8 to 13)	
1889-90	9	15	14	N. B.—The figures shown within brackets are taken from the Commissioner's Administration Reports
1890-91	14	15	13	
1891-92	13	6 (11)	6	
1892-93	16½	15	14	
1896-97	10	8	... ..

PURNEA.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The deficient and unseasonable rainfall of 1873 reduced the *bhadoi* crop to one-half the average, and the winter rice crop to 3, or at the most 4 annas. The failure of the winter rice crop was severest all down the east of the district, in the lands usually flooded by the Mahanadi and the Panar.

The *rahi* crop gave a fair outturn

Private trade.—The district appears to have enjoyed the advantage of an active private import trade throughout the famine.

Relief given.—The expenditure incurred by Government in money and grain was as follows:—

		Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	...	1,897	1,92,000
Wages of labour	...	5,866	2,17,584 (including in part
Loans	...	4,583	1,13,125 the value of
Grain sold for cash	...	10,762*	.. grain given
			away as wages)
Total	...	22,608	5,22,709

Part of this was sold after the famine was over.

The average daily attendance at the relief works was as follows:—

December 1873	...	356	May 1874	...	81,029
January 1874	...	945	June	..	28,763
February	..	3,640	July	..	21,746
March	..	10,231	August	..	9,626
April	..	20,264	September	..	1,014

These were equivalent to 127,614 individuals relieved for a period of one month.

The average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was as follows.—

In the month ending 24th February	...	...	7
Ditto 24th March	...	...	797
Ditto 24th April	...	...	3,844
Ditto 24th May	...	...	8,233
Ditto 24th June	...	...	16,538
Ditto 24th July	...	...	36,180
Ditto 24th August	...	...	33,331
Ditto 24th September	..	..	3,572

These were equivalent to 102,502 persons relieved for a period of one month.

The scarcity of 1892.

During the scarcity of 1892, consequent on the failure of the winter rice crop of 1891 and of the *rahi* of 1891-92, actual distress was confined to 365 square miles of country in the Kadwa thana, and to 285 square miles in the Amur thana. The winter rice crop in these areas was estimated at about 2 annas, and the *rahi* at 5 to 6 annas.

Relief works were started on the 27th of January 1892 and closed on the 28th May. The attendance was largest in March and the first half of April, when about 3,200 persons found employment on the relief works. The total amount expended on the operations was Rs. 20,578.

The distribution of gratuitous relief was commenced on the 30th January, and was continued till the 17th June. The highest number of persons so relieved was 1,360 in the week ending the 9th April. The total amount spent on gratuitous relief was Rs. 3,410, of which Rs. 2,380 were defrayed from private subscriptions, and the remainder devolved upon Government.

Advances to the extent of Rs. 22,551 were given to cultivators under the Agriculturalists' Loans Act, and Rs. 140 were granted under the Land Improvement Act. This form of relief was not, however, confined to the Kadwa and Amur thanas, but was extended to parts of the Sadar and Gandwara thanas, and to the khas mahal of Belwa in Manihari.

DINAJPUR.

Rainfall.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Normal fall	1'11	0'10	18'08	12'18	13'08	11'28	2'65	0'12	0'17	0'53	0'48	0'70	The figures for 1873 to 1897 represent the rainfall at the Sadar station only; later figures are the district averages of rain fall recorded at five stations.
1873-74	0'08	0'41	18'27	8'24	13'03	1'23	Nil	Nil	0'33	0'13	1'08	0'01	
1874-75	0'06	0'25	14'28	9'01	6'06	17'78	13'00	Nil	Nil	0'07	Nil	0'02	
1875-76	5'19	9'29	12'30	3'00	8'44	5'46	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1876-77	1'24	0'53	16'10	18'14	7'18	10'06	16'31	0'01	Nil	1'37	0'31	0'19	
1888-89	5'31	8'30	5'18	14'04	11'62	6'15	0'60	0'53	0'01	2'95	0'93	0'02	
1889-90	Nil	0'73	17'41	10'43	2'18	17'20	1'76	0'27	Nil	0'19	Nil	0'04	
1890-91	1'29	6'14	18'33	18'60	16'10	17'48	11'44	Nil	Nil	0'54	1'87	2'51	
1891-92	0'08	8'07	0'28	18'70	4'68	4'28	1'74	0'19	Nil	Nil	0'34	0'27	
1892-93	5'41	4'56	8'40	22'50	19'18	5'40	1'05	Nil	Nil	0'44	1'28	0'88	
1896-97	0'48	9'23	0'24	11'09	8'30	18'08	Nil	..	..	..	..	..

The heavy rain in September must have been of great benefit to the winter rice crop and should help the sowing of the rabi.

Prices (retail) of Common Rice, Makai and Marua in September, October and November at the head-quarters station.

Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAKAI.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal prices ...	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	13 18	13 18	13 18	..	..	..	..	..	..
1873-74	18 0	14 0	14 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1874-75	19 6	18 0	25 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1875-76	23 0	28 18	24 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876-77	29 0	30 0	30 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888-89	30 6	18 0	18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1889-90	13 0	16 12	16 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
1890-91	15 0	16 13	18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891-92	13 12	12 0	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892-93	14 8	13 2	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896-97	10 8	10 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prices are very high, but have shown an unexpected tendency to rise.

Outturn of crops (Bhadoi, Winter Rice and Rabi).

Year.	Bhadoi crops.	Winter rice.	Rabi crops.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1873-74	2	4	16	The figures for 1873 have been taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply," those for 1874-75 to 1876-77 from the Commissioner's Administration Reports, and later figures from the crop forecasts. N.B.—The figures shown within brackets are taken from the Commissioner's Administration Reports.
1874-75	Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	
1875-76	Not known	Bad	Not known	
1876-77	Unusually excellent.	Bumper	Not known	
1888-89	7½	6(8)	11½	
1889-90	8½	16	11	
1890-91	18	18	12	
1891-92	10	6(8)	12	
1892-93	18	18	14	
1896-97	8	10		

DINAJPUR.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The rainfall of 1873 was deficient by 43½ inches, that is, by more than half the normal quantity, and the September and October rains were almost wholly wanting. The result was a very poor *bhados* crop, estimated at about one-eighth of the average, and a nearly equally poor winter rice crop, of which not more than 4 annas was saved in the whole district. The rice crop was completely lost wherever recourse could not be had to artificial irrigation, or wherever the natural basins which stud the country did not retain moisture from the early rains.

The *rabi* gave an average outturn, but in Dinajpur the *rabi* harvest is of no importance as a source of food-supply.

Private trade—The district derived but little help from private trade, and it owed its immunity from great distress mainly to the efforts of Government.

Relief given.—The Government expenditure in money and grain is shown below:—

			Grain.	Cash.
			Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	...	...	2,732	87,683
Wages of labour	...	...	2,934	11,61,492
Loans	...	...	12,531	23,300
Grain sold for cash	...	...	13,516	.....
Total			31,713	12,72,425

The average daily attendance at the relief works was as follows:—

November 1873	...	1,808	May 1874	...	94,797
December "	...	6,055	June "	...	53,259
January 1874	...	21,179	July "	...	25,742
February "	...	29,696	August "	...	8,653
March "	...	60,516	September "	...	2,543
April "	...	93,208			

Those were equivalent to 397,456 persons relieved by wages for a period of one month. The numbers charitably relieved were —

In fortnight ending on	6th April	1874	...	...	1,791
Ditto	on 20th "	"	...	...	7,175
Ditto	on 4th May	"	...	...	12,678
Ditto	on 18th "	"	...	...	19,869
Ditto	on 1st June	"	...	...	19,112
Ditto	on 15th "	"	...	...	27,149
Ditto	on 29th "	"	...	...	54,693
Ditto	on 13th July	"	...	...	82,512
Ditto	on 27th "	"	...	...	84,307
Ditto	on 10th August	"	...	...	53,881
Ditto	on 24th "	"	...	...	34,845
Ditto	on 7th September	"	...	...	26,147
Ditto	on 21st "	"	...	...	17,190
Ditto	on 5th October	"	...	...	9,831

Those were equivalent to 225,590 people relieved for a period of one month.

The scarcity of 1892.

The failure of the winter rice crop of 1891 affected a large tract of country, extending over 1,030 square miles, with a population of nearly half a million souls. The tract lay to the north of the Dinajpur branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and comprised Western Thakurgaon, Ramsankoil thana, and a part of the Pirganj thana in the Thakurgaon subdivision, the Hemtabad thana, excluding Raiganj outpost, and a part of the Birganj thana in the Sadar subdivision. Relief works were opened in January 1892, but there were no large numbers at work till about the middle of February, when the *rabi* had perished. Heavy rain began to fall on the 16th March, and changed the whole situation. The highest daily average number of labourers employed was 2,406 in the week ending 7th May. The number then gradually diminished until the works were closed on the 2nd July.

Rupees 5,838 was advanced as loans to cultivators under the Agriculturist Loans Act.

B. O. BASU,

Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

P. O. LYON,

Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 5th November 1896.

Provisional return showing the approximate yield to the acre of some of the principal crops of each district of the Lower Provinces of Bengal

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Offg. Director of the Department of Land
Recreation and Agriculture*

Memorandum stating for each crop shown in the "Provisional Return" the data on which the averages have been computed.

RICE.

General remarks.—Rice is a "principal crop" in every district of these Provinces.

1. MacDonnell's "Food Grain Supply and Famine Relief of Bihar and Bengal" published in 1876.
2. Lieutenant Otley's "Note on Rice Statistics," written in the year 1878.
3. Report on the Tenancy Bill, 1883, Volume II.
4. Irrigation Reports of the Public Works Department.
5. Mr. Luson's Note on Experiments made in Bihar, written in 1888-89.
6. Board's Return 41 B of the year 1888-89. (But this return does not distinguish between husked and unhusked rice, and some of the figures given in it are obviously incorrect.)
7. Hunter's Statistical Account of Districts.
8. Journals of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

In the absence of any single authoritative source of information as to the average outturn of clean rice to the acre in each district of Bengal, the statistics and estimates given in the reports noted in the margin have been consulted, and averages computed from those which are considered most trustworthy. As has been pointed out in the forwarding letter, accuracy is not claimed for these figures,

or for the figures given in the accompanying return, with regard to other crops. In some cases the figures may be approximations to the truth, but in other cases they are altogether doubtful.

2. Estimates of rice outturn per acre for Bankura, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr and Bhagalpur have been obtained from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." The averages given by Mr. MacDonnell were arrived at from a consideration of figures specially obtained from Collectors, from enquiries made in specimen areas, from the figures given by Lieutenant Otley in his "Note on Rice Statistics," and from a consultation of all available sources of information. Mr. MacDonnell's averages may be regarded, therefore, as being up to the present date the most trustworthy figures available as to rice outturn, excepting those districts where, for test purposes, actual weighments have since been made with due care and attention.

3. In consideration of the average yield of rice entered against each district, it must be remembered that in all districts two main kinds of rice are grown, viz., winter or *aman* and *aus* or *bhadol*; and that in some districts a third kind, viz., *boro*, is grown. The average yield to the acre for a district depends, first, upon the average yield of each kind of rice, and, secondly, upon the proportion which each kind of rice crop bears to the whole rice crop of the district. It has been usual in this Department to assume, for the whole of these Provinces, an average yield to the acre of 15 maunds of clean rice from the *aman* crop and 10 maunds from the *aus* or *bhadol* crop.

Remarks on outturn of rice per acre shown against particular districts.

Burdwan.—Mr. Otley gives 15 to 24 maunds of paddy as the average outturn per acre. This is equivalent to 9½ to 15 maunds of rice, or (if the difference be halved), say, 1,000lbs. to the acre. Mr. A. O. Sen, c.s., on page xl of his Report on the Agriculture of Burdwan, gives higher figures. Considering the figures estimated for adjoining districts, it has been thought proper to take 13 maunds, or 1,066lbs.

Bankura—See page 318 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Birbhum.—See page 305 read with pages 317 and 318 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Midnapore.—The average for Midnapore is based on consideration of the average outturns assigned to other districts, and on results reported in the Agri-Horticultural Society's journals. In the Board's selections of the Jellamutha and Majnamutha records, 1,555lbs. were reported as the average outturn, but this figure was rejected as being too high. Mr. Otley put the average outturn at from 21 to 36 maunds of paddy.

Hooghly.—Mr. Otley says "average 24 to 30 maunds of paddy," say, 27 maunds of paddy, or 17 maunds of clean rice, or 1,494lbs., which seems to be high considering the averages of adjoining districts, even after allowing for the alleged exceptional fertility of Hooghly. Mr. B. O. Basu says that the practice of manuring paddy land with oil-cake is found only in Hooghly.

24-Parganas.—Mr. Otley says "average 15 to 27 maunds of paddy," say, 21 maunds of paddy, or 13 maunds of rice, or 1,066lbs.

Khulna.—1,066lbs. entered, the district being similar to the 24-Parganas.

Nadia.—Mr. Otley says "20 maunds of paddy." This would give 12½ maunds of rice, or 1,026lbs.

Jessore.—1,066lbs. The same average is taken as for the 24-Parganas and Khulna.

Murshidabad.—1,230lbs. See page 262 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." This appears to be high in comparison with neighbouring districts. The average of 20 experiments made by Babu Parbati Oharan Nag in this district gave 4 maunds 30 seers to the standard bigha or, say, 1,168lbs. to the acre. See page 603 of Volume II of Bengal Government Report on Tenancy Bill.

Dinajpur.—See page 216 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Rajshahi.—Mr. Otley says "27 to 33 maunds of paddy." This seems to be too high. Board's Return No. XLI for 1868-69 says 1,200lbs., and this estimate has been entered.

Rangpur.—See page 233 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Bogra.—14½ maunds, or 1,189lbs. of rice, taken as representing the estimate of 4 maunds 34 seers shown on page 603 of Volume II of the Report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. This estimate was made by Mr. D. J. Macpherson, c.s., on information gathered chiefly in the Government estate of Jaipur.

Patna.—960lbs. taken from Board's Return No. XLI for 1868-69.

Dumking.—943lbs. given in Board's Return No. XLII for 1868-69.

Jalpaiguri.—No trustworthy information available.

Dacca.—11½ maunds of rice is estimated in the Agri-Horticultural Society's journal. Board's Return No. XLI for 1868-69 shows 480lbs to 880lbs. On page 33 of Mr. Ambica Charan Sen's Report on the Dacca District, the yield for the various kinds of paddy is stated as 3 to 4½ maunds a bigha, say, 9 to 36 maunds an acre; but this is of unhusked grain. It is difficult to strike an average on this. The estimate of 984lbs. is offered with much caution.

Baridpur.—860lbs. taken from Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69.

Backergunge.—1,280lbs. taken from Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69. No reason is known why the Backergunge estimate should be so much higher than that of adjoining districts.

Mymensingh.—Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69 gives 800lbs. The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 9 to 11 maunds. Ten maunds, or 820lbs., have been taken therefore.

Typpora.—The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 9 to 15 maunds. Twelve maunds, or 984lbs., have been taken therefore.

Noakhali.—Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69 gives 1,600lbs, but it is uncertain whether this means rice or paddy. As no other information is available, it is thought best to enter "not known."

Chittagong.—The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 18 to 21 maunds of paddy, or 11 to 13 maunds of rice. Twelve maunds, or 984lbs., have been taken.

Patna.—In default of other information as to the average for the whole district, 984lbs. has been taken, being the same outturn as reckoned by Mr. MacDonnell for Gaya and Shahabad. For irrigated lands in the Patna, Gaya and Shahabad districts, the figures given are taken from Mr. Luson's note, dated 4th February 1889, giving the result of weighments made of first class crops on lands regularly irrigated from canals in the Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad districts. In 222 experiments made with transplanted *ughunt dhan*, a yield averaging about 33 maunds of paddy was got. Thirty-three maunds of paddy are equivalent to about 21½ maunds of rice, or 1,763lbs., which has been entered against the heading 1st class irrigated lands for these three districts. Against the head "Average for irrigated lands" for these three districts, Mr. Luson's estimate of 12½ maunds, or 1,023lbs, for the average irrigated crop of 1888-89, shown on page 34 of the Public Works Department Irrigation Report for 1888-89, has been accepted. But it is observed that the average of experiments from 1880-81 to 1887-88 gives 16½ maunds of paddy, or only 833lbs. of rice.

Gaya.—See page 116 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." See also above under "Patna."

Shahabad.—See page 7 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." See also above under "Patna."

Darbhanga.—1,066lbs have been taken, or 13½ maunds, on consideration of the figures on page 67 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Muzaffarpur.—984lbs, or 12 maunds, have been taken on consideration of the figures on pages 81-82 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grains."

Saran.—See page 32 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Champaran.—See page 100 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Monghyr.—See page 170 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Bhagalpur.—See pages 150 to 151 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Purnea.—No information available on which an average for the district can be struck.

Malda.—Mr. Otley says:—"The ordinary outturn of paddy per acre is 36 to 39 maunds." This would be equal to over 23 maunds of rice, which is clearly too much. The outturn for this district is therefore left blank.

Sonthal Parganas.—No trustworthy information available.

Cuttack.—902lbs is the estimate made by Mr. N. N. Banerji, Assistant to the Director in his Agricultural Report on Cuttack, which is now passing through the Press. Mr. Otley gave 16 maunds of paddy, i.e., about 9½ maunds. The average outturn of irrigated crops in the three Orissa districts shown in the Provisional Return is based upon the figures given on page 31 of the Orissa Canals, Appendix to the Public Works Department Irrigation Report for 1885-86. The averages for the five years, 1880-85, there shown give a quinquennial average of 20 40 maunds of paddy to the acre of irrigated land, equivalent to 12½ maunds of rice, or 1,040lbs. The figures returned for the same years for unirrigated land give an average of 16 66 maunds of paddy, or 10½ maunds, i.e., 854lbs. of rice.

Balasore.—902lbs. estimated, as it is likely that the yield approximates to that of Cuttack. Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69 gives 800lbs.

Puri.—902lbs. on page 206 of Volume II of the Selections from the correspondence relating to the settlement of Khurda. The Settlement Officer, in his letter, dated January

1883, gives 12 maunds as the average outturn in Khurda; but Khurda is probably on the whole more fertile than the rest of the district, and 11 maunds, or 902lbs., have accordingly been taken as the district average.

Hazaribagh — Not known.

Lohardaga.—In his Report on the Agriculture of Lohardaga, written in 1890, Mr. B. C. Basu says (page 60) that 10 maunds of paddy is the average yield. This represents 6½ maunds of clean rice, or 512lbs. This is practically the same outturn as was reported by Mr F. A. Slack, c s, in his report written in 1888 on the settlement of the estate of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur (see page 86 of the report).

Palamau.—The Lohardaga estimate has been taken.

Manbhum and Singhbhum — No trustworthy information available.

WHEAT.

Average yields of wheat to the acre have been shown in the Provisional Return in the case of districts in which the area cultivated nearly comes up to or exceeds 10,000 acres. On a consideration of the figures given in Mr. Finucane's Report on Wheat, No. 391T., dated 7th July 1886, and the figures given in the Report on the Wheat Production and Trade of India, published by the Government of India in 1883, an estimate of 10½ maunds, or 861lbs to the acre, has been taken for the five Bengal districts, viz., Nadia, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Pabna, under which wheat is shown as a principal crop, and 12 maunds to the acre for the Bihar districts. The average outturn depends very much on the extent to which this crop is irrigated and manured. On page 86 of his Settlement Report for Chota Nagpur, Mr F. A. Slack shows 5½ maunds (nearly), or 461lbs., as the average yield of wheat to the acre, and this estimate has accordingly been entered under Lohardaga.

OTHER FOOD GRAINS, INCLUDING PULSES

Every district in these Provinces has a large area of cultivation coming under the statistical head of "Other food-grains, including pulses." The most important crops under this head are barley, Indian-corn, millets and gram. Some information with regard to the outturn of these crops in certain districts is contained in various agricultural reports and settlement reports which can be tabulated when the next return of the kind now submitted is prepared.

OILSEEDS.

Nearly every district in these Provinces has a considerable area under oilseeds. From the estimates given by Collectors in the forecast of the oilseed crops, it would seem that six maunds to the acre is about the average yield. In a future return, it may be possible to give estimates of yield under the three main heads of linseed, rape and mustard.

SUGARCANE.

Sugarcane also is an important crop in nearly every district of these Provinces. The existing statistics of sugar cultivation and production were considered in correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in 1888-89. A reference to that correspondence will show that the district estimates of outturn of sugar are open to much doubt. Thirty maunds or 22cwt. (equivalent to 2,684lbs) of *gur*, or unrefined sugar, has been taken as the average outturn in Bengal (paragraph 11 of Statistical Department note, dated 25th July 1888). The Government of India estimated 20cwt or 1 ton as the outturn of coarse sugar per acre (paragraph 2 of Revenue and Agricultural Department Resolution of 20th March 1889), but this estimate included sugar plants of all kinds. For particular districts of these Provinces the most trustworthy statistics which are known to me are those shown on page 607 of Volume II of the Bengal Government Report on the Tenancy Bill of 1888. In his letter No. 111, dated 31st March 1883, there printed, Mr D. J. Macpherson, c s, reported that he had obtained an average outturn of 33cwt. to the acre on the Jaipur Estate in Bogra, and he compares this result with a yield of 26cwt obtained by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne in Shahabad.

COTTON.

Meinapore.—147lbs to an acre. So shown in a statement submitted to the Government of India by the Bengal Government in the Financial Department in 1875.

All the other figures entered against cotton are taken from the Appendix to Bengal Government letter No. 3573, dated 13th November 1876.

JUTE.

On page 86 of Babu Hem Chandra Kerr's report on the cultivation and trade in jute, published in 1877, six maunds per bigha is taken as the average outturn for the large jute-growing districts. This is equivalent to about 18 maunds, or, say 1,500lbs. to the acre. This estimate has been taken for all the Bengal districts. With reference to the estimate shown against Manbhum on the same page of the report cited, 750lbs. has been roughly estimated as the outturn in Manbhum.

INDIGO.

On page 23 of his Pamphlet on Indigo, Dr. Watt takes the outturn of indigo as 10 to 12 lb an acre in Bengal, and 20 lb an acre in Bihar. 12lb and 20lb have been taken respectively for all the Bengal districts, and for all the Bihar districts in which indigo is an important crop.

TEA.

The district outturns are those shown in the Appendix to Revenue Department letter No. 304Agri., dated 7th August 1891, which agree with those published on page 132 of the Bengal General Administration Report for 1890-91.

TOBACCO

In the report on cultivation and curing of tobacco in Bengal submitted to the Government of India, with Bengal Government letter No 3726, dated 29th December 1874, it was stated (paragraph 4 of the Report) that while under ordinary cultivation the yield per acre varies from 2 or 3 maunds to 6 or 7 maunds, the return under high cultivation may be from 10 to 30 or even 40 maunds. For districts in which tobacco is a principal crop, as returned in the agricultural statistics published in 1891, the outturns shown in Appendix A to the Report of 1874 above quoted have been shown.

CINCHONA

The estimate of 168lb per acre has been kindly supplied by Dr. Prain

OPIMUM.

The figures entered for opium show the average outturn per standard acre of opium for the ten years (1881-82 to 1890-91) They have been compiled from the Opium Administration Report for 1890-91 As no separate figure is given for Darbhanga, the outturn for Muzaffarpur has been entered under it.

GANJA.

The estimate of 824lb is obtained by taking the average of the estimated yield for the six years 1885—1891 shown on page 34 of the Excise Administration Report for 1890-91.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Offg. Director of the Dept of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

DARJEELING,
The 14th June 1892

Statement showing roughly the average outturn per acre, in maunds, of bhadoi, kharif and rabi crops in Bihar.

Name of crop	Average outturn per acre in maunds.	REMARKS
1	2	3
Winter rice ...	12 to 13 maunds per acre, of rice	For purposes of the winter rice forecast 15 maunds per acre is taken as the average outturn of winter rice in these Provinces. In a return published by the Agricultural Department in 1892, showing the average outturn per acre of the principal crops of these Provinces 984 lbs or 12½ maunds was accepted as the average outturn of rice per acre in Bihar. The winter rice crop in Bihar yields a smaller outturn than that in Lower Bengal. Twelve to 13 maunds may be, therefore, taken as a fair average rough estimate.
Bhadoi rice .	10 maunds of rice ...	In estimating the rate of outturn per acre of clean rice for the bhadoi crop, 10 maunds has been provisionally assumed to be the average outturn. This figure may be accepted for Bihar.
Wheat ...	12 maunds ...	In Agricultural Department return previously referred to the average outturn, after consulting different reports, was taken as 984 lbs. per acre, or 12½ maunds per acre. About 12 maunds per acre or 4 maunds per Bengal bigha may be accepted as an approximately correct average for Bihar.
Barley ...	13 maunds	
Gram ...	14 maunds ..	The outturn of gram is very much the same as that of barley, if anything, a little more, and 14 maunds may be well accepted as the approximate average outturn per acre.
Maize ...	13½ maunds	
Marna ...	10 maunds	
Bajra ...	10 ditto.	
Jowar ...	12 ditto.	

N. N. BANERJEE,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd November 1896.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 18th November 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 3851.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1895-96.

The report is submitted by Mr. E. V. Westmacott, who held charge of the Division throughout the year; there were changes in the charge of all five districts, which however, except in Jessore and Khulna, did not interfere seriously with continuity of administration.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner was on tour 113 days. He paid special attention to the working of municipalities, and endeavoured by personal discussions with Municipal Commissioners in their towns and offices to show wherein their working was defective. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the result is reported to be satisfactory, and that the cordial relations established between Mr. Westmacott and the Commissioners have rendered his criticisms more effective than they ever were before. All District Officers spent the prescribed number of days in camp, except Mr. Kennedy at Murshidabad and Mr. Fischer at Khulna, both of whom were to some extent prevented from doing so by ill-health; Mr. Kennedy might, however, notwithstanding his bad health have spent on tour some part of the month of February during the whole of which, it is stated, he was detained at head-quarters in consequence of volunteer and race meetings, and of preparations for going on furlough. In the 24-Parganas Mr. Collin succeeded in reaching the prescribed limit without the help of the Joint-Magistrates, a thing which his predecessors have generally been unable to do, and his and Mr. Garrett's tours and inspections are reported to have been extremely useful. In all the subdivisions the prescribed standard was reached or exceeded, except at Diamond Harbour, where the Subdivisional Officer's tour fell short of the minimum by three days, but the tours of the Subdivisional Officers of Bongaon and Meherpur are reported to have been badly planned. The Collector of Jessore gives a very good account of the work done in camp by Babu Amrita Lal Mukherji, who was in charge of the Narail subdivision.

All the prescribed inspections were made, except those by the Commissioner of the subdivisional offices at Kandi and Jangipur. The Khulna treasury was inspected by the Collector only once, and the Subdivisional Officers of Ranaghat and Kushtia failed to finish the second inspection of their own offices within the year.

3. *Weather and Crops: Public Health: Material Condition of the People.*—The rainfall was abnormally low, the divisional average being 42·67 inches, or 15·48 inches less than in the previous year. The result was poor harvests generally: the *boro* rice was injured by excessive rain in May, the *aus* rice was a fairly good one, but the early cessation of the rains injured the later crops, and especially the winter rice. In the Satkhira and Bagirhat subdivisions of Khulna the crops were injured by salt water driven over them by a cyclone a fact which probably accounts also for the abnormal shortness of the present year's crop reported from these subdivisions. The price of common rice rose steadily towards the end of the year under report, and is still rising. Another effect of the scanty rainfall was the scarcity of water for irrigation and household purposes, which began to be felt in the latter part of 1895-96. Mr. Westmacott points out that the standard of comfort is rising in this part of Bengal, and is not likely to be permanently affected by such temporary evils as partial failure of crops or a deficient supply of water.

The recorded death-rate for the whole Division was 36·2 per mille, against an average of 32·5 in the two preceding years. The public health showed the most considerable deterioration in the 24-Parganas, and especially in the suburbs of Calcutta. Khulna district was visited by a severe epidemic

of cholera, owing to the early cessation of the rains, and the inadequate supply of good drinking water. The year was on the whole an unusually unhealthy one, except in Murshidabad.

4. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—The principal manufactures are cotton twist and yarn, gunny bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar and molasses. The manufacture of all but the four last-mentioned commodities is confined to the 24-Parganas, where 56 factories employed 62,047 operatives against 60,474 in the preceeding year. The outturn of gunny bags and cloth is valued at Rs. 2,57,54,478; of cotton twist and yarn at Rs. 76,31,970; of paper at Rs. 26,56,480. All these branches of manufacture showed a large expansion as compared with the previous year, but the output of cotton twist and yarns was less than in 1893-94. Lac was manufactured to the value of Rs. 17,17,695; rather less than in 1894-95, but much more than in 1893-94. The districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore produced 8,968 maunds of indigo, so far as statistics which have been received show. Silk to the value of Rs. 33,08,129 was produced in Murshidabad, where the season for cocoons was a good one and twelve new filatures were opened; the outturn of silk in the 24-Parganas is valued at Rs. 52,347. Silk cloths are manufactured at Mirzapur in Murshidabad. Sugar was produced (by both European and native processes) to the value of Rs. 24,27,742; no statistics are furnished from Nadia, and the figures are otherwise incomplete.

The statements of imports and exports have this year been prepared for the first time on an improved method; the registered imports into the Division of food-grains amounted to 8,76,519 maunds; and the registered exports of food-grains from the Division into Calcutta (for which the figures available may be taken to be approximately correct) amounted to 58,36,293 maunds, rice (29,04,332 maunds) and gram and pulses (17,87,155 maunds) forming the chief items.

5. *Civil Justice.*—113,071 suits were disposed of in 1895, or 2,146 less than in the previous year. The number of institutions diminished to about the same extent; and the balance of cases increased by 357 to 12,656. The number of witnesses examined was 1,31,507, and the percentage of this number who were detained more than two days was 9·9 against 1,40,566 and 10·4 in 1894.

6. *Crime: Police Criminal Justice.*—The number of cognizable offences reported increased from 15,936 to 16,758, and of non-cognizable cases from 15,562 to 16,906. It is not reported how many of the cognizable cases were prosecutions for breaches of sanitary laws. In both classes of cases the increase was confined to the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore; the other two districts (24-Parganas and Khulna) showing a decrease. 732 cases were declared false, in only 45 of these were prosecutions instituted against the complainants, 19 of whom were convicted. 125 complainants were ordered to pay compensation. The police abstained from making enquiry in 9·4 per cent. of the cases reported to them.

19,651 cases were decided by Stipendiary, and 10,048 by Honorary Magistrates, against 18,578 and 8,253 in the previous year. The number of witnesses examined was 72,139 in 1895 against 72,254 in 1894; in 1895, 3,752 witnesses were detained more than two days, or 5·2 per cent. of the whole number examined, and 148 more than in 1894. The number detained over two days increased very considerably in the 24-Parganas, and it is believed that the figures given do not represent the whole number so long detained. Mr. Collin, the District Officer of the 24-Parganas, found that at Sealdah witnesses were shown as discharged after their examination-in-chief, and if recalled for cross-examination were shown as new witnesses, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that it is possible that the errors discovered in the attendance registers of the courts in this district may exist in other districts also; and the matter is one which should receive the attention of District Magistrates. The Honorary Magistrates (especially those sitting singly) are reported to have generally rendered considerable assistance to the administration, but the percentage of witnesses detained by them for more than two days was very high in some cases, especially before some of the Benchmen in the 24-Parganas and Jessore. The percentage of police cases remanded six times

or more increased from 3·9 to 4·8; and it is certain that these delays might to a great extent have been avoided by better arrangements.

Two hundred and nineteen cases were tried at the Sessions, and 154 of them ended in conviction, a proportion which shows that commitments were made on the whole with care.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,27,037 were imposed during the year; Rs. 1,12,153 were collected on this account. A sum of Rs. 17,836·10 was written off; and the outstanding balance at the close of the year reduced from Rs. 26,547 to Rs. 23,641.

Among the regular police there has however, been a considerable increase in the number of officers rewarded, and some decrease in the number punished. The Commissioner observes that there has been a decided improvement in police work in Nadia, due to the personal exertions of Mr. J. H. E. Garrett, the Magistrate, and of Mr. W. T. Moore, the District Superintendent of Police. Better quarters for the police are, it is reported, much needed in the 24-Parganas. Among chaukidars also the number rewarded has been nearly doubled; but the number punished has increased from 4,482 to 6,015, though the whole force consists of only 16,773 men. Attention has been given to the necessity for securing the prompt payment of their wages, and efforts have been made, without much success, to recruit men of a higher class. The Commissioner is of opinion that efforts of this kind must continue to be futile unless the pay of chaukidars is raised to equal the earnings of day-labourers, which are exceptionally high in this Division.

7. *Land and Land Revenue.*—The current demand on account of land revenue in the Division, including Calcutta, was Rs. 51,02,291, and the arrear demand was Rs. 1,37,493; Rs. 50,47,083 were collected or 96·2 per cent. of the total demand. The following statement shows the percentage of current collections on current demand in respect of the three classes of estates, as well as the standard percentages:—

Standard percentage	Permanently settled estates.	Temporarily settled estates.	Estates under direct management.
Collections in 24-Parganas	99·	95·	90·
„ Nadia	98·2	90·7	81·1
„ Murshidabad	97·3	95·2	74·5
„ Jessore	99·8	93·9	58·3
„ Khulna	99·6	85·2	94·2
„ Calcutta	98·8	89·6	70·4
	...	...	99·9

The prescribed standard of collections was nowhere attained, except in respect of permanently-settled estates in Murshidabad and Jessore, of temporarily-settled estates in Nadia and of estates under direct management in Jessore. The short collections are attributed to bad harvests, but the revenue bears such a small proportion to the rent in these provinces, that a partial failure of crops is no sufficient excuse for failure to collect it in full in the case of permanently and temporarily settled estates. In the case of Government estates partial failure of crops, due to want of rain in some instances and to injury by floods in others, may be an adequate reason for leniency in enforcing the Government demands; but even as regards these, if the demand was fairly adjusted, the collections ought not to have been as bad they were. The gross demand on account of Road and Public Works Cess was Rs. 10,15,067, of which amount Rs. 8,98,613 or 87·2 per cent. were collected.

Eighty-seven estates and share of estates were sold at auction out of 832 which defaulted for land revenue.

The number of certificates issued for the recovery of public demands shows a satisfactory decrease, being 7,828 less than half the previous year's number; the balance pending at the close of the year was reduced in a greater proportion.

8. *Wards' and Trust Estates.*—There were six estates under the Court of Wards, besides the Syedpur Trust Estate in Khulna. The most important of these charges is the Kassimbazar Estate in Murshidabad. The total current demand on account of rent and cesses in these seven estates is Rs. 8,91,097; the arrear demand in 1895-96 was so much as Rs. 10,99,488; the greater part of these heavy arrears is due to the Kassimbazar Estate and is the result of a bad

settlement of the Sarail Pargana in Tippera, on which the Lieutenant Governor has already commented in the Government Resolution on the Board's annual report on Wards' estates. The total collections were only 44 per cent. of the total demand, but the arrearages were reduced by Rs. 64,759. Rupees 42,517 were spent on improvements of all descriptions.

9. *Excise Stamps Income-Tax.*—The excise revenue increased by Rs. 2,27,206 to Rs. 38,42,486; the greater part of the increase, Rs. 1,59,562, accrued in the town of Calcutta. The revenue derived from country-spirit rose by Rs. 95,514 to Rs. 16,30,812, and that derived from rum yielded Rs. 4,64,796 or Rs. 33,760 more than in the previous year. Ganja and opium yielded Rs. 5,11,744 and Rs. 7,86,744 respectively, or Rs. 53,983 more than in the previous year.

The revenue derived from stamps was practically stationary, showing an increase of only Rs. 5,108 in a total income of Rs. 47,73,278. The number of prosecutions for infringement of the stamp law decreased from 387 to 174.

The collections of income-tax amounted to Rs. 22,00,677, or Rs. 45,160 more than in the previous year. Much the greater part of this sum, Rs. 19,37,977, was contributed by Calcutta. The percentage of collections on the final demand of the tax was 95·1; in Calcutta the percentage was only 94·6, but in all the districts it was over 97.

10. *The Lodging-House Act* is in force only in the town of Nadia. The number of licensed lodging-houses here rose from 132 to 175; the receipts have increased as well as the expenditure on sanitary improvements.

11. *Education.*—There are three colleges and 5,979 schools in the Division, with a total attendance of 199,701 pupils. Though the number of schools and pupils was practically the same as in the previous year, the total expenditure rose from Rs. 10,23,352 in 1894-95 to Rs. 10,59,902 in 1895-96. The reasons of this increase are not given. Rupees 3,26,018 were spent on primary education, and the number of primary schools was 4,864, showing a slight decrease from the previous year. The number of girls' schools increased by 20 to 463, but there was a decrease of 517 in the number of female pupils; 14,830 girls were at school in the Division. The proportion of boys at school to the whole number of boys of a school-going age, 31·1, is small for advanced districts like those of the Presidency Division, and compares unfavourably with Dacca where the percentage is 35·2, and Chittagong where it is as high as 46·1. The number of Muhammadan pupils at school is now 56,036, showing a satisfactory increase of 1,856. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see an increase of Muhammadan Inspecting Officers in districts where that community preponderates.

12. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—There are 57 of these institutions in the Division; 291,962 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 1,02,198. Among the most successful are the dispensary at Ranaghat, under the management of Mr. J. Munro, C.B., and those at Kamarhati, supported by the estate of the late Babu Sagar Dutt, at Cossipur, at Russa, and at Kandi.

13. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—The District Boards worked successfully and smoothly during the year; but, in this Division as elsewhere, it is reported that the Local Boards take little interest in the somewhat limited duties entrusted to them. Three of the District Officers express themselves dissatisfied with the management of funds by some or all of the Local Boards in their districts. In the District Board of Murshidabad and the Local Boards of Barasat, Basirhat, Jessore, Jangipur and Kandi, an excessive number of meetings fell through for want of a quorum.

The District Board of the 24-Parganas is reported to have been especially active in the matter of communications; and spent Rs. 28,417 in the construction of original works of this nature. It also spent money on the excavation of tanks and wells, as did the District Board of Nadia. In the latter district the Commissioner considers that the maintenance of all the roads is beyond the resources of the District Board. All the District Boards contributed liberally towards the expenses of primary education.

Three Union Committees have been established in the 24-Parganas, four each in Nadia and Murshidabad, five in Jessore and six in Khulna; it does not appear that any of them has yet done any work.

There were 38 Municipalities in the Division, Titaghar having been erected into a separate Municipality during the year. The aggregate income of these bodies amounted to Rs. 7,33,879; and their aggregate expenditure to Rs. 6,33,044. The income was less by Rs. 71,941 than in the previous year. No reason is assigned for this decrease.

The proportion to income of the expenditure on primary education fell short of the prescribed percentage (32 per cent.) in fifteen Municipalities. That of Cossipur-Chitpur, with an income of Rs. 1,25,980, spent only Rs. 584 on this object; in Maniktola, North Dum-Dum, Naihati, Krishnagar and Jessore also a very small proportion of income was devoted to primary schools.

Mr. Collin thinks that the Municipal Commissioners in his district have shown a proper and sufficient interest in the working of Municipalities. The Commissioner thinks rightly that the weakest point in Municipal administration generally is in the collection of taxes, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with him in the opinion that the establishment of cordial relations between the controlling officials and the Municipal Commissioners cannot fail to produce good results. Mr. Westmacott visited thirty of the Municipalities in the course of his tours.

14. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Maharani Surnomoyi, c. l., the Maharaja of Krishnagar, Rai Hari Krishna Mazumdar Bahadur of Islampur (since deceased) and Babu Jogendra Narayan Ray of Lalgola in Murshidabad, the Mukharji family of Gobardanga and the Chaudhuri family of Baruipur in the 24-Parganas have, as in previous years, been distinguished by liberality and public spirit; but the zamindars generally are said to take a very slight interest in the welfare of their tenants.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are tendered to Mr. Westmacott for his efficient administration of the Division and for his complete and interesting report, from which extracts are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency
Division for the year 1895-96.*

* * * * *

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. The average rainfall in each district of the Division was considerably less than that of either of the two preceding years, the divisional average being 42·67 inches during the year under report, against 58·15 in 1894-95 and 71·49 in 1893-94. The largest rainfall was at Bagerhat in Khulna, being 60·94 inches, and the smallest at Lalgola in Murshidabad, where it was 30·72 inches only. The rainfall was not only abnormally low, but was also ill-distributed, there having been practically no rain at those seasons of the year in which it was most needed. As a consequence the outturn of *aman* (or winter rice) and of *aus* (or early rice), which form the principal supply of food for the Division, fell in all the districts as compared with the preceding year, the average outturn of *aman* in the Division being 9·01 annas, against 15·1 in 1894-95, and that of *aus* 10·2 annas against 14. In the 24-Parganas the failure of rain was most felt in the northern half of the district, where the rainfall did not reach 40 inches. In the Barasat subdivision the rainfall was only 33·28 inches. In Basirhat and Diamond Harbour the rainfall was over 40 inches, but these subdivisions require from 60 to 70 inches to make the season a good one. The rainfall was deficient from May to July, and the total absence of rain in November and December caused the outturn of the cold-weather crops to be poor. The outturn of *bhadoi* rice was only 10½ annas, against 13 annas in the preceding year. The jute crop was also slightly injured, and its outturn was estimated at 12½ annas, against 13 annas in the preceding year. The outturn of the winter rice crop was estimated at 13½ annas against 15½ in 1894-95. In the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions the outturn was estimated at 12 annas, while in the Sadar it was estimated at 10 annas and in Barasat at 8 annas only. It varied, however, greatly in different localities. In some villages in the Diamond Harbour subdivision the outturn fell from 11 maunds per bigha in the preceding year to 5 maunds. The outturn of the crop in many villages was only one-half of that of the previous year. In estate Bil Bullee, however, and such low-lying tracts as ordinarily suffer from excess of rainfall, the crops were above the average. The average outturn of the *rabi* crops was 9½ annas, against 14 annas in 1894-95. The outturn of sugarcane is estimated at 14 annas. This is sufficient to make up for defects in other cold-weather crops. In Nadia there was practically no rain after September, and the outturn of winter rice was only 7½ annas, against 12½ in 1894-95, and of early rice, 9 annas against 14. This had the effect of raising the price of common rice, which would be more felt during the current year than in the year under report. In Murshidabad the rainfall of the year under report was considerably below that of either of the preceding two years, and in consequence the crops were generally poor. It was only in the south of the district, however, that any real failure occurred. In the Barua thana in the Sadar subdivision the outturn of both the *bhadoi* and winter rice crops was less than half the average, and in Bharatpur and in parts of the Kandi and Gokarna thanas in the Kandi subdivision the winter rice crop was only about six annas. As these parts of the district have enjoyed favourable harvests for some years, they can well stand an occasional bad season. The outturn of pulses and of the *rabi* crops was the same as in the preceding year. Jute and indigo are the only crops the outturn of which shows an improvement, being respectively eleven and twelve annas, against ten annas for both crops in the preceding year. In Jessore heavy rain in May drowned the *boro* or summer rice, which is grown in the Narail subdivision on low lands, and this submersion of the land prevented the sowing of *aman* rice on such lands throughout the district. The short rainfall in July and August partially affected both the *bhadoi* and the winter rice crops. Finally, want of rain in November prevented the development of the winter rice. The preceding year, however, had yielded a bumper crop, and so the partial failure of the rice crops of the year under report did not occasion much distress. The principal food-crops of this district are

aus and *aman* rice and pulses. The different subdivisional officers have differently estimated the outturn. For instance, the Subdivisional Officer of Narail has estimated the *bhadoi* or *aus* crop as yielding sixteen annas, against eighteen annas of the preceding year, winter rice crop fourteen annas against eighteen annas, and pulses sixteen annas against twelve annas. The Subdivisional Officer of Magura, which adjoins Narail, has, on the other hand, estimated *aus* at ten annas against fifteen annas, *aman* ten annas against sixteen annas, and pulses ten annas against twelve annas in the previous year; while the Subdivisional Officer of Bangaon's estimate, probably from the land of this subdivision being higher, is far below the estimate of either of these two officers, being ten annas only for *bhadoi* and five annas for winter rice. On the whole, it may be said that the winter rice crop yielded an outturn below the average, and the pulses an average one. As regards other crops, neither indigo nor jute suffered, and both yielded an average crop. The district generally is prosperous, and no special remarks are necessary. The rainfall in Khulna during the year was scanty, and was not well distributed; consequently the outturn of all the crops, excepting jute, sugarcane, &c., was smaller than that of the preceding year. The Subdivisional Officer of Bagerhat reports that, owing to a storm-wave which accompanied a cyclone in the beginning of October last, the winter rice crop was only fourteen annas. This cyclone did much damage to the betel-nuts, which form an important article of export from that subdivision. The Subdivisional Officer of Satkhira reports that the standing plants suffered much from the ravages of salt water driven into the land by the cyclone, which also visited that subdivision. The following may be taken as a summary of the foregoing accounts of the weather and crops. The *boro* rice was injured by excessive rain in May; other crops, and specially the *aus* rice, were grown and harvested under fairly favourable conditions, but an early cessation of the rains injured the later crops, and especially the *aman* rice. The localities which depend principally on the latter crop undoubtedly suffered, but the higher land, such as great part of Nadia, in which the *aus* rice is a more important crop, had little reason to complain. Latterly there was much inconvenience from the failure of the sources of supply of water for irrigation and domestic purposes, but this belongs rather to the history of the following year than to that of the year ending in March 1896.

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V—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

24. In the 24 Parganas the material condition of the people has been affected to some extent by partial failure of crops, by an increased number of deaths from fever, cholera, and small-pox, and by a serious scarcity of drinking-water, but it can scarcely be said that there has been actual distress, nor have the prices of food-grains risen to any extent. The labouring classes can get as much work as they like in mills and workshops, and in February and March there was an unusual amount of work for them in re-excavating and cleaning tanks. The condition of the non-labouring classes is reported to be unsatisfactory. They dislike any but clerical labour, for which there is keen competition. In Nadia the material condition of the people was not much affected by the shortness of the outturn of *aman* rice and of the *rabi* crops, as *aus* rice is more important in this district. The price of labour ruled high, and labourers have undoubtedly been well off. With regard to the necessity of improving the water-supply of the people at large, Mr. Garrett writes:—
 “One of the chief, if not the chief, difficulty to be overcome is the apathy of the people themselves, and their indifference to the simplest sanitary precautions. Offer a village a tank on condition that they shall reserve it entirely for drinking purposes, and the offer will be refused. A Brahman will not drink water out of a well used by Muhammadans, and yet he will freely drink water from a tank in which the whole village bathes or washes clothes and cattle, and the banks of which are rank with human ordure. A tank almost dries up, and the residue of the water becomes of the consistence of pea soup, and yet the women who have been accustomed to take water from it will not go even a hundred yards further to

"a well or river because it would be an innovation. Under these conditions what wonder is it than in a year of drought cholera should spread like wild fire, and thousands of people fall victims to it. This is the immediate and palpable result of the consumption of bad water, but there can be no doubt that fever and diseases of the spleen are also induced, and the physique of a people thus enfeebled generation after generation must deteriorate. The outlook is hopeless until the people can be taught to help themselves." In Murshidabad the want of rain and the poor outturn of the *aman* crop affected the condition of the agricultural classes to some extent. Prices of food grains, however, ruled low, and were steady throughout the year, and the condition of the people was not much below the average. The non-cultivating middle classes, as elsewhere, are reported to have run into debt. In the Jangipur and Sadar subdivisions, the labouring classes are able to find sufficient employment, and in the latter subdivision they are largely assisted by charitable doles distributed among them by the local nobility and gentry. Indiscriminate charity of this nature, however praiseworthy in years of scarcity and distress, is certainly demoralising when practised habitually, as it is in Murshidabad. In the Kandi subdivision, the poor harvests affected both the labouring and non-cultivating classes, with the result that there was an increase of thefts and burglaries throughout the subdivision. The condition of the people of Jessore was normal during the year. There was unusual drought during part of the year and a poor harvest, but the effects of the good crop of 1894-95 were still felt. The dry weather and consequent want of water caused numerous deaths from cholera in most parts of the district. The agricultural classes were benefited during the winter by a good outturn of date sugar. The scale of expenditure among the better classes tends slowly upwards. Those who have daughters find it expensive to marry them, and the cost of dress and food is on the increase, but the lower classes are generally well off, and work is not hard to get. The large quantity of rice and other food grains exported from the district testifies to the fertility of its soil. New sub registry offices are being opened, and new schools of all classes are being established. The excise revenue has increased, and stamp-vendors appear to find their business profitable. There are on all sides distinct proofs of steady improvement. In Khulna, where the bulk of the people are agriculturists, their material wellbeing depends largely on the outturn of the winter rice crop. The condition of the agriculturists of the Bagurhat subdivision was generally good, although the rice harvest was not as good as in the preceding year. The higher prices, however, which prevailed compensated to a large extent for the smaller outturn. In the northern part of the Satkhira subdivision *rab* crops are grown, and the manufacture of sugar from date juice is a very paying industry. The inhabitants of the southern part depend solely on the winter rice harvest. A short outturn, however, does not affect the condition of the cultivator in this fertile district, except as regards his ability to pay his rent. Upon the whole the condition of the people of the Division improves steadily, and is not affected in the long run by such temporary evils as partial failure of crops or deficient supply of water. Even among the educated middle classes, who look to clerical labour for their livelihood, and who are clamorous as to the distress caused by their competition for it, the standard of comfort and expenditure is rising. I fancy that inquiry would show that there are few families of this class which do not derive an income from interest in land rents. The rent exacted from the actual cultivator often far exceeds the amount which reaches the zamindar, and the difference is generally absorbed by the educated non-labouring classes to which I refer. The condition of the labourer, who is not too dainty to work with his hands, improves rapidly, and peons and menial servants who not very long ago were content with five rupees a month now expect eight.

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VII.—PRICE OF FOOD AND LABOUR

26. Notwithstanding the deficient rainfall during the year under report, the price of common rice in the 24-Parganas was lower during the greater part of the year than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This was due

to the good outturn of the *aman* crop in 1894-95 and to imports from other districts. Towards the end of the year, and since the last *aman* harvest, which was a poor one, the price of common rice has, in many parts of the district, risen higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the Diamond Harbour subdivision the price remained almost stationary till the end of the year. This is attributed to the good outturn of *aman* in the preceding year and to the steady import of paddy from Midnapore and the Sundarbans where, it is reported, there was a good harvest during the year. The price of common rice in Nadia, where the *aman* harvest is generally less important than the *aus*, ruled higher than in the preceding year, while there has been a fall in the prices of wheat and gram in Kushtia, Moherpur, Chuadanga, and Ranaghat. The rise in the price of common rice in this district is chiefly due to the failure of the *aman* crop. In Murshidabad the price of rice, wheat, gram, and salt was somewhat lower than in the preceding two years, and this is ascribed to the favourable harvest of the year immediately preceding. In Jessore the price of common rice rose in the Sadar as well as in the other subdivisions steadily towards the end of the year. The prices of wheat, gram, and salt were not, however, so much affected. In Khulna the price of common rice rose considerably above that in the year preceding, though it was somewhat cheaper than in 1893-94. The price of grain was stationary at Satkhira, while the price of salt was cheaper in the Sadar. The prices of labour continued much the same in the Division as in the two preceding years. In noticing last year a decrease in the wages of blacksmiths from twelve to ten annas, reported in the 24-Parganas, I remarked that I supposed there was no real fall, and I observe that during the year under report their wages again came up to twelve annas. The fluctuations in the price of rice, which is the staple food in the Division, have apparently no effect on the wages of labour, which are more or less fixed by local custom.

VIII—MANUFACTURES AND MINES

27. The principal manufactures of this Division are—cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac dye, indigo, silk, sugar, and molasses. As in the preceding year, the manufacture of cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac, and lac dye was confined to the district of the 24-Parganas, in which 56 factories were at work, against 57 in 1894-95, one having been closed. Of these factories, nine are owned by Government, and the rest belong to companies or private individuals. In 34 of these, work was carried on by shifts and in 20 by midday stoppages, while two (the Oriental Gas Work and the Cossipore Jute Warehouse) worked on other systems. The former factory worked continuously, and the latter had no fixed rules for working. The total number of operatives employed in the several factories and mills was 62,047, against 60,474 of the preceding year, but is still below the number employed in 1893-94. Of these, 47,736 were men, 8,685 women, 5,139 boys, and 487 girls. The increase in the number of employes, in spite of the reduction in the number of factories, is attributed to extensions, especially in jute factories, where electric lighting has been to some extent introduced. The statement given below shows the value of the outturn as returned by the owners of the several mills and factories during the last three years:—

ARTICLES.	OUTTURN.			REMARKS.
	1895-96.	1894-95	1893-94	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gunny-bags and cloth ..	2,57,54,478	2,09,96,916	1,61,98,071	
Cotton twist and yarn ..	76,31,970	74,18,581	81,51,872	
Paper	26,56,460	20,35,479	12,05,873	
Lac	17,17,695	18,00,000	950,000	
Leather	16,500	66,000	72,000	

28. With regard to cotton twist and yarn, the Secretary to the Dunbar Cotton Mills remarks as follows:—"In our report of the previous year ending 31st March 1895 we noted that an upward movement in the price of cotton from the recent abnormally low level had commenced. This continued till the end of September, owing to the new American crop having proved to be as far below the average in quantity as its predecessor had been in excess. Rates continued level for the next two months, when it was found that, in spite of the small American crop of 1895-96, sufficient balance of the huge crop of 1894-95 had remained over to supply the world's requirements, and rates began to subside. This movement in India was helped by a very large local crop of excellent quality, while the rise in exchange has further helped to depress local prices. *Yarn*.—The strong and continued improvement in the value of raw materials forced up the rates of yarn and induced a brisk trade. The local mills, which mostly secured their cotton early in 1895, made fair profits till the close of the year, and dealers and middle men found that cash contract yielded them good profits. Since the opening of 1896 the fall in the prices of raw materials above noted has reversed this state of things, and mills have seen their margins disappear, and dealers have been unwilling operators during the continuance of the fall. Scanty wheat and rice crops in many of the grain-consuming districts have increased the dullness of the market. There was a fair demand from China during the year, but at the moment this has ceased." It will be seen that the manufacture of gunnies, &c., has shown a remarkable extension, and the value of the manufactures has risen by nearly 48 lakhs of rupees over that of the preceding year and by 96 lakhs over that of the year 1893-94. The Manager of the Shannagar Jute Factory remarks:—"Very full average prices has been paid to raiyats for the new materials. The rates for manufactured goods have also ruled steady without much fluctuation in comparison with the previous year, leaving manufactures a reasonable margin of profits, and our company has for the year 1895 paid a 12½ per cent. sterling dividend to its share-holders." On this subject the Agent of the Barnagore Jute Factory writes as follows—"This season might be described as rather an uncommon one. Contrary to the usual course and to general expectation, there was a steady shipment demand for heavy goods throughout the slack season, say, June to September, which was sufficient to take off the whole of the production and maintain prices with but slight fluctuations right through this part of the season. The failure of the crops up country was disastrous to the gunny trade, and this season has been marked by an almost entire absence of country demand for gunny-bags. Native dealers having bought forward, as usual, to supply the expected demand, have all been heavy losers, and several old-established and reputedly wealthy native merchant firms have become bankrupt. The shipment demand has, however, taken off most of the productions, but at very low prices. The result would have been very different had there even been half the usual demand for gunnies for country requirements. Hessians have been in steady demand throughout the whole year at remunerative prices. Most mills have made fair profits during the year. Half a dozen new companies have been floated. These, with considerable additions to some of the existing concerns, will increase by about 3,000 the number of looms at work from early in 1897, and half of the new machinery is for the manufacture of Hessians, and it is expected that this will probably affect the Dundee Hessian trade more than Calcutta."

29. There was no material change in the rates of wages paid to the operatives employed in factories. The average monthly wages were as follows.—

Men from	...	...	Rs 8	to	Rs. 10
Women from	...	..	" 4-8	to	" 6
Children ...	..	...	" 4	to	" 5

30. These are higher wages than the same people could have earned in other employment. As in the preceding year, there were only two paper

mills in this Division—one at Titaghur and the other at Kankinara. The outturn of these mills shows satisfactory increase as compared with the previous year, as is shown below.—

NAMES OF MILLS.	OUTTURN IN 1895-93		OUTTURN IN 1894-95		REMARKS.
	lbs.	Value in rupees	lbs.	Value in rupees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Titaghur . . .	83,13,654	12,99,008	80,69,376	12,01,869	
Kankinara ..	82,40,774	13,57,152	56,38,111	8,30,610	

31. The manufactures consisted of white printing, *badami*, and coloured papers, blotting, cartridge, foolscap and water-marked stamp paper. The raw materials used were grass, rags, jute hemp, waste paper, &c. I consider that the substitution of paper made in the country for the imported article is a valuable boon to India.

32. There is a glass factory called the Pioneer Glass Company at Titaghur, but it has not been very successful. In the district of Nadia some oil-mills have been added since last year to the sixteen mills started at Sharupgungo, but they were not worked continuously. It is observed by the proprietors of the mills that they have ascertained by careful local enquiry that the local consumption is not less than the total outturn of the mills, that, on the contrary, it is many times greater than their total outturn, but that the tendency of the public to consume cheap articles of inferior quality is the cause of the occasional closing of the mills. It is reported that a flour-mill has also been added to the works with the machinery for cleaning wheat and to make good flour from the wheats produced locally.

33. Indigo is largely manufactured in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore. The table below shows the state of this industry during the year under report as compared with the two preceding years —

DISTRICT	Number of factories			Produce in maunds			Value in rupees			REMARKS
	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nadia	48	61	63	3,048	4,693	1,240	4,55,410	7,06,681	2,81,253	
Murshidabad	24	23	23	3,004	2,454	1,641	9,81,581	6,75,723	4,21,277	
Jessore ..	17	14	17	1,416	1,160	478	3,44,997	2,36,644	1,30,086	
Total	89	98	103	8,068	8,207	3,359	17,81,986	16,07,061	7,02,728	

34. It will be seen that the number of factories is gradually decreasing in Nadia, while there has been an increase in Jessore and Murshidabad. Mr. Garrett, Magistrate of Nadia, reports that on account of the unprecedented drought most of the factories in the Ranaghat subdivision did not work. The outturn has been better in the year under report than in the previous year, the decrease in the district of Nadia being only apparent, and due to

the non-receipt of statistics from some of the principal factories in the district. The increase in the outturn is chiefly due to the good harvest of the year.

35. The silk industry is principally carried on in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. The following table compares the state of the industry during the last three years:—

DISTRICT	Number of factories			Product in lbs			Value in rupees			REMARKS
	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas	Information not available						52,347	53,332	53,719	
Murshidabad	74	63	63	406,910	300,830	576,380	33,08,129	24,09,265	33,34,573	

36. Mr. Levingo, Officiating Collector of Murshidabad, attributes the increase in the quantity of silk manufactured to the opening of twelve new filatures and to a good outturn of cocoons during the year under report. At Mirzapore, in the Jangipur subdivision, there was some improvement in the manufacture of silk-cloths—7,611 pieces, valued at Rs. 55,724, were manufactured during the year, against 6,311 pieces, valued at Rs. 55,058, in the preceding year.

Sugar

37. The following table compares the state of the sugar industry during the last three years:—

DISTRICT	Number of factories			Outturn			Value			REMARKS
	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas	173	171	229	Mds 75,527	Mds 74,674	Mds 92,646	Rs 5,16,562	Rs 5,24,236	Rs 6,61,007	
Nadia	No statistics are available									
Jessore	143	144	174	26,735	2,68,624	2,68,036	10,32,594	21,79,676	20,79,536	
Khulna	Not available			36,631	18,373	18,160	2,79,566	1,49,801	1,36,497	

38. No statistics have been received from the sugar-mill at Cossipore. Sugar is still manufactured under native processes in the subdivisions of Basirhat and Barasat in the district of the 24-Parganas. The principal centres of the date sugar manufacture in the district of Nadia are Santipur, Chakdaha, Krishnagunge, Daulatgunge, Alundanga, and Moheshgunge, but no statistics are available regarding them. In the district of Jessore there are three refined sugar factories under European managers, at Changacha, Tarpoor, and Kotechandpur. Sugarcane is largely cultivated in the Kushtia subdivision and in parts of Meherpur in the district of Nadia. In the Kushtia subdivision sugarcane-crushing mills were worked throughout the year, but the Collector reports that figures showing the number of mills let out on hire and the rate at which they were let out cannot be given, as the manager of the factory has declined to give the information. Mr. Garrett says that he has every reason for believing that the profits of the concern continue to be very great.

39. The brass foundry at Moheshgunge manufactures iron screws and other requisites for indigo factories. Brass utensils are manufactured at Nawadwipa, Jivannagar, Dharmada, and Matiori in Nadia and in some parts of the district of Jessore. Bell-metal and brass utensils of a superior kind are manufactured in considerable quantities at Berhampore, Khagra, Kandi, and Baranagore in the district of Murshidabad. These articles are generally sold in the local market, but are also to some extent sent to Calcutta, Rajshahi, and other places.

40. Santipur muslin has still a ready market in Bengal. The weavers of Kushtia and Kumarkhali make cotton *dhories*, bed-sheets, &c., which are largely in use. The cotton wrappers are well known, and are largely used by the poorer classes on account of their cheapness. The manufacture of coarse cotton cloth is carried on in all the districts of this Division.

41. The clay figures of Ghurni, a part of the Krishnagar town, are much appreciated both here and abroad. As reported last year, they possess a good deal of artistic merit, and the knowledge of anatomy shown by the ignorant workers is more than would be expected. Locks and keys in imitation of Chubb's locks and of good quality are made at Natagore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, and at Jangipore, in the district of Murshidabad. The Magistrate of Murshidabad says that the locks are sold at prices ranging from four to six rupees each, but that the local demand not proving sufficient, the makers have set up business in Calcutta during the year under report.

XXIII—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

134. *Railways*.—In the 24-Parganas there are 124½ miles of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, including branches to Budge-Budge, Port Canning, and Diamond Harbour, already opened for traffic. The proposal to construct a steam-tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is still under the consideration of the District Board. An agreement has been made with a native firm of promoters who are engaged in preparing a survey with a view to submit the scheme to Government for sanction. The work, however, proceeds slowly, and changes in the original project are now under consideration. Experience only will show whether such a line would attract traffic from the lines of water carriage now existing. I doubt much whether it would. As regards the construction of a steam-tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnaghur, in the district of Nadia, Messrs. Martin & Co, the promoters of the scheme, were to commence the construction of the tramway within nine calendar months, and to open it for traffic within 18 months from the date of publication of the Government Notification No. 331 of the 16th December 1895. On the application of the Company, however, the period for constructing the line has been extended to fifteen calendar months, and the period for the opening of the tramway to two years from the date of publication of the aforesaid notification. The tramway should therefore be open for traffic from the beginning of the year 1898. It is satisfactory to notice that the promoters have already finished all field work. They are now engaged on the plotting of the same, and making detailed drawings and estimates for submission to Government. I do not think that this line is likely to attract much goods traffic. As a passenger line it would be for the convenience of the town of Krishnaghur, and would also convey pilgrims to Santipur and Navadwip. If it were extended to Murshidabad and brought into connection with the East Indian Railway system at Azimgunge, I think it might be of much more use. The only railway that runs through Murshidabad is from Azimgunge to Nalhati. The line is a broad-gauge one. In Jessore or Khulna no new railways were constructed during the year. The portions of the Bengal Central Railway which pass through these districts were maintained.

138. *Sanitation and Water-supply*.—In the 24-Parganas the District Board expended Rs. 2,689, against Rs. 1,473 in the preceding year, on water-supply. Of this sum, Rs. 1,343 were expended in the excavation of a tank in the Barasat subdivision and Rs. 1,310 on temporary wells to meet the scarcity of water which began to be felt at the close of the year. Thirty ring-wells and three tube-wells were sunk in the northern half of the subdivision. The excavation of tanks is not always successful owing to the difficulties of soil. In the preceding year a large tank was dug at Nowrah, but owing to the badness of the soil and the deficient rainfall, the work has not

hitherto been successful. The tank has been placed in charge of a local Committee, and it is hoped that it may prove serviceable if there are good rains this year. The Board is willing to take over and improve tanks if the owners will devote them to the public use. There have been frequent negotiations with the owners of tanks for this object, but so far no one has agreed to have his tank reserved for drinking purposes only. At a meeting held on the 31st January 1896, the Board resolved to spend a special allotment of Rs. 1,500 in digging wells in localities where they were specially required. Since the close of the year a further allotment of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for this purpose and for grant-in-aid to persons who wished to excavate tanks themselves. In Nadia the District Board spent Rs. 2,516 on the construction of 13 masonry wells during the year. The Board's expenditure on the maintenance and purification of the water of its existing wells amounted to Rs. 146. The rules circulated by the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal in his letter No. 430, dated the 20th July 1895, were strictly followed in disinfecting wells. A sum of Rs. 507 was spent in Murshidabad in improving the water supply of the district and Rs. 29 in cleaning the Katiganga cut, which flushes and drains the Cossimbazar bhd. Rupees 637 were also spent in maintaining two drainage channels $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. This is independent of the expenditure on water-supply of the Cossimbazar Ward's estate. In Jessore two tanks have been formed at a cost of Rs. 1,080, and trial boros sunk in old tanks at a cost of Rs. 23. At Jhenidah orders have been issued to have several pits in the town filled up. Arrangements are also being made with the Chairman of the Jessore Municipality to prepare a scheme to improve the part of the town known as Bagehur. A scheme for opening a channel from the Kumar river into the Noboganga at Bhawanipur is being pushed on, and a considerable portion of the money required has been promised. A sum of Rs. 556 was spent in Khulna on sanitation and water-supply. The unusual drought of the latter part of the year and the succeeding two months has drawn special attention to the question of water supply, and there has been clamour for expenditure on the part of Government and of local authorities to an extent which it would be impossible to meet. In municipalities there is taxation from which the necessary funds may be provided, but in other localities it would be impossible for Government or district authorities to do all that is necessary, and nothing but self-help on the part of the people can provide a proper water-supply. The emergency does not recur sufficiently often to induce the people to organise measures to meet the comparatively remote contingency of its recurrence, and I do not feel sanguine as to anything of any practical value being done. I think that the authorities can do no more than give assistance in placing the public in possession of old tanks which proprietors will not improve or place at the disposal of the public. The work of deepening and improving old tanks and of excavating new ones in every locality, which in a year of unusual drought finds itself in distress for water, cannot be undertaken unless funds are raised either locally or by an increase in general taxation. If the labouring classes would combine to give labour, and the non-labouring classes would contribute maintenance for the labourers, the problem would be solved, as it used to be solved by rulers who had the necessary power to organise such measures, but I do not think the people of this division are like'y to organise them for themselves.

* * * * *

XXX —LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Municipalities.

174. It appears that in twenty-one municipalities as against ten of the previous year, less than 50 per cent. of the Commissioners were present at each meeting, which is not satisfactory. Mr. Collin, Magistrate of the 24-Paiganas, reports that Municipal Commissioners have shown a proper and sufficient interest in the working of the municipalities, and thinks that on the whole the record of progress in municipal administration is creditable. In the Barnagore Municipality the rate on holdings was substituted for the tax on persons, and the provisions of Part VII were extended to the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality.

The drainage scheme of the Krishnagar Municipality by excavating the channel of the Anjona, which has been pending since the year 1891, is no nearer realisation than it was a year ago. The administration of this municipality is in the hands of pleaders, and is very far from satisfactory. Nothing has been done to remove the nuisance of well privies existing in many municipalities in the district of Nadia, and jungle flourishes in most of the municipalities as before. The work of collection in the Krishnagar Municipality is very badly done; everything is left to subordinates, who doubtless make a profit out of it. Mr. Levinge, Officiating Magistrate of Murshidabad, also considers that the control and supervision exercised over the subordinates in municipalities is often insufficient. This was specially the case at Jangipur and also at Kandi, where there is an official Chairman, the resident Deputy Magistrate, from whom better work might have been expected. In Jessore the Jessore and Kotechandpore Municipalities have, as heretofore, been managed satisfactorily, while there has been some improvement in Moheshpur, of which municipality, however, the condition is still very unsatisfactory. There were cases of embezzlement in the municipalities of Santipur, Kushtia, and Kandi, all of which were due to the want of proper supervision, and in each of these municipalities the Chairman was a Deputy Magistrate. Where there is an active Chairman or Vice-Chairman resident in the municipality, as at Cossipore-Chitpur, Titaghar, and Baruipur, the administration is successful, but generally subordinates are left very much to their own devices both in office and out of doors. The Municipal Commissioners of the South Suburban Municipality passed a resolution during the year for the division of the Municipality into two municipalities. A subdivision of the Municipality has become urgently necessary in the interest of the important wards in Garden Reach and its neighbourhood. The proposal is now under the consideration of Government. During the year the system of paying for the collection of taxes by commission, instead of by fixed pay, has been introduced in many municipalities. This will, it is expected, greatly improve the collection of municipal taxes, which is at present one of the weakest points in municipal administration. There are very few cases in which both Chairman and Vice-Chairman do their duty, or where work either in office or out of doors is properly supervised. There is seldom any check over the accounts of collections, and the tax-darogas, whom the rules appear to assume to be officers who may be trusted to look after the collecting sarkars, themselves require much supervision, which they do not get. Large amounts of income are lost for want of prompt inquiry into items of arrears, and of proceedings against defaulters, and the whole system of collection of taxes is in most cases marked by laxity and culpable leniency. The executive officers of a municipality dread, above all things, incurring the wrath of rate-payers and of the general body of Commissioners by raising or enforcing taxation. There is also a strong opposition in most municipalities to sanitary improvement, and, although the unusual drought of the year has caused an alarm about drinking-water, Municipal Commissioners seem far from inclined to prevent pollution of reserved tanks by bathing, washing clothes and animals, and other still more objectionable contamination. In reporting on my tours, I have stated that I visited thirty municipalities during the year, and that District Magistrates also made inspections. This has established cordial personal relations between the controlling officials and Commissioners of municipalities, and will doubtless produce some effect, but I am still obliged to say that I think there are very few municipalities in which there has been any improvement except as a result of official pressure.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 6233A.

GENERAL.—No 6066A.—The 18th November 1896—Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Manbhum.

No. 6080A.—The 19th November 1896—The following promotions, confirmations and appointments are sanctioned in the grades of Magistrates and Collectors and Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.—

Promoted substantively to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, with effect from the 17th June 1896, *vice* Mr. A. C. Tate, deceased

Confirmed in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. R. Carstairs, with effect from the 11th October 1896, *vice* Mr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., appointed Opium Agent, Bihar.

Mr. Brojendra Nath De, with effect from the 31st October 1896, *vice* Mr. J. C. Price, retired.

Confirmed in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, with effect from the 11th October 1896, *vice* Mr. R. Carstairs.

Mr. E. F. Growes, with effect from the 31st October 1896. *vice* Mr. Brojendra Nath De.

Appointed substantively to the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. W. B. Brown, with effect from the 11th October 1896, *vice* Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
 Mr. F. S. Hamilton, with effect from the 31st October 1896, *vice* Mr. E. F. Growse.
 Mr. H. E. Ransom, with effect from the 6th November 1896, *vice* Mr. E. G. Colvin,
 appointed Settlement Commissioner of Alwar and Bhartpur.

Confirmed in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, with effect from the 11th October 1896, *vice* Mr. W. B. Brown.
 Mr. Kedar Nath Roy, with effect from the 31st October 1896, *vice* Mr. F. S. Hamilton.
 Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, with effect from the 6th November 1896, *vice* Mr. H. E. Ransom.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. E. P. Chapman, with effect from the 11th October 1896, *vice* Mr. Barada Charan Mitra.
 Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman, with effect from the 31st October 1896, *vice* Mr. Kedar Nath Roy.
 Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, with effect from the 6th November 1896, *vice* Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell.

Confirmed in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors

Mr. L. F. Morshead, with effect from the 11th October 1896, *vice* Mr. Barada Charan Mitra.
 Mr. J. H. Temple, with effect from the 31st October 1896, *vice* Mr. Kedar Nath Roy.
 Mr. J. E. Phillimore, with effect from the 6th November 1896, *vice* Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell.

Appointed substantively pro tempore to the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. J. Lang, with effect from the 11th October 1896, *vice* Mr. L. F. Morshead.
 Mr. J. D. Cargill, with effect from the 31st October 1896, *vice* Mr. J. H. Temple.
 Mr. J. E. Webster, with effect from the 6th November 1896, *vice* Mr. J. E. Phillimore.

No. 6102A.—The 19th November 1896.—Babu Sarat Chandra Sen Gupta, Deputy Collector, Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district.

No. 6130A.—The 20th November 1896.—Babu Opendra Chandra Mozumdar, Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district.

No. 6133A.—The 20th November 1896.—Maulvi Afsaruddin Mahomed, Officiating Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district.

No. 6158A.—The 23rd November 1896.—In modification of the order of the 5th October 1896, Maulvi Mahmud-ul-Nabi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months and seventeen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 6167A.—The 23rd November 1896.—Babu Jogendra Kumar Sinha, Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district.

No. 6171A.—The 23rd November 1896.—Mr. Basanta Kumar Mullik is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Gaya on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dinajpur.

No. 6173A.—The 23rd November 1896.—In modification of the order of the 10th November 1896, Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Champaran on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bankura.

No. 6189A.—The 24th November 1896.—Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, is allowed furlough for one year, under article 340 (d) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 6190A.—The 24th November 1896.—Mr. G. Toynbee, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, on leave, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, or until further orders.

No. 6194A.—The 24th November 1896.—Mr. J. T. Rankin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Sasaram subdivision of the district of Shahabad.

No. 6196A.—The 24th November 1896.—Maulvi Basul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasaram, Shahabad, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Rangpur.

No. 6193A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Mr. J. Kennedy, Magistrate and Collector on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Tippera.

No. 6200A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Babu Raghu Nath Sahai, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is allowed furlough from the date on which he may avail himself of it up to the 30th September 1897, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

This cancels the order of the 10th October 1896, transferring Babu Raghu Nath Sahai to Gaya.

No. 6203A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Mr. L. F. Morshead, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd November 1896, the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum.

In modification of the order of the 11th September 1896, Mr. Morshead is allowed leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th November 1896.

No. 6205A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Maulvi Khondkar Fazlal Huq, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is transferred temporarily to Siliguri, in the district of Darjeeling.

No. 6208A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, is allowed leave for five days, viz, one day under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 29th August 1896.

No. 6210A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Babu Banka Bihari Baks, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pirojpur, Backergunge, is transferred temporarily to Satkhira, in the district of Khulna.

No. 6222A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—The services of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

POLICE.—**No. 6078A.**—*The 19th November 1896.*—Mr. C. P. Crouch, District Superintendent of Police, is allowed furlough for three months, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 14th July 1896.

No. 6150A.—*The 21st November 1896.*—The following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, who have been selected by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and allotted to Bengal, are posted to the Bhagalpur district:—

Mr. Ernest Grey Hart.

„ Trevor Claude Simpson.

No. 6176A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Mr. O. B. Drake-Brockman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Sirajganj, Pabna, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

No. 6178A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Mr. W. O. M. Dundas, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sirajganj, Pabna, is transferred to the South Lushai Hills District.

No. 5697J.—*The 23rd November 1896.*—Rai Sreenath Pal Bahadur, Superintendent of the Calcutta Police, in charge of the Northern Division, Suburbs, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1896.

No. 5699J.—*The 23rd November 1896.*—Inspector Kristo Churn Banerjee is appointed to act as a Superintendent of the Calcutta Police, and is placed in charge of the Northern Division, Suburbs, during the absence, on leave, of Rai Sreenath Pal Bahadur, or until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—**No. 6128A.**—*The 20th November 1896.*—Maulvi Syed Feda Ali, Special Sub-Registrar of Tippera, was on leave from the 5th September to the 22nd October 1896 (both days inclusive) under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EDUCATION.—**No. 6183A.**—*The 24th November 1896.*—Mr. J. Mann, Professor in the Presidency College, acted in class II of the Bengal Educational Service from the 6th July to the 12th August 1896, both days inclusive, *vice* Mr. J. H. Gilliland, on privilege leave.

No. 6185A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Mr. Jagadis Chandra Bose, Professor in the Presidency College, now on deputation to Europe, acted in class III of the Bengal Educational Service from the 6th July to the 12th August 1896, both days inclusive, *vice* Mr. J. Mann.

No. 6225A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Babu Hari Prasad Banerjee, Head Master, Hooghly Collegiate School, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Onota Nagpur Division, *vice* Babu Bireswar Chakravarti, about to retire.

No. 6227A.—*The 24th November 1896.*—Babu Khirad Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, Head Master, Chapra Zilla School, is appointed to be Head Master of the Hooghly Collegiate School, *vice* Babu Hari Prasad Banerjee.

ECCLIASTICAL—No 6229A—The 24th November 1896.—The Revd. C. W. Darling, Officiating Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and Chaplain of the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Chaplain of Dum-Dum, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—(LAND REVENUE.)

NOTIFICATION—No. 4609L.R.

The 21st November 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under the powers conferred on him by section 1 (2) of the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to pargana Supamutha, in thanas Bhagwanpur and Nandigram, in the district of Midnapore, with effect from the 1st January 1897.

The Sub-Registrars of Kajlagurh and Nandigram, appointed under Act III of 1877, shall be respectively the Registrars of Mutations under Act III (B.C.) of 1895 of those portions of the pargana specified in this notification which are contained within their respective jurisdictions.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 4646L.R.

The 23rd November 1896—Under section 4 of Act V (B.C.) of 1875, Captain R. T. Crichton, s.c., is appointed to be a Superintendent of Survey in the districts of Saran and Darbhanga.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 4647L.R.

The 23rd November 1896.—Under section 4 of Act V (B.C.) of 1875, Mr. A. W. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey in the district of Saran.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4648L.R.

The 23rd November 1896—Under section 4 of Act V (B.C.) of 1875, Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey in the districts of Saran and Darbhanga.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 4649L.R.

The 23rd November 1896—Under section 4 of Act V (B.C.) of 1875, Mr. C. S. Kraal, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey in the district of Darbhanga.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4710L.R.

The 24th November 1896—Mr. Dwija Das Datta, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be the Settlement Officer of the Government Estates in the district of Tippera, with effect from the date on which he joins that appointment.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4711L.R.

The 24th November 1896—Mr. Dwija Das Datta, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is authorised, under section 8 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the district of Tippera under the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to Revenue Officers. He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION—No. 56203.R.

The 24th November 1896.—Babu Abinash Chandra Basu, Excise Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Patna, *vice* Babu Prokash Chandra Roy, transferred, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4346 Med.—The 23rd November 1896—Assistant Surgeon Nripendra Nath Basu, of the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital, held medical charge of the civil station of Gaya, in addition to his own duties, from the 12th to the 15th October 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 4361 Med.—The 23rd November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon J. M. Perena, of the Krishnagar Dispensary, held medical charge of the civil station of Nadia, in addition to his own duties, from the 16th April to the 26th May 1896, both days inclusive.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 6234A.

No. 6068A.—The 18th November 1896.—Babu Krishna Dayal Pramanik, Deputy Magistrate, Tippera, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 6124A.—The 20th November 1896—Babu Gopal Chandra Banerjee, Subordinate Judge, Tippera, is allowed leave for two months, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th November 1896, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

No. 6142A.—The 20th November 1896.—Babu Probodh Chunder Dutt, Munsif of Howrah, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Rangpur, *vice* Babu Krishna Chunder Chatterjee, retired, and is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Rangpur Munsif.

This cancels the order of the 5th November 1896 appointing Babu Girindra Mohan Chuckerbutty, Munsif of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, to act as Subordinate Judge of Rangpur.

No. 6145A.—The 20th November 1896—Babu Monmohun Neogy, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Probodh Chunder Dutt, or until further orders.

No. 6220A.—The 24th November 1896.—Babu Akshay Kumar Basu, Munsif of Barisal, in the district of Backergunge, is vested, under section 19 (2) of the Bengal North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts' Act XII of 1887, with power to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000, arising within the original jurisdiction of the District Judge of Backergunge.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*No. 6192A.—The 16th November 1896.*—Babu Jogendra Nath Mookerjee, Munsif of Sudharam, in the district of Nonkhali, is allowed leave for twenty eight days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd November 1896, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 6193A.—The 21st November 1896.—Babu Ram Jadab Tolapatra, Munsif of Sitakund, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for twelve months, under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 27th April 1896.

No. 5718J.—The 24th November 1896.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Govindpur, in the district of Manbhum, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Kedar Krishna Banarji.

Babu Bejoy Naryan Singha.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 21st November 1896

No 225.—Notification.—The following extract from a notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information.—

No 479, dated Simla, the 12th November 1896—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified—

NAME	Form	To	With effect from
1	2	3	4
Connan, W ..	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	3rd October 1896

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 23rd November 1896

No. 226—Mr O. S. Smith, Assistant Engineer, having arrived in Bombay on the 19th October 1896, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him, viz., from the 19th to the 24th October 1896, is hereby cancelled.

The 24th November 1896.

No. 227.—Mr. G. J St C. Sedgley, Assistant Engineer, held charge temporarily of the current duties of the Mahanadi Division from the afternoon of the 9th to the afternoon of the 12th November 1896 (both days inclusive), in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr T H Clowes, proceeding on furlough.

No 228—With reference to the notification of this Department No 206, dated the 3rd November 1896, Mr. G T. Huntingford, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the South-Western Circle

A D McARTHUR, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 24th November 1896

No 220 —Declaration—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the completion of the metalled portion of Road No 5 (a) leading to the northern level crossing of the Kusba Railway Station in the village of Phoolwaria, pargana Haveli, zilla Purnea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 10 cottahs 7 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by milik land of Janglee Shaw and Lica Manjhi, on the south by a kacha road, on the east by a kacha road, and on the west by the fencing of the railway station, is required within the aforesaid village of Phoolwaria.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern,

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Purnea.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The 10th November 1896.

No. 219.—Notification.—With reference to Government of Bengal orders Nos 1848-50I.A., dated 26th September 1883, and subsequent modification of these orders notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under section VI of Act V (B.C.) of 1864, to abolish, with effect from the 1st April 1898, all concessions in respect of tollage hitherto granted to Steamer Companies for their transport services on the canals in Bengal.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Fourth Publication.]

The 3rd November 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SARAN CANALS.

No. 209.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following rules and to fix the undermentioned rates to be charged for water supplied under individual assessment from the Saran Canals during the *rabi* season of 1896-97 and the hot weather season of 1897, in addition to the rules in notification No. 201, dated 2nd November 1896, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 4th idem.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

In Notification No. 110 of the 9th August 1880, issued under the provision of Act III of 1876, Government reserved to itself the rights of property in the water of the river channels known as the Daba, the Dhanai, the Gaudaki and the Gangri, and their appendant tributaries, including the Rupan Chap Sota.

2. The revenue administration of the Saran Canals is vested in the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle. The Executive Engineer of the Gandak Division is, as Canal Officer under the Irrigation Act [III (B.C.) of 1876], charged with the proper maintenance and management of the canals, and with the control of the supply of water in them. All orders passed by him, or by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, are under the terms of that Act subject to correction on appeal to the Collector of Saran.

3. The following rules will be applicable to all irrigation effected from the Saran Canals in the *rabi* season (1st November to 31st March) of 1896-97, or to the hot weather season (1st April to 13th July) 1897.

4. Any person who wishes to make bunds in the canals must obtain the written permission of the Canal Subdivisional Officer before doing so.

5. Any person who constructs bunds in the canals, who interferes with the supply of water in them, or who takes water from them without the written permission of a duly authorised person, will render himself liable to the penalties defined in the Irrigation Act.

6. Any person who requires water from the channels of the Saran Canals must apply either to (a) the Patrol, (b) the Sectional Officer, or (c) the Subdivisional Canal Officer, who will take his signature on the Form A attached. If the application is approved, the Canal Subdivisional or Sectional Officer (all of whom are hereby empowered in that behalf) will grant a permit for irrigation in Form B.

7. Any person who holds a permit in Form B will be allowed to take canal water for irrigation, and he will be charged for it at the rates detailed in the following schedule:—

Schedule of rates for irrigation

Crop.	Rate per Saran bigha.		
	Rs.	A	P
For indigo irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March ...	2	4	0
For indigo irrigated between the 1st April and 15th July ..	4	8	0
For other crops ditto ditto ...	8	0	0
For opium	1	8	0
For <i>rabi</i> crops irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March	0	12	0

These rates apply equally to irrigation by lift and flow.

8. Persons who take water from any of the river channels named in rule-I, without a permit in Form B, and persons who waste the water, are liable to be charged water-rates, under sections 79 and 80 of the Irrigation Act, at rates which shall be fixed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, but which shall not be greater than twice the rate which would have been payable for licensed irrigation.

9. All water-rates assessed under rule 7 will be due on the following dates:—

For irrigation in the *rabi* season—5th April 1897.

For irrigation in the hot weather season—20th July 1897.

Water-rates assessed under rule 8 will be due as soon as the demand statement has been prepared.

10. The demand statements for water-rates due will be sent to the Collector as soon as possible after the irrigation in any village is completed, and a *parcha*, showing the area and amount assessed against each cultivator, will be sent to the rate-payer as soon as possible.

11. Any claim for remission of water-rates under section 76 (b), or for compensation under section 76 (c) of the Irrigation Act, must be presented in writing to the Subdivisional Canal Officer at least twenty days before the crop is cut. The Subdivisional Canal Officer shall, after such enquiry as he may consider necessary, pass orders on the application. Any application for remission presented direct to the Collector must be forwarded for the orders of the Canal Officer.

12. Objections to the demand statements must be presented within thirty days of the date on which the *parcha* is issued by the Subdivisional Canal Officer. He will pass orders on such objections.

13. Any person who is not satisfied with an order passed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer may appeal to the Collector under section 91 of the Irrigation Act. Such appeal must be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, and it must be submitted to the Collector within thirty days of the date of the order.

14. Remission statements must be signed by the Divisional Canal Officer. Any statement so signed shall be sufficient authority for a refund by the Collector.

15. No guarantee can be given either as to the volume or duration of the supply, or of the delivery of any quantity of water at any particular point of any canal.

16. The Canal Officer will regulate the water passing into, and along, any canal to the best of his ability to meet requirements. If there is any difficulty in supplying all the channels, the Canal Officer will endeavour to divide the available supply as fairly as possible. The Canal Officer shall have complete control of the distribution of water.

FORM A.

Application for water, No.

Name of village

Name of channel

Date of application

We, the undersigned, hereby apply for water from the abovenamed channel for the irrigation of our fields, and we engage to pay, for the area actually found to have been irrigated, to the Canal Officer (or other person duly authorised in that behalf), the water-rates prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Bengal Irrigation Act, and we further agree to abide by the rules issued under the Act —

Description of crop	Approximate area in bighas	Signature of cultivators
1	2	3

FORM B.

Permit

No

Permission is granted to the persons named below to take water from the channel for the irrigation of an area of about bighas in the village of

Name of cultivator.	Approximate area in bighas
1	2

*Signature of Canal Subdivisional Officer
or Sectional Officer.*

Date

[Fourth Publication.]

The 3rd November 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SONE CANALS.

No 211.—*Notification*—In notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to pass certain rules concerning the Sone Canals and to fix certain rates to be charged for water supplied from those canals. In notification No 28, dated the 28th January 1895, it was notified that it was intended to increase some of those water-rates. The rules which were passed under notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, contained provision for a class of leases having a currency of three years. That class of lease is no longer considered suitable. The Lieutenant-

Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of his determination to cease to grant such leases:—

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(i) Rule 16 to read as follows:—

16. Applications under section 74 of the Act for permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix I), or upon *kharij* season leases (Appendix III), shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- I.—The application must be for a block of land having well-defined boundaries and so situated that adjoining lands will not ordinarily or probably be irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the application.
- II.—The application must be in the form annexed to these rules, which states that water-rates will be paid on all lands contained in the block for which an application is presented, whether or no water is required.
- III.—The applications may be for a term of seven years, or for the season only—
 - (a) In the case of applications for the season only, the issue of the permit will not necessarily be delayed until the lands have been measured. The boundaries of the block must be stated in the application, which must be signed by or by authority of the cultivators of all the land included in the boundaries mentioned, and the approximate area in the occupation of each on the block must be specified. Water-rates will be charged on the areas in the block as found by actual measurement.
 - (b) In the case of applications for a term of seven years, a permit will not be issued until the land has been measured and an application complete in every respect for all the land included in the block has been signed. If water is required to be supplied before the application is completely signed in the manner specified above, an application for water for the season must be made which will be cancelled on a permit for seven years being issued.
 - (c) Notice that a permit for seven years is required must be given by the 1st of April, and no permit will be issued unless the application is completely signed by the 30th of November, or, with the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer, by the 1st of March following. An application for a permit for the season must be filed by the 1st of September.
- IV.—With the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer—
 - (a) Existing leases for terms of three years may be cancelled and included in an application for a seven-year lease under the preceding rules
 - (b) An application may be made for an addition to a seven-year lease, which, if granted, shall be considered as part of the original lease and terminate therewith.

(ii) Rule 22 to read as follows.—

22. Permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix VIII) or upon *kharij* season leases (Appendix IX) shall be issued under the following conditions:—

- I.—The land to be irrigated must form a compact block defined by well-marked boundaries of such a nature as clearly to distinguish leased from the adjoining unleased lands, and also be so situated that unleased lands will not be ordinarily or probably irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the block. The boundaries must be mentioned in the application for a permit for the season, and in the notice referred to in Rule 16 (c), when a permit for a seven-year lease is applied for.
- II.—The Canal Officer may exclude lands included in the block not irrigable by flow or for which canal water is ordinarily not required. In the case of permits for seven years, the block must be not less than 50 bighas in area. In cases where the Divisional Canal Officer considers it advisable to grant a permit to a block of less area than that mentioned above, the previous sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer must be obtained. No permit for seven years shall be issued unless the owners of the village channel from which water is to be obtained have been registered and the channel itself is in a good state of repair such as to fit it for the conveyance of water without wastage occurring. Such leases will not be issued unless it is known from the experience of previous years' irrigation that a sufficient supply of water is always available and that the quantity required is not excessive.
- III.—A permit for a seven-years' lease may be cancelled by the Superintending Canal Officer with effect from a date to be specified in the order for good cause on the application of all the signatories thereto.

IV.—Permits for the season will be issued under less favourable conditions as to situation, soil, and the quantity of water available; it will not be necessary that the owner of the channel should be registered, but the channel itself must be entered on the register.

V —Water-rates will be levied on the areas of the blocks specified in the permits, and measurement of the areas actually irrigated will not be necessary.

(iii) In Rules 3 (I), 9 (VIII), 11, 12, 24 (II), 25, 31, 39, 50, 62, omit the two words "three or."

(iv) In Rule 42 omit the words "three-years' leases."

Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of the increase he proposes to make in certain water-rates —

(v) In Rule 71 (a) change the words "1st of April 1892" into "1st of April 1897."

(vi) In Rule 71 (b) change the words "1st of April 1891" into "1st of April 1897"

(vii) Rule 72 will read as follows :—

SCHEDULE No I.

Leases for a term of years

For water supplied between the 25th of June of one year and the 25th March of the next.	FLOW OR LIFT.	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For leases for seven years, all crops	Rs. A. P. 1 9 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 6

Leases having a currency of seven years will be granted at the rate defined in this Schedule until and including the year 1903.

(viii) Rule 73 will read as follows :—

SCHEDULE No. II.

Season leases (kharif).

	FLOW OR LIFT	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For water supplied between the 25th of June and the 25th of October for all crops	Rs. A. P. 2 3 0	Rs. A. P. 0 3 6

(ix) In Rule 42 omit the five words "for bhadoi, &c , 1st November."

(x) Appendix IVB. to be omitted altogether.

(xi) Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to alter Rule 47 by adding the following words to it. —

"All applications for compensation under section 76 (c) must be made not less than 20 days before the crop is cut."

And in Rule 46 to add the words "not less than" before the words "twenty days before the crop is cut."

(xii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix III omit the figures "1-14"

(xiii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix IVC alter the words "1st of January" into "25th of March."

MARINE DEPARTMENT

The 23rd November 1896.

No. 141.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 11 of the Petroleum Act, 1886, and in supersession of rule 15, clause (4) of the rules for regulating the grant of licenses to possess and transport petroleum in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, which were sanctioned under Notification No 62 Marine, dated the 21st May 1895 which was published in Part I, page 504, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following revised rules. The rules will be taken into consideration after the expiry of a month from the date of their publication in the Gazette, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider any suggestions or observations that may be made by any person concerning them within that period.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(4) (a) Licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum in bulk by steamer or barge may be granted if the vessel is certified to be fit for the service by an Officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(b) The vessel, if a steamer, must possess a certificate of survey granted under the provisions of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

(c) The vessel, if a barge, should be towed by a steamer.

(d) Vessels carrying petroleum in bulk shall not be allowed to carry other inflammable cargo at the same time, such as jute, cotton, straw, &c, nor passengers; and such vessels shall not be allowed to load any cargo after having discharged the petroleum until the oil compartments have been thoroughly cleaned and certified by an officer of the Government to be quite free from petroleum.

(e) A steamer towing a barge carrying petroleum in bulk shall not be allowed to carry any such inflammable cargo, nor shall such steamer be allowed to have in tow at the same time any other vessel carrying such inflammable cargo.

(f) No naked lights shall be allowed on board any vessel carrying petroleum in bulk.

The 24th November 1896

No. 142 Marine—Mr. R. A. Hopkins, Senior Master Pilot, is granted, under Article 746 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month, from the 15th December 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE

No. 6235A.

No. 6213A—*The 24th November 1896.*—Babu Girish Chandra Das Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to the Orissa Division.

No. 6231A—*The 24th November 1896.*—Babu Nishi Kanta Chatterjee, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave, under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, up to the 30th November 1896, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 17th September 1896.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 12089, dated the 23rd November 1896.—Mr G. A. Davis made over charge of the Buxar Central Jail to Mr. M. S. Emerson on the forenoon of the 12th November 1896.

No. 12090, dated the 23rd November 1896—Surgeon-Captain T. Grainger made over charge of the Motihari Jail to Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghose on the forenoon of the 11th November 1896.

W. LEONARD,
For Offg. Inspector-Genl. of Jails, Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 3212, dated 17th November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon J. M. Pereira, M.B., C.M., is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Krishnaghur dispensary, in the Nadia district, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1896.

No 8214, dated 17th November 1896 —The following Civil Hospital Assistants passed the English and Septennial Professional Examination of Medical Subordinates held on the 26th October 1896.—

Names of Candidates who have passed the English Qualification Examination for higher pay held on the 26th October 1896

Grade	NAME	Attached to	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
1st ..	Nazir Ali ...	Jail Hospital, Arrah.	
1st ...	Nadnar Chand Sircar ...	Duty with Survey Party.	
2nd ..	Joggeshur Mulhok ...	Port Blair.	
3rd ..	Chandra Kishore Lall ...	Supernumerary, Dacca	
3rd ..	Jamini Kanto Sen ..	Dacca Medical School	
3rd ..	Dwarka Nath Deb ..	Officiating Jail and Police Hospitals, Pabna.	
3rd ...	Krishna Mohun Halder ..	Supernumerary, Motihari.	
3rd ...	Rakhal Das Hazra ..	Supernumerary, Cuttack.	

Names of Candidates who have passed the Professional Examination held on the 26th of October 1896.

Present grade	NAME	Attached to	Date of declaration	Class to which promoted	Date of rank with effect from	Date of passing English Qualification for the higher pay according to G. O. Nos 915 of 7th October 1895 and 995 of 1873	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2nd	Mahomed Bashiruddin	Phulbari, Munsif Establishment, Dinajpur	28th June 1870	1st	15th Oct 1896		Failed in retest
2nd	Alla Bekah	Travelling Hospital Assistant Eastern Bengal State Railway Dumukdia	26th Sept. 1881	1st	15th "	..	Ditto
3rd	Bujrung Sahai	Kalikund Dispensary, Sonthal Parganas	11th April 1889	2nd	15th " "	20th April 1896	Retested.
3rd	Ishan Chunder Gangapadhyaya	Supernumerary, Motihari	13th " "	2nd	15th " "	20th " "	Ditto
4th	Tarabuddin Ahmed	Police Hospital, Rajshahi	14th " "	2nd	15th " "		
3rd	Lalit Kumar Das	Bhaduria Dispensary, 24 Parganas	14th " "	2nd	15th " "		
2nd	Hurry Narain Chatterjee	Kurigram Subdivision and Dispensary, Rangpur	6th " 1878	1st	15th " "	26th Oct 1896	Retested
2nd	Kartik Chunder Dhal	Daudnagar Dispensary Gaya	1st May 1879	1st	15th " "	26th " "	Ditto.
2nd	Syed Aqbal Hossain	Travelling Hospital Assistant, Terai, Darjeeling	26th Sept 1881	1st	15th " "		
3rd	Shaikh Mahomed Ibrahim	Jail Hospital, Ban kura	6th May 1880	2nd	6th May "	26th Oct "	Retested
3rd	Chunder Bhushon Sen	Dispensary and Jail, Goalundo	22nd " "	2nd	22nd " "	26th " "	Ditto
3rd	Kali Churn Mandal	Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Dacca Medical School	3rd June "	2nd	3rd June "		Failed in retest
3rd	Kristo Kumar Das	Officiating Jail and Police Hospitals, Dumka	30th May "	2nd	30th May "		
3rd	Dibakar Roy	Supernumerary Jessor	10th June "	2nd	10th June "		

No. 8269, dated 18th November 1896 —Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Madak is appointed to have medical charge of the subdivision and dispensary at Nator, in the Rajshahi district, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th October 1896, until further orders.

No. 8370, dated 21st November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Ras Bihari Baksi is appointed as House Surgeon of the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders.

No. 8385, dated 23rd November 1896 —Assistant Surgeon Brojo Nath Shaha, officiating as Medical Officer of the Engineering College at Sibpur, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 8387, dated 23rd November 1896 —Assistant Surgeon Norendro Nath Gupta is appointed, on the expiry of his leave, to the medical charge of the subdivision and dispensary at Ramgunge, in the Burdwan district.

G. C. Ross, Surgn - Col.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION.

High Court, Original Side.

The 8th October 1896.

THE following rule having received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, as required by section 15 of 24 and 25 Vic. Cap. CIV, is now published for general information.

By order,

R BUCHAMBERS, *Registrar*

It is ordered that the following proviso be added to item 37 in the first schedule of fees annexed to the Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Jurisdiction passed on the 5th day of March 1874 —

Provided that no single charitable or educational endowment of a public character be charged more than Rs. 100 per annum.

W. C. PITHERAM
J. O'KINLEY
W. MACPHERSON
E. J. TREVFLYAN.
C. M. GHOSH
H. BEVERLEY.
GOOROO DASS BANERJEE
AMEER AIL.
R. F. RAMPINI
S. G. SALE.
L. JENKINS.
H. W. GORDON

Sheriff's Office, the 7th December 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1896 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the seventh day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute

P. PLAYFAIR, *Sheriff*.

শরিক আফিস, সন ১৮৯৬ সাল তারিখ ৭ই ডিসেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে হুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্জদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৬ সালের ৭ই ডিসেম্বর সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানর কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৯৬ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কোর্জদারী মিছিল করিবক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

পিং, পুকেয়ার, শরিক।

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 19th November 1896—Babu Jagat Bandhu Bhadra, Head Master of the Pabna Zilla School (Class IV and officiating in Class III), is appointed to be Head Master of the Faridpur Zilla School, *vice* Babu Bhubhan Mohan Sen, transferred.

Babu Jagat Chandra Sarkar, B.A., Head Master of the Jalpaiguri Zilla School (Class IV), is appointed to be Head Master of the Pabna Zilla School, *vice* Babu Jagat Bandhu Bhadra, transferred.

Babu Uma Charan Ray, B.A., Head Master of the Dinajpur Zilla School (Class V), *seconded*, is appointed to be Head Master of the Jalpaiguri Zilla School, *vice* Babu Jagat Chandra Sarkar, transferred, but he will continue to be employed under the Cooch Behar State, until further orders.

Babu Harendra Narayan Chakravarti, B.A., Head Master of the Darjeeling High School, and now temporary Head Master of the Dinajpur Zilla School (Class VI and officiating in Class V), is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Babu Uma Charan Ray, transferred.

The 20th November 1896—Babu Kishna Lal Sadhu, M.A., Third Master of the Darjeeling High School and now Temporary Third Master of the Pabna Zilla School (Class VII), was absent on leave for 26 days, under Article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th August 1896.

Babu Ram Dayal Ghosh, Sub-Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas (Class VI), having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 10th August 1896, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, which was notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th September 1895, under orders of the 31st August 1895, is cancelled.

C. A. MARTIN,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

Apprentice Department

THE date for admission to this Department is 1st February 1897. Candidates must be at least 15, and not more than 17, years of age.

They must have passed standard VII of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th January 1897. No application will be attended to after this date.

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in February. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of February, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list. For Natives there will be at least nine vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced† fee list.

* Rs. 5 per mensem
† Rs. 2 per mensem

These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can therefore be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER, *Principal, Civil Engineering College*

SIBPUR, the 16th November 1896

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1740A.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND REVENUE

(Bengal Tenancy Act)

THE HON'BLE C. C. STEVENS, C.S.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd November 1896

THE price lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal prepared under section 39 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, for the period from the 1st of January to the 31st of March 1896, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, are published for general information under sub-section 4 of that section.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary.

Price-list (retail) of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (No. VIII of 1885) for three months, from January to March 1896

BURDWAN DIVISION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT	Local areas	Markets at which prices were taken	Staple food-crop or crops	Market days for the preparation of price lists	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN 50 TOLA COMPANY'S WEIGHT			Average price for the quarter ending the 1st of March 1896	REMARKS.
					JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH		
BURDWAN	Sadar subdivision	Burdwan	Rice	Last day of the month	8 c	8 c	8 c	8 c	
	Raniganj ditto	Raniganj	Do	27th of the month	15 0	14 8	14 7	14 8	
	Katwa ditto	Katwa	Do	Ditto	17 8	17 0	16 8	17 0	
	Kalua ditto	Kalua	Do	28th of every month	18 0	18 0	18 11	18 14½	
BIRBHUM	Sadar subdivision	Suri	Do	Last day of each month	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9½	
	Rampur Hat ditto	Rampur Hat	Do	Ditto	18 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	
BANKURA	Sadar subdivision	Bankura	Do	Last day of the month	17 8	17 8	16 2	17 0½	
	Bishenpore ditto	Bishenpore	Do	Ditto	18 12	18 12	17 0	18 2½	
MIDNAPORE	Sadar subdivision	Midnapore	Do	Last day of each month	19 0	19 0	18 8	18 13½	
	Ghatal ditto	Ghatal	Do	27th of every month	20 0	20 8	20 4	19 9½	
	Tamluk ditto	Tamluk	Do	3rd Wednesday of every month	17 4	17 12	17 8	17 8	
	Coutai ditto	Coutai	Do	Any market day from 27th to 30th of every month	18 0	18 0	18 13	18 4½	
HOOGHLY	Sadar subdivision	Hooghly	Do	Last Thursday of each month	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 10½	
	Serampore ditto	Bhuddeswar	Do	Ditto	11 13	12 6	13 1	13 6½	
	Jahannabad ditto	Jahannabad	Do	Ditto	13 6	14 0	14 0	14 2½	
	Howrah ditto	Moharree	Do	Ditto	16 6	16 3	16 3	16 2	
	Ulubaria ditto	Ulubaria	Do	Ditto	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION

24 PARAGANAS	Sadar subdivision	Chetla Hat	Rice	Last Saturday of every month	8 c	8 c	8 c	8 c	
	Barrakhat Dum Dum, and Barrickpore subdivision	Barrakhat	Do	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month	13 1½	12 8	13 13	13 6½	
	Diamond Harbour subdivision	Mugra Hat	Do	Ditto ditto	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 5½	
	Barrakhat subdivision	Radunia Barrakhat	Do	Ditto ditto	16 0	15 0	15 11	15 9	
NADIA	Sadar subdivision	Goaree	Do	Last day of each month	14 4	14 14	14 8	14 8½	
	Banachhat ditto	Raungbat	Do { Aman } { Aus }	28th of each month	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 0	
	Yacherpore ditto	Kali-bazar	Do { Aman } { Aus }	Ditto	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	
		Chudandanya	Do { Aman } { Aus }	Saturday immediately preceding the 26th of each month	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 10½	
	Kishitia ditto	Bahadurkhal	Do	26th of each month	11 0	11 4	11 4	13 8	
MURSHIDABAD	Sadar subdivision	Bethampore	Do	28th of every month	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 10½	
	Kandi ditto	Kandi	Do	Market day which falls immediately before the 28th of each month	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	
	Jangipur ditto	Jangipur	Do	Ditto ditto	14 8	16 0	15 0	15 3½	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT.	Local areas	Markets at which prices were taken	Staple food crop or crops	Market days for the preparation of price-lists	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN MEASURES OF 80 TOLAS COMPANY'S WEIGHT			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st of March 1896	REMARKS
					January	February	March.		
JESSORE	Sadar subdivision	Jessore	Rice	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the last day of every month	8 c 14 15	8 c 16 0	8 c 15 1	8 c 16 5½	
	Narail ditto	Narail	Do	Thursday or Sunday falling on or next before the 28th of every month except February, in which the Thursday falling on or next before the 28th	16 0	16 0	14 9	15 8½	
	Magura ditto	Magura	Do	Ditto ditto	15 0	13 8	14 4	14 4	
	Jhenida ditto	Jhenida	Do	Ditto ditto	15 0	13 0	13 8	13 13½	
	Bongong ditto	Bongong	Do {Aman Aus}	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th	12 8 20 0	12 5 10 0	11 7 14 8	12 0½ 16 13½	
KHULNA	Sadar subdivision	Khulna	Do	Last market day of every month	16 11	15 8	16 12	16 8	
	Batkura ditto	Batkura	Do	28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the 26th	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Bagerhat ditto	Bagerhat	Do	Sunday falling on or before the 28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the Sunday falling on or before the 26th	16 2	18 2	16 8	16 14½	

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

RAJSHAHI	Sadar subdivision	Boalia	Rice	Last day of every month	8 c 15 12	8 c 16 2	8 c 14 4	8 c 15 6	
	Nowgong ditto	Nowgong	Do	Ditto	17 10	17 1	15 12	16 13	
	Nator ditto	Nator	Do	Ditto	17 4	18 0	15 13	17 0	
DINAJPUR	District of Dinajpur	Railway Barar Hat	Do	Last market day of every month	16 15	17 11	17 9	17 6½	
RANGPUR	Sadar subdivision	Rangpur	Do	Last Wednesday or Saturday, whichever may be next to the last day of the month	15 11	15 0	14 11	15 2	
	Nilphamari ditto	Nilphamari	Do	Last Wednesday or Sunday, whichever may be close to the 28th of every month.	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 5½	
	Kuriganj ditto	Kuriganj	Do	Last Saturday or Tuesday next to the 28th of every month	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Gaibanda ditto	Gaibanda	Do	27th of every month	14 1	12 11	11 4	12 10½	
BOGRA	District of Bogra	Bogra	Do	Last Sunday of each month	18 0	17 2	15 0	16 1½	
PABNA	District of Pabna	Pabna	Do	15th of every month	15 12	14 2	16 8	15 7½	

DACCA DIVISION.

DACCA	Sadar subdivision	Dacca	Rice	Last market day of every month	8 c 13 3	8 c 13 0	8 c 12 7	8 c 12 14	
	Narayanganj ditto	Madanganj	Do	Last market day before the 15th of each month	13 5	12 18	13 5	13 2½	
	Manikganj ditto	Manikganj	Do	Market day falling on or immediately before the 28th of every month	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 10½	
	Munshiganj ditto	Munshir Hat	Do	Last Saturday of every month	12 13	12 5	13 5	12 13	
		Mirkaḍim	Do	Last Sunday of every month	12 13	12 5	13 5	12 13	

DACCA DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERIES OF 50 TOLAS COMPANY'S WEIGHT.				REMARKS
					January.	February.	March.	Average price for the quarter ending the 31st of March 1896.	
MYMENSINGH	Sadar subdivision	Nasirabad	Rice ..	Last market day of the 3rd week of every month.	S. C. 13 5	S. C. 13 5	S. C. 12 8	S. C. 12 11½	
	Tangail ditto	Kajmari	Do. ...	Ditto ditto	13 14	13 4	13 1	13 6½	
	Jamulpur ditto	Jamulpur	Do. ...	Ditto ditto	13 4	11 4	11 4	11 9½	
	Kishoreganj ditto	Kishoreganj	Do. ...	Ditto ditto	13 13	13 10	10 14	12 1½	
	Netrokona ditto	Netrokona	Do. ...	Ditto ditto	11 6	12 9	*	11 18½	
FARIDPUR	Sadar subdivision	Faridpur	Do. ...	The last market day of the month.	14 9	13 13	13 13	13 11½	
	Goalundo ditto	Goalundo	Do. ...	On the market day preceding the 29th of each month	15 0	14 4	14 8	14 9½	
	Madaripur ditto	Madaripur	Do. ...	Ditto ditto	16 0	15 0	13 8	14 13½	
BACKSARGONG	Sadar subdivision	Barmal	Do. ...	Last day of the month	13 8	13 8	13 13	13 4	
	Patuakhali ditto	Patuakhali	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of the month.	14 1	14 11	14 15	14 9	
	Pirojpur ditto	Pirojpur	Do. ...	Ditto ditto	13 6	14 1	16 13	14 11½	
	Dakhin Shahbaspur	Bhola	Do. ...	Ditto ditto	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

					S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
TIPPERA	Sadar subdivision	Cornilla	Rice	Last market day of the month	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
	Brahmanbaria ditto	Brahmanbaria	Do. ...	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of the month.	14 4	13 9	13 13	13 3½
	Chandpur ditto	Chandpur	Do. ...	Ditto ditto	14 11	13 8	16 3	14 7
NOAKHALI	Sadar subdivision	Kalitara Hat	Do. ...	Last market day of each month	15 4	13 15	13 15	14 6
	Fenny ditto	Fenny Hat	Do. ...	Ditto ditto	13 14	16 13	17 9	17 9½
CHITTAGONG	Sadar subdivision	Chittagong	Do. ...	Last Saturday in the month	12 19	13 0	13 0	13 14
	Cox's Bazar ditto	Cox's Bazar	Do. ...	Friday immediately preceding the 26th, or the 28th, if that day happens to be a Friday	17 0	17 0	14 0	16 0

PATNA DIVISION.

					S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
PATNA	Sadar subdivision	Patna	Makel up-land	28th of each month	35 7	24 4	23 12	24 7½
			Rice low land		17 13	18 1	18 3	18 4½
	Barh ditto	Barh	Makel up-land	Ditto	24 12	25 0	25 0	24 14½
			Rice low-land		16 13	16 8	15 8	16 4½
	Bihar ditto	Bihar	Wheat up-land	Ditto	11 8	11 0	13 0	11 13½
			Rice low-land		18 6	20 0	19 0	19 2
GAYA	Dinapore ditto	Dinapore	Barley up-land	Ditto	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 10½
			Rice low-land		19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
	Sadar subdivision	Gaya	Wheat up-land		8 13	10 8	13 0	10 13
			Rice low-land	Last day of the month	15 8	16 4		15 14
				{ Old	13 8	13 8	13 14	13 4½
				{ New				
GAYA	Nawada ditto	Nawada	Wheat up-land	Last market day of the month, not being less than two days before the close of the month.	13 13		13 0	13 14
			Rice low-land		17 13	16 13	18 0	17 8
	Jahanabad ditto	Jahanabad	Wheat up-land	Ditto ditto	16 10	15 0	11 4	13 4½
			Rice low-land		17 8	17 13	17 13	17 10½
	Aurangabad ditto	Aurangabad	Wheat up-land	Last market day of the month, being not less than three days before the close of the month.	11 4	13 4	13 0	11 13½
			Rice low-land		17 8	17 0	18 0	17 8

* No list was furnished owing to the subdivisional office having been ...
at by Sec.

PATNA DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SHEERS OF 50 TOLAS COMPANY'S WEIGHT.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st of March 1896.	REMARKS
					January.	February.	March.		
SAHARAD	Sadar subdivision	Arrah	Wheat up-land	1st Saturday of each month	S C 13 0	S C 10 0	S C 10 11	S C 10 14	*
			Rice low-land		15 8	15 8	15 13	15 9	
	Buxar ditto	Buxar	Wheat up-land	1st Thursday of every month	11 0	12 0	15 8	12 13	
			Rice low-land		10 8	15 0	14 8	14 10	
	Sasaram ditto	Sasaram	Wheat up-land	Ditto	10 0	10 0	14 8	11 8	
			Rice low-land		16 8	17 0	16 4	16 9	
SARAN	Bhabhua ditto	Bhabhua	Wheat up-land	Ditto	11 0	12 0	14 0	12 10	
			Rice low-land		14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Sadar subdivision	Chapra	Makal up-land	15th of each month	24 8	25 0	25 0	24 13	
			Rice low-land		18 0	17 0	16 8	17 2	
	Gopalganj ditto	Mirganj	Makal up-land	Last market day immediately preceding the 15th of each month	25 15	25 10	24 4	25 4	
			Rice low-land		17 8	16 11	16 13	16 14	
CHAMPARAN	Siwan ditto	Siwan	Makal up-land	Ditto ditto	23 14	22 1	23 10	22 9	
			Rice low-land		16 14	16 0	15 13	16 3	
	Sadar subdivision	Motihari	Makal up-land	Last day of the month	26 4	26 0	24 0	25 2	
			Rice low-land		18 8	18 0	17 8	18 0	
	Bettiah ditto	Bettiah	Makal up-land	Ditto	20 0	25 0	25 0	23 5	
			Rice low-land		19 0	19 8	19 0	19 2	
MUZAFFARPUR	Sadar subdivision	Muzaffarpur	Makal up-land	Last day of every month	25 0	24 0	25 0	24 10	
			Rice low-land		14 0	15 8	14 0	14 8	
	Sitamarhi ditto	Sitamarhi	Makal up-land	Last Wednesday of every month.	30 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	
			Rice low-land		20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	
	Hajipur ditto	Hajipur	Makal up-land	3rd day from the end of the month.	26 8	26 8	26 4	26 8	
			Rice low-land		17 12	18 4	18 0	18 0	
DARBHANGA	Sadar subdivision	Darbhanga	Murree up-land	Last day of each month	29 6	27 4	26 7	28 0	
			Rice low-land		19 0	19 11	18 0	18 14	
	Madhubani ditto	Madhubani	Murree up-land	28th of each month, except in February, when it will be 29th	34 0	35 0	35 0	34 10	
			Rice low-land		18 0	20 0	18 0	18 10	
	Sahashtipur ditto	Sahashtipur	Makal up-land	Ditto ditto	26 4	26 0	27 0	26 0	
			Rice low-land		18 8	19 8	18 8	18 11	

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

MONGHYR	Sadar subdivision	Monghyr	Wheat up-land	Last day of every month	S C 13 0	S C 13 0	S C 15 0	S C 14 9	
			Rice low-land		15 8	15 0	14 8	15 0	
	Bogusarai ditto	Bogusarai	Wheat up-land	25th of every month	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 13	
			Rice low-land		17 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	
	Jamui ditto	Jamui	Wheat up-land	29th of every month	13 8	13 0	15 0	13 8	
			Rice low-land		17 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	
BHAGALPUR	Sadar subdivision	Bhagalpur	Makal up-land	The date preceding the close of the month.	25 0	25 14	26 0	25 10	
			Rice low-land		18 6	17 13	18 0	18 1	
	Banka ditto	Banka	Makal up-land	The last hat day in the month but one	...	20 0	21 8	21 4	
			Rice low-land		20 0	18 0	17 8	17 13	
	Madhipura ditto	Madhipura	Murree up-land	Ditto ditto	45 0	40 0	40 0	41 10	
			Rice low-land		22 8	22 0	22 0	22 2	
PUENNA	Supaul ditto	Supaul	Murree up-land	The hat day that falls between the 24th and 27th of the month.	40 0	35 0	35 0	36 10	
			Rice low-land		28 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	
	Sadar subdivision	Kucha	Wheat up-land	Last market day of the month	13 0	12 0	16 0	15 10	
			Rice low-land		21 0	20 0	20 0	20 5	
	Araria ditto	Araria	Wheat up-land	Ditto ditto	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 10	
			Rice low-land		20 0	21 0	20 0	20 5	
MADDA	Kishanganj ditto	Kishanganj	Wheat up-land	Ditto ditto	13 0	12 0	11 8	12 2	
			Rice low-land		18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	
	District of Mada	Balia, Nawalganj	Rice	2nd Wednesday of each month	16 0	16 0	16 7	17 7	

No. 1972B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twelfth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1894-95 and 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1896, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 8,250 chests, viz.—

	Chests
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory consisting of 287 chests of season 1894-95 and 1,388 chests of season 1895-96	1,625
Opium manufactured at the Ghanipur Factory of season 1895-96	1,625
Total	3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th November 1895 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th December 1896, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 7th December 1896, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 17th December 1896.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. H. WALSH, *Secretary*.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 27th October 1896.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 15th November 1896.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat	Total
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Salt from United Kingdom—				
Liverpool Panka Salt	1,10,389	.....	.....	1,10,389
" White "	65,264	.....	.....	65,264
" Cheshire "	.....	20,360	6,530	26,890
Middlesborough "	2,170	.....	10,578	12,748
Hartlepool "	21,010	.....	14,279	35,289
Liverpool Rook "	7,735	...	.....	7,735
Salt from Indian Ports—				
Bombay Karkach Salt	60,445	... ..	26,720	87,165
Madras "	1,060	... ..	.....	1,060
Salt from Arabian and Persian Gulf—				
Muscat Karkach Salt	63,533	... ..	.....	63,533
" Rook "	8,476	.....	600	9,076
Linga Karkach "	62,172	.....	79,090	1,41,262
" Rook "	724	.....	9,950	10,674
Hanjam Karkach "	89,485	.....	.....	89,485
" Rook "	7,116	.....	.....	7,116
Salt from Red Sea—				
Rowaya Karkach Salt	6,89,625	.....	.....	6,89,625
Shahet "	55,893	.....	.....	55,893
Salt from other European Countries—				
Hamburg Salt	33,407	.....	.....	33,407
Salt from Gulf of Aden—				
Aden Karkach Salt	2,34,401	... ..	24,192	2,58,593
" Orashed "	44,370	... ..	1	44,371
" Coarse "	71,338	... ..	.....	71,338
Total	16,28,613	20,860	1,71,940	18,20,913

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. N. BAKER, *Offg. Collector of Customs*.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

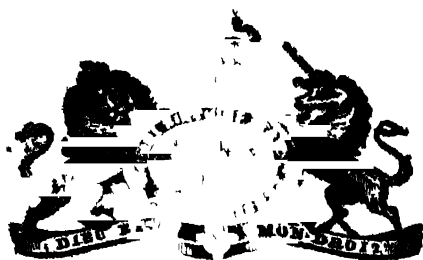
ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the fifth general election of the Commissioners of the Purnea Municipality, in the district of Purnea, under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, will be held in Wards Nos. I and II on Saturday, the 6th, and in Wards Nos. III and IV on Monday, the 8th March 1897, respectively.

W. B. OLDHAM, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'s OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, *the 16th November 1896.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1896.

No. 911.—The services of Mr. E. P. Chapman, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 6th November 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th November 1896.

No. 1464.—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Francis William Maclean, Kt., Q.C., to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Sir Francis William Maclean took his seat on the 9th November 1896.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The 20th November 1896.

No. 330.—The Reverend T. M. H. Wood, Chaplain of Bankipore and Dinapore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, with effect from the 16th November 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

J. P. HEWITT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is republished for general information.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

The 20th November 1896.

No. 1031—187-S-F.—On the return of Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, from the privilege leave granted him in the notification of this Department No. 765-F., dated the 11th August last, Mr. E. G. Chester, Officiating Conservator, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, with effect from the 4th instant.

DANIEL INGRAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is republished for general information.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offy. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

The 20th November 1896.

No. 4899-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the entries "Copper, Australian," and "Copper, Japan," shall be eliminated from No. 15 of Schedule I of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

PART IB. .

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4296M.—The 18th November 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 1, clause (8) of Bengal Act II of 1891 (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Hackney Carriages and Palanquins in Calcutta), and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Purulia Municipality, in the district of Manbhum, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4321L.S.-G.—The 20th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan to be a member of the District Board of Malda, *vice* Mr. W. O Macgregor, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION. .

No. 4323M.—The 20th November 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 3352, dated the 5th August 1896, was published at page 158, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Murshidabad Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Murshidabad Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4324M.—The 20th November 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 3353, dated the 5th August 1896, was published at page 158, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Azimgunge Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Azimgunge Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4325M.—The 20th November 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 3354, dated the 5th August 1896, was published at page 158, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Kandi Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Kandi Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4330L S.-G.—The 20th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 15 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.O.) of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the several Local Boards in the district of Rangpur —

Name of Local Board

Names of members.

Sadar .. ..	..	..	Raja Janoki Ballav Sen.
			Babu Radha Raman Mozumdar.
			„ Annoda Prosad Sen.
			„ Ram Lal Meitra.
			Maulvi Abdul Majid Choudhuri
			„ Taslim Uddin Ahmed.
			„ Zakriah Abu Eshaq Choudhuri.
			Dr. Mahammad Mozummal
			Munshi Abdul Hadi.
			Kumar Mohendra Ranjan Ray Choudhuri.
			Babu Bhowani Prassanna Lahiri.
			„ Monindra Chandra Ray Choudhuri.
			Babu Sharat Chandra Chatterjee.
			„ Shukhada Prosad Mozumdar.
Gaibanda ...	...	...	„ Anonda Mohan Ghosh.
			Maulvi Syed Abul Monsoor.
			„ Ibrahim Sabir.
			„ Farazuddin Khan.
Kurigram ..	...	...	Babu Gokul Chandra Bakshi.
			„ Boroda Kant Ray Choudhuri.
			„ Sarat Chandra Ray Choudhuri.
			Maulvi Mahammad Shaeib Abu Yousuf Sabir.
			Munshi Tamizuddin Ahmed.
			„ Asar Mahammad Mondal.
Nilphamari ...	...	...	Babu Nava Kumar Ray.
			„ Bijay Nath Rai Choudhuri.
			„ Shibendra Nath Rai Choudhuri.
			Munshi Darazuddin Ahmed.
			„ Ahm Uddin Ahmed.
			„ Bosir Uddin Ahmed.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4345M.—21st November 1896—It is hereby notified for general information that, in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to lay down the following rules under sections 15 and 69 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884 as amended by Bengal Acts IV of 1894 and II of 1896, for the conduct of all future elections of Commissioners of Municipalities.—

1. In these rules—

- (a) The term "the Magistrate" has the meaning defined by section 6, sub-section (8) of the Act.
- (b) A "general election" means an election held under section 14 of the Act.
- (c) A "bye election" means an election held under section 27 of the Act.
- (d) A person shall be deemed to be resident within the limits of a Municipality if he—
 - (1) ordinarily lives within those limits; or
 - (2) has his family dwelling-house within those limits, and occasionally visits it; or
 - (3) maintains within those limits a dwelling-house ready for occupation in the charge of servants, and occasionally occupies it

A person may be resident within the limits of more than one municipality at the same time.

Of the qualification of voters.

2. Every male person shall be eligible to vote who has attained the age of 21 years has been resident within the limits of the Municipality for not less than 12 months, immediately preceding the election, has been duly registered as provided in rules 4 to 12 inclusive, and who—

- (i) has, during the year immediately preceding such election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 1-8 (Rs. 3 in Howrah, and Cossipore-Chitpur) in respect of any one or more of the rates specified in section 15 of the Act, or in respect of the fees for the registration of carts under section 143 of the Act; or
- (ii) has, during the year aforesaid, paid or been assessed to the tax imposed by Act II of 1886 (*an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*); or
- (iii) being a graduate or licentiate of any University, or having passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University or the corresponding standard of any other University, or holding a license, granted by any Government Vernacular Medical School, to practise medicine, or holding a certificate authorising him to practise as a pleader or as a mukhtar or as a revenue agent—occupies a holding, or part of a holding, in respect of which there has been paid, during the year aforesaid, in respect of any rates specified in section 15 of the Act, an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 1-8 (Rs. 3 in Howrah, and Cossipore-Chitpur); or
- (iv) has, during the same period, paid not less than Rs. 20 as rent in respect of the occupation by him of a holding or part of a holding which is assessed with the rate under section 85, clause (b) of the Act

3. At elections held in newly-created Municipalities before municipal taxation has been imposed, every male person shall be eligible to vote, who has attained the age of 21 years, has been resident within the limits of the Municipality for not less than 12 months immediately preceding the election, has been duly registered as provided in rules 4 to 11 inclusive, and who—

- (1) prior to the creation of the Municipality was qualified under the rules framed under section 138(a) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, to vote at an election of members of a Local Board in respect of the area within the limits of the newly-created Municipality; or
- (2) has, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an amount of not less than 12 annas on account of chaukidari tax; or
- (3) being a graduate or licentiate of any University, or having passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University or the corresponding standard of any other University, or holding a license, granted by any Government Vernacular Medical School, to practise medicine, or holding a certificate authorising him to practise as a pleader or as a mukhtar or as a revenue agent—occupies a holding, or part of a holding, in respect of which there has been paid during the year aforesaid an amount of not less than 12 annas on account of chaukidari tax.

Of the registration of voters.

4. In every Municipality a register in Form A of all persons qualified to vote shall be prepared by or under the orders of the Chairman as soon as may be after these rules shall have come into force, and shall from time to time be corrected and added to as the Chairman

may direct, and shall be thoroughly revised by him at least three months before the date fixed for any general election as hereinafter provided. Such register shall be open to inspection at the Municipal Office by any resident of the Municipality at any time between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

5 Not less than 60 days before the date fixed for any general election, the Chairman shall publish the register as revised by him under the last preceding rule at the Municipal Office and at such other places as he may think fit or as the Commissioners in meeting may direct.

6 Any person whose name does not appear in the register, and who claims the right of voting, may, within fifteen days of the publication thereof, apply to the Chairman in writing to have his name added to the register or substituted for any name in the register.

7 Any person who considers that any name in the register of voters prepared under rule 4 ought to be omitted, may, within fifteen days after the publication of the register, apply to the Chairman in writing to have such name omitted.

8. The Chairman shall, not less than 30 days before the date of election, send a letter to every incorporated Company entitled to vote, requesting it to fill in a form, which shall accompany such letter, with the name of the person authorised to vote on behalf of such Corporation, and to return the same within seven days. Upon receipt of the form the Chairman shall cause the name stated therein to be entered in the register revised under Rule 9, and the person whose name is thus entered shall be deemed to be duly authorised to vote on behalf of the said Corporation.

9. Every application for the revision of the register under rules 6 and 7 shall be considered and decided by the Chairman with all reasonable despatch on some date of which three days' notice shall have been given by publication in the Municipal Office; and not less than fifteen days before the date of the election, the Chairman shall publish a revised register in the same manner as the original register containing all the alterations or amendments made in such original register by his order or by order of the Magistrate under the next succeeding rule.

10 Any person whose application under rules 6 or 7 has been refused may, within eight days after such refusal, apply to the Magistrate for an order to have his name inserted in, or a name omitted from, the register of voters, and such Magistrate shall, after enquiry, make such order as to the insertion or omission of the name as appears to him to be just; and the Chairman shall, upon receipt of a copy of such order, give effect to the same, and such order shall be final.

11 The register thus prepared and amended shall be deemed to be the final register of persons entitled to vote whether at a general election or at any bye-election.

Provided that at any time any person whose name is not in the register may apply to the Chairman to enter his name therein, and rules 9 and 10 shall be held applicable to such claim. If such application is made not less than fifteen days before a bye-election, it shall be decided in time for such bye-election, but not otherwise.

12 It shall not be necessary to publish the register or extracts from the register on the occasion of bye-elections, provided that the register shall at all times be open to inspection by rate-payers at the Municipal Office, and that all persons whose claims have been admitted under the preceding rules shall be entitled to vote at such elections. The Chairman shall in the case of each bye-election publish a notice stating the latest date upon which claims to be registered will be received.

Of the qualification and the nomination of candidates

13 Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified to be elected a Commissioner.

14 Every person who is a candidate for election shall send his name to the Chairman in writing in form B, with the necessary particulars filled up in columns 2, 3, 4, and 5, not less than 21 days before the day fixed for the election, supported by the signatures in columns 5, 6 and 7 respectively of two electors in each ward in which he proposes to stand, who propose and send his nomination, and of eight electors in each such ward who approve his nomination. The Chairman shall publish a list of all candidates in the same form at the Municipal Office not less than fifteen days before the day fixed for election.

Of the manner of holding elections.

15 The elections and bye-elections shall be held on such dates as may be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division, and notified by him in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

16. In the event of the number of candidates for election in a Municipality or in any ward of a Municipality not being greater than the number of vacancies, such candidates shall be deemed to be elected. If the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, a poll shall be held.

17 The poll shall be held at such time and place as the Commissioners in meeting or the Chairman may determine, and the time and place fixed shall be notified, by beat of drum and by the publication of notices, at the same time as the list of candidates is published under rule 14.

18 Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other, and to give as many votes as there are vacancies for such ward. Provided

that where the Municipality has not been divided into wards, each voter shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies in the entire number of Commissioners. Provided also that he may give all or any number of the votes to which he is entitled to any one candidate.

19. All votes must be given in person, and no votes will be received by proxy or in writing.

20. The Chairman or other fit and proper person, not being himself a candidate for election, deputed by the Chairman for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Chairman. If any of the members of such Committee fail to attend, their places may be filled by the presiding officer from the rate-payers present at the polling station.

21. The presiding officer shall read out the list of candidates and state the number of vacancies, and the names of the voters and the votes given by them shall then be recorded by him, or by the members of the Election Committee under his personal supervision, in Form C.

22. No objection to a voter shall be entertained except on the ground that he is not the person under whose name as entered in Register A he claims to vote. Such objections shall be summarily decided by the presiding officer.

23. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have the largest number of votes to be duly elected and shall report accordingly to the Chairman, if he is not himself the Chairman.

Provided that, if the majority for any candidate consists only of votes to which objections have been raised, and if the presiding officer has been unable to decide such objections summarily as provided by Rule 22, he shall adjourn the proceedings and report the matter to the Magistrate. The Magistrate shall hold such enquiry regarding the disputed votes as shall be necessary, and his decision shall be final. On the termination of such enquiry, he shall declare such candidates as have the largest number of votes to be duly elected.

24. If there be an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and if the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer, or, in the case prescribed in the proviso to Rule 23, the Magistrate, shall give a casting vote or votes.

25. In the event of any candidate being elected for two or more wards, such candidate shall be at liberty to choose the ward which he will represent, and in every other ward in which the said candidate has been returned, the result of the election shall be determined as if no votes had been recorded for him. Provided that, if there is no other candidate for whom votes have been recorded to fill the vacancy thus caused, a fresh election shall be held.

26. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole Municipality shall be forwarded by the Chairman through the District Magistrate to the Commissioner of the Division for publication by him in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

27. In municipalities where the Magistrate is the Chairman, the duties assigned to the Chairman in the foregoing rules shall be discharged by the Vice-Chairman.

28. If in any case such a course appears to the Local Government to be necessary, it may direct that the Magistrate shall perform all or any of the duties assigned by the foregoing rules to the Chairman or the Commissioners in meeting.

Provided that the Magistrate shall always perform such duties for the purposes of the first general elections in newly created Municipalities.

General

29. All disputes arising under these rules shall be decided by the Magistrate, and his decision shall be final.

30. No person in the employment or pay of the Municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

31. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary action under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the Municipal Fund. In the case of a newly-created Municipality, in which no Municipal Fund has been formed, the Magistrate of the district shall advance such sums as may be required; and such sums shall be recoverable from the Municipal Commissioners within six months.

Form A.

Register of persons qualified to vote in					Ward of	Municipality.		
Serial number	Number in assessment list.	Name of voter	Father's name.	Age	Period of residence.	Address.	Particulars of qualification.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	19	Hari Das	Lachmi Das	36	2 years	Muchipara	Pays Rs. 2 house-tax.	

FORM B.

Serial number.	Name of candidate	Address	Particulars of qualification as a voter	Ward or Wards in which election is sought	Signature of elector proposing.	Signature of elector seconding	Signatures of electors supporting.	Serial number of candidate as a voter in the register of voters (Form A).	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

N B - Columns 1 and 9 to be filled up in the Municipal Office

FORM C.

Register of votes given at the poll in Ward of Municipality on the

Serial number as in Form A	Names of voters	NAMES OF CANDIDATES				REMARKS
		N K Das	Abdul Kadir	N N. Chatterjee	S N. Banerji	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 2	Hari Das Fakir Ali	"	"	1	1	Two vacancies.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4348 L.S.-G.—The 23rd November 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6, clause (b) of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to take possession of the following ferries which are situated in the district of Monghyr and to declare them to be public ferries.—

- I.—Bela Bahora—over the River Gandak on the Bela Bahora Local Board Road.
- II.—Chandpura—over the River Gandak on the Khatapur to Chandpur Local Board Road.
- III.—Ohatona—over the River Gandak on the Sissowni to Mahjhole Road.
- IV.—Pabra—over the River Gandak on the Neola to Pabra Local Board Road.
- V.—Rampur—over the River Gandak on the Bhagwanpur to Rampur Local Board Road.
- VI.—Chelai—over the River Bolan on the Baro to Bhagwanpur District Board Road.
- VII.—Paktoul—over the River Bolan on the Singhole to Paktoul Local Board Road.
- VIII.—Atrooa—over the River Bolan on the Bhagwanpur to NoonR Local Board Road.
- IX.—Samsa (Neipur)—over the River Bolan on the Samsa to Beguaserai Road.
- X.—Mansoor Chuk—over the River Bolan on the Qadradabad to Bhawanipur Local Board Road.
- XI.—Bhawanipur—over the River Bolan on the Qadradabad to Bhawanipur Local Board Road.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4349 L.S.-G.—The 23rd November 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, to direct that the ferries named below, which are situated in the district of Monghyr, shall be managed by the District Board of

Monghyr, and that all the proceeds of such ferries, and all the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof, shall be paid into the District Fund, with effect from the date of this notification:—

- I.—Bela Bahora—over the River Gandak on the Bela Bahora Local Board Road.
- II.—Ochandpura—over the River Gandak on the Khatopur to Ochandpur Local Board Road.
- III.—Chatona—over the River Gandak on the Sissowni to Manjhole Road.
- IV.—Pabra—over the River Gandak on the Neola to Pabra Local Board Road.
- V.—Rampur—over the River Gandak on the Bhagwanpur to Rampur Local Board Road.
- VI.—Onelai—over the River Bolan on the Baro to Bhagwanpur District Board Road.
- VII.—Paktoul—over the River Bolan on the Singholo to Paktoul Local Board Road.
- VIII.—Atrooa—over the River Bolan on the Bhagwanpur to NoonR Local Board Road.
- IX.—Samea (Naipdr)—over the River Bolan on the Samsa to Beguserai Road.
- X.—Mansoor Chuk—over the River Bolan on the Qadradad to Bhawanipur Local Board Road.
- XI.—Bhawanipur—over the River Bolan on the Quadradad to Bhawanipur Local Board Road.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4363 Med.—The 21st November 1896.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 66 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, to direct that the Jamui Dispensary, which is situated in the district of Monghyr, shall be under the control and administration of the District Board of Monghyr.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4379 M.—The 23rd November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. A. S. Rickie to be a Commissioner of the Consipur-Chitpur Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Rai Gopal Chandra Mukerji Bahadur, deceased.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4381 M.—The 23rd November 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 2776 M., dated the 7th July 1896, was published at page 134, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of sections 236 to 244, 267, 270 clause 5, 271 and 273 clause 1, of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to that portion of the Barisal Municipality, in the district of Backergunge, which lies within the boundaries specified below, and whereas no valid objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Barisal Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the area in question of the said Municipality:—

On the North.—Shaw's Road and the Jail khel.

On the South.—The Racquet Court Road.

On the East.—The Barisal River.

On the West.—A line drawn southward along the Khadanchibari Road, and then westward along the North Bagura Road and then southward along the North Mullick Road and then eastward along the Kalibari Road and then southward along the road passing by the old premises of Babu Rakhal Chandra Roy Chowdhury and then eastward along the Fakirbari Road and again southward 50 feet west of the Jail Road up to a point west of the Racquet Court Road.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4384M.—The 23rd November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Biswaranjan Bagchi to be a Commissioner of the Santipur Municipality, in the district of Nadia, *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Ray, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4387M.—The 23rd November 1896.—It is hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Jajpur Municipality, in the district of Cuttack, having, at a meeting, requested the Local Government, under section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Monmohan Chakraverty, Subdivisional Officer, to be their Chairman, *vice* Babu Raj Kishore Dass, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4388M.—The 23rd November 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 3809M., dated the 2nd September 1896, was published at page 175, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of sections 256A, 256B and 260A of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Jainagar Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Jainagar Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4391M.—The 23rd November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 16 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Umes Chandra Ghose, B.A., to be a Commissioner of the Khirpai Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, *vice* Babu Mohes Chandra Sarkhel, deceased.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4396L.S.-G.—The 23rd November 1896.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to approve the election by the members of the Sadar Local Board, in the district of Bhagalpur, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, of Munshi Shujaat Ali Khan to be their Chairman.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4409M.—The 24th November 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 3861M., dated the 8th September 1896, was published at page 188, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of sections 254 to 260A and 274 of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the North Dum-Dum Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, and whereas no valid objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the North Dum-Dum Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION

No. 4393M.—The 23rd November 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for improvement of the ditch off No. 57, Banstola Street, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land, Nos. 22 and 23, Kalaker Street, in the Town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 12 chitaks and 14 square feet only, are required.

The boundaries of the land are as follows:—On the north Bysack's Lane and premises No. 4, Bysack's Lane; on the south the remaining portion of premises No. 23, Kalaker Street; on the east premises No. 4, Bysack's Lane, and the remaining portions of premises Nos. 22 and 23, Kalaker Street; and on the west premises No. 3—1, Bysack's Lane, and a municipal flushing chamber.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 4402M.—The 24th November 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for extending a road and making a trenching ground in the village of Samaugachi, pargana Boro, district Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 bighas 5 cottaks and 7 chitaks of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the North by the tank, embankment and land of Sristidhar Deb; on the East by the gardens of Hari Mandal and Gopal Chandra Saha and the land of Sristidhar Deb; on the South by the land of Gopal Chandra Saha, a municipal road and the land of Sital Sett; and on the West by the land of Gopal Chandra Saha.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, and supersedes the declaration No. 784M., dated the 25th February 1896, published at page 39, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

PART II. Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c, intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Monghyr will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st December 1896, corresponding with 1st Pous 1304 Fush, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tansi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadir jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs A P			Permanently settled estates	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
336	Lohunda and others in estate Brathazari, pargana Jh thazari	01,900 11 0		37 3k 1% in sadir to account, No 50	Musamat Farzana Khanum, Nani Chand Singh and others	614 12 0		1,185 15 0
1379	Ambai charua pargana Phokira	1 180 0 0		10 annas 8 pies small	Thoolo Mundir Kanhaiya Mun drit and others	709 11 0		85 9 6
1162	Taluka Ramnathpur and others, pargana Masajid puri	2,700 8 0		4 annas separate account No 3	Ramdin Singh Chowdhuri, Beo Shahi Singh Chowdhuri and others	6 7 10 0		70 12 0
					Temporarily settled estates			
1324	Tirapur Diara pargana Monghyr	11,098 4 0		13a 16g 18k 11b 1p 4r 12mali	Deenari Prasad and others	0,552 7 0		142 7 0

Monghyr Collectorate, the 9th November 1896

MAHES CHANDRA SEN, Deputy Collector in charge

Notification B

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz, the 8th November 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Puri will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th February 1897 at 12 noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tansi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadir jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
		Rs A P				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
48	Killa Bhauria pargana Boudesh	1,051 8 6½	The whole		Khetriyabar Abhiram Rati singh and others	525 12 3½			Demand for Nov 1896 525 12 3½
81	Taluk Sedanandpur, pargana Kotrahang	2,301 1 5	Ditto		Nimoni Dass and others	1,140 8 8½			Ditto .. 1,100 8 8½
128	Taluk Lakshminarayan pargana Oldhar	1,924 11 1½	Ditto		Shyam Sunder Patnuk and others	967 5 11½			Ditto 967 5 11½
130	Mauza Birmakundpur, pargana Sital	699 7 10½	Ditto		Mahant Ramprapana Rammanuj Dass	299 3 11½			Ditto 299 3 11½
195	Taluk Baliput pargana Purbadul	557 7 8	Ditto		Mahant Raghunandan Rammanuj Dass	270 11 10			Ditto 270 11 10
243	Taluk Sandhapur, pargana Seidabad	1 295 4 4		3p 13g 2k 3ad	Khetriyabar Abhiram Rati singh and others	624 5 11½	202 2 11½		Ditto 202 2 11½

Collector's Office, Puri, the 2nd October 1896

O A BELL, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at Motihari for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
409 Jimal	Parsowai Kheim, pargana Mohai	R A P 3 19 11 9		Khokhra 3 8 0 Chotesari 2 8 0 Julkur Dumaria 1 2 0 Darya chuck 3 2 0 Parsowai 3 8 0 Bara Mangroo 1 0 0 Bishunpur Mahooari 3 8 0 Araa Champur 3 8 0 Bhartholia 1 0 10 Musia 3 8 0 Rampur Chooraman 3 2 0 Labsanda	Khedoo Thakoor and others	R A P 682 13 3	R A P 1,495 14 6	R A P 1,495 14 6	Government revenue
409 Jimal	Parsowai Kheim, pargana Mohai	R A P 3 19 11 9		Khokhra 3 8 0 Chotesari 1 10 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 10 0 Darya chuck 2 10 0 Parsowai 1 4 0 Bara Mangroo 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahooari 3 4 0 Bhartholia 3 4 0 Musia 2 8 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 4 0 Labsanda 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	R A P 685 2 5	R A P 96 15 0	R A P 96 15 0	Government revenue
409 Jimal	Parsowai Kheim, pargana Mohai	R A P 3 19 11 9		Khokhra 3 4 0 Chotesari 1 10 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 10 0 Darya chuck 2 10 0 Parsowai 3 4 0 Bara Mangroo 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahooari 3 4 0 Bhartholia 3 4 0 Musia 2 8 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 4 0 Labsanda 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	R A P 685 2 5	R A P 122 15 8	R A P 122 15 8	Government revenue

Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 21st August 1896

ANANTA LAL CHATTERJEE, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment viz the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Tippera will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 15th December 1896, at 12 o'clock, for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

The description of arrears to which this form of notification applies is specified in section 5 of the Act, and particulars should be given accordingly in column 10.

Tauzi number	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
193	Tappe Durgapur Jessa and Durgapur	R A P 2,14 7 11	Share	Out of 16a bissa 3a 6g 2c 2kt	Muhammad Gazi Choudhury and others	R A P 828 8 0	R A P 35 1 9	R A P 35 1 9	Due for kist 28th June 1896 under at- tachment by Civil Court 88 8 7
1933	Pargana Bara khat Jowar D w 1 tpm under temporary set- tlement from 1261 to 1310 B S	1,436 12	When		Uma Nath Ghose and others	...	86 6 6		Due for kist 28th June 1896 under at- tachment by Civil Court

Tippera Collectorate, the 2nd September 1896.

C. A. RADICE, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Darbhanga will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st December 1896 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue on account of kist September 1896 —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold the arrears due from it.
720	Majhowrapathrahi pargana Bhala, thana Benipatty	Rs A P 506 10 8	Whole		Chatur Pandey, guardian of Mahabath Jugalkishore Das, minor	Rs A P 127 10 0	Rs A P 108 7 2	Rs A P ..
779	Hurpur Ludua Jit warpur Bhushkhar pargana Saraisa, thana Lajpur	683 11 10		Residuary putty— Mauza Ludua A G C K D R 14 11 2 1 0 12 Mauza Jit-warpur Bhushkhara 11 14 1 1 1 4 Mauza Rasulpur Bemia 12 14 1 1 0 0 Mauza Hurpur 11 14 1 1 1 4 Mauza Purkhotempur 12 14 1 1 1 4	Chanchal Singh Ramrighun Singh Butai Singh, Jaimangul Singh and others			71 13 0

GOWHAR ALIY, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 7th January 1897, corresponding to 24th Pous 1303 (B S), at Barisal for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold the arrears due from it
4646	Padma alias Ramyapur pargana Kasimpur Shuhlapatti	Rs A P 5,383 0 0	Proprietary right of the whole estate	..	Hur Kumar Sen and others	Rs A P 2,024 0 0	Rs A P 2,024 0 0	Rs A P ..
4605	Char Samasdi Bahigao, pargana Bhairanagar	1,416 0 0	Ditto		Kali Prosonno Das and others		74 15 8	
4604	Pakhiabad, pargana Aorangpur	1,276 0 0	Ditto		Bisweswar Raychoudhuri		706 4 3	
3846	12½ zamindari in pargana Salimabad			Principal 10s 10g share will be sold and no other share	Banannali Bandopadhyaya and others	2,416 7 2		857 16 8
4408	Taluk Abu Mohammad pargana Bozorgomedpur			1s separate share of hissa No 7 and no other share	Abdul Bari and others	741 5 0		200 1 6
6105	Taluk Baluya Nath Das and others, kamrat Dhan Manik Chakra and others, pargana Bozorgomedpur	1,918 5 6	Whole		Eadhuu Mohon Shaw and others		22* 0 0	
1907	Taluk Fata Muhammad, pargana Khanja Bahadurnagar	758 3 0	Do		Kali Prosonno Chattopadhyaya and others		9* 4 9	
3257	1s zamindari in pargana Rataudi Kollapur			13½ separate share of hissa No 5 and no other share	Kali Prosonno Guha Choudhuri and others	1,084 7 0		31 12 6
3358	Ditto ditto			9g 2k separate share of hissa No 5 and no other share	Ditto ditto	722 15 0		50 2 3
5285	Gair mokarrari howla No 29 in Char Joyanagar, pargana Uttai Shahazpur	719 8 9	Entire howla will be sold		Alabaddi Patwari and others		166 4 0	

Backergunge Collectorate, the 11th November 1896

CHANDRA KUMAR DUTTA, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 28th December 1896 at 11 A M for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
3541	Khursora, par gana Boro	Rs A P 1,311 10 6		Eight annas share of the estate of which separate account has not been opened	Hemoy Kristo Banerjee, of Taluipara	Rs A P 655 13 0	Rs A P	Rs A P 162 6 0

Hooghly Collectorate, the 16th November 1896

D. B ALLEN, Collector

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the district of Puri will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 28th of April 1897, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1304 Uml —

Conditions of Sale

- 1st —The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity
- 2nd —The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities
- 3rd —If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once
- 4th —If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale

Number in statement of Government estates	Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pargana	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed	Upset price	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No 35, Settlement, Jarib Bhauria, No 805 in the General Register B	Mahal Alish, taluk Jagan-nath Prosad, pargana Mat-kadpatan.	1 gunt 6 poles, 12 square yards			Intestate property of Krushna Das, of Bahighai, pargana Oldhar, escheated to Government, vide Government No 3272L R, of 18th August 1896.

N BHATTACHARJEE, for Offg Collector

Collector's Office, Puri, the 10th November 1896.

Advertisement

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below to the undermentioned estates situate in the district of Murshidabad, will be put up to sale at the Murshidabad Collectorate on the 12th January 1897, corresponding with the 29th day of Pous of 1903 B S

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale —

Conditions of sale

- 1st —The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of the estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd —The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and the purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd —If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale —

Number on the district roll	Name of estate	Name of pargana	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
			A R P	Rs A P	
1871	Sibpore	Sama-lkhali	25 2 8	21 14 1	
197	Kishmat Dhamnya	Behrole	114 3 6	114 3 2	
1382	Dhamnya Bhatpara	Mahalandi	31 3 34	48 10 4	
234	Pati Bahadurpur	Chunakhali	55 1 19	120 12 6	
2963	Baluchar Baidyabati	Ditto	1 2 6	13 11 2	
2964	Baorah	Geysabad	157 1 31	294 7 8	
2915	Batikamari Bahadurpur	Khaspur	20 2 28	44 6 11	
2966	Brahmundi	Fateh Singh	6 1 31	19 8 5	
2967	Gokarna	Mahalandi	1 3 11	12 12 5	
2968	Gokarna Chatra	Ditto	2 0 38	13 14 5	
2970	Kapashdanga	Asadnagar	4 2 13	22 11 10	
2971	Kasiadanga Natunpara	Akharshahi	33 1 13	115 13 2	
2972	Kanumati	Samashkhali	15 1 10	21 11 7	
2973	Khoshbashiport	Fateh Singh	3 2 11	17 13 11	
2974	Mathura Mutara	Mahalandi	1 3 34	9 3 6	
2975	Nandanpore	Kishupore	7 0 16	13 7 0	
2976	Palanda	Behrole	132 0 28	191 7 7	
2977	Palia	Samashkhali	8 3 22	18 5 10	
2978	Ranchandrapore Singari	Behrole	64 3 20	96 6 7	
2979	Rasulpur alias Bhatta Bahgram	Khatgram	6 3 13	25 1 2	
2980	Reanpore	Kumir Protap	26 0 24	52 15 1	
2981	Sydabad	Chunakhali	0 0 16	1 8 6	
2982	Sidhantabati	Dhawa	6 22	16 2 11	
2983	Sridhaipur	Behrole	47 1 34	70 15 0	
1967	Biri Nizamudin	Asadnagar	2 1 36	5 16 6	
1927	Kishmat Rambati	Ditto	5 2 28	12 8 11	
1738	Chunakhali	Chunakhali	6 3 33	14 5 7	
1740	Ditto	Ditto	1 3 6	4 8 1	
2837	Kishmat Hilari	Sultanujan	7 3 24	34 11 0	
2868	Bansabati	Ditto	2 2 2	5 1 6	
2112	Kishmat Sahapur	Fateh Singh	0 2 31	8 4 0	
2904	Khagram	Ditto	0 1 24	2 10 5	
1921	Jate Gokarna	Mahalandi	2 11 5	4 7 9	
1628	Baluchar Bhattacharyabati	Chunakhali	24 1 1	45 4 0	
1056	Chandabag	Shajahanpur	106 0 21	237 5 5	
1062	Chospukuria	Chunakhali	130 1 25	156 12 5	
2754	Shyampur	Asadnagar	243 0 16	862 11 1	
2752	Sabjekatra	Ditto	148 2 30	600 3 11	

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Khulna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 11th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
29	Khulishkhali	Rs A 1 897 12 11	Yes	No	Kaylas Kamari Debi, Bhimmati Debi, Seta Bhanu Kunja Bhanu Bhanu, Banka Bhanu Bhanu, Sudha Sindhu Bhanu and Mahim Chandra Bosu	Rs A P	Rs A 1 141 6 8	Rs A 1

Khulna, the 19th November 1896

SRINATH GUPTA, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Noakhali will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at 1 P M for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi number	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
	<i>Khos mahal tenures</i>	Rs A 1				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1551	No 9 Gour mukami howla of Char Shala km	615 12 6	Whole		Wojuddi Ghat Maji		149 2 7	
1671	No 1 Dhakal in Chaukazi	2 027 7 4	Do		Jamnat Ali		591 7 0	
1671	No 11 Dhakal in Chaukazi	730 8 3	Do		Ajmundi Patwari and others		223 13 9	

Noakhali, the 12th November 1896

S K AGARWAL, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Faridpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 24th December 1896 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
570	Pargana Khotok puti (Chal) Rm Pt Sad Ray	Rs A P 24 13 9½	16 annas		Gora Chand Das and others	Rs A P	Rs A P 32 5 1	Rs A P
620	Pargana Ranganor Bansi Nohani S. H.	597 12 9	Do		Sadhu Charan Pal Mandal and others		43 5 9½	
651	Pargana Nurulla puti (cross land of Gopalpur)	84 0 0	Do		Prosanna Kumar Sen		200 0 0	
618	Pargana Ifaly Isphal Mithal and puti (cross land of Shripur)	1 114 0 1	Do		Ditto		255 10 0	

Faridpur Collectorate, the 20th November 1896

F. C. FRENCH, Offg Collector

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE

Agents for sale of Maps

AHMEDABAD —The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only ALLAHABAD —Superintendent, Government Press CALCUTTA —No Agent Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street LAHORE —Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers LONDON —Mr Edward Stanford, 26 & 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S W	MADRAS —Messrs Higginbotham & Co MANDALAY —The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press MUSSOOREE —The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute NAGPUR —Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces POONA —Supdt, Government Photo-zincographic Dept RAIKOT —The Treasury Officer RANGOON —Messrs Myles, Standish & Co.
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The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy -

1 Assam	7 Central India and Rajputana Agencies
2 Atlas of India	8 Central Provinces
3 Bengal Presidency	9 India and adjacent countries.
4 Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Nizam's Dominions	10. Madras Presidency
5 Bombay Presidency	11. N-W P and Oudh
6 Burma	12 Punjab

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*
 Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service*, except on cash *payment*

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 30th September 1896

TITLE.	Scale	Number of sheets	Size of sheet	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED				REMARKS.
				Uncoloured		Coloured		
				Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
ATLAS OF INDIA								
Sheet No 29	1' = 4M	1	40" × 27'	2	0	2	0	With additions and correc- tions to No- vember 1895 With additions to 1895 Ditto With additions to 1894
Sheets Nos 94 and 114	do	2	do each	do each		do each		
" " 5 S E and 39 S W.	do	2	27' × 20'	0	12	0	12	
Sheet No 125 S W	do	1	do	do		do		
GENERAL MAPS								
India (skelton)	1' = 96M	1	32" × 27"	2	0	2	8	With additions and correc- tions to Rail- ways to March 1896. With additions to Railways to 1896
Ditto	1' = 64M	4	25 × 24' each	4	8	6	0	
DISTRICT MAPS								
Cuttack	1' = 4M	1	34' × 25'	1	0	1	4	2nd Edition With additions and correc- tions to March 1896 With additions and correc- tions to 1896 With additions and correc- tions to May 1893 With additions and correc- tions to April 1896 With additions to June 1896. With additions to Railways to 1895
Faridpur	do	1	29' × 25'	do		do		
Jessore	do	1	26' × 25"	do		do		
Khulna	do	1	29' × 25"	do		do		
Muzaffarpur	do	1	34' × 25"	do		do		
Puri	do	1	33" × 25'	do		do		
Rawal Pindi, Sheet No 1	1" = 1M	4	40" × 25" each	4	0	5	0	

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—continued

TITLE	Scale	Number of sheets	Size of sheet	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED		REMARKS.
				Uncoloured	Coloured	
				Rs A	Rs A	
STANDARD MAPS						
Bengal—						
Sheet No. 390	1" = 1M	1	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
Bombay—						
Sheets Nos 208, 209, 210, 245, 278, 310, 311 and 336	do	8	do each	do each	do each	
Burma (Lower)—						
Sheets Nos 424 and 478	do	2	do each	do each	do each	
Burma (Upper)—						
Sheet No 261	do	1	do	do	do	
Central India and Rajputana—						
Sheet No 419	do	1	do	do	do	
Madras—						
Sheet No 23	do	1	do	do	do	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—						
Sheets Nos 17 N E, S E, S W, 18 N E, N.W, and S W	2" = 1M	6	do each	do each	do each	With additions and corrections to March 1896
South-Eastern Frontier Series—						
Sheet No 2	1" = 8M	1	do	do	do	2nd Edition
South-Western Asia—						
Sheets Nos 66 N W and S.W	1" = 4M	2	do each	do each.	do. each.	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS						
Bhagalpur (Bengal)	1" = 16M	1	15" × 10"	0 6		Engraved
Chittagong (ditto)	1" = 8M	1	18" × 14"	do		Ditto
Singbhum (ditto)	do	1	15" × 10"	do		Ditto
Fatehpur (N W P) ...	do	1	do	do		Ditto
Punjab, with hills (Punjab)	1" = 80M	1	12" × 10"	0 4	0 6	Ditto
Baster Feudatory states	1" = 16M	1	15" × 10"	0 6	...	Ditto
STATISTICAL MAP						
India, showing Railways	1" = 80M	1	44" × 30"	1 8	2 0	Corrected to 31st March 1896
MISCELLANEOUS						
Route Map for the Western Himalayas, Kashmir, Punjab and Northern India, with portions of Afghanistan, Baluchistan, &c	1" = 32M	1	33" × 27"	2 0	2 4	With additions to Railways to 1895
Javidi Hills, Vellore and Palur Taluks, North Arcot district, Madras, Sheets Nos 1 to 11	4" = 1M	11	40" × 27" each	1 4 each	1 8 each	
No 110, Palconda Reserved Forests, Vellore Taluk, North Arcot district, Madras	do	1	do	1 0	1 4	
Conventional Signs to be used on topographical maps for reduction.		1	do	0 8	..	With additions and corrections to August 1896

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—concluded

TITLE	Scale	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED		REMARKS.	
				Uncoloured.	Coloured		
				Rs	A	Rs.	A.
MISCELLANEOUS—concluded Conventional Signs to be used on Topographical maps <i>Published at the Dhera Office</i>	.. ...	1	19' x 17"	0	6		With additions and correc tions to August 1896 Engraved
STANDARD MAPS							
Central Provinces—							
Sheets Nos 19 $\frac{N E}{2}$, (3rd Edi- tion), 21 $\frac{N E}{2}$, 27 $\frac{N W}{3}$, $\frac{S E}{4}$ (district Betul), (27 $\frac{S W}{4}$ and 28 $\frac{N W}{2}$) in one, 28 $\frac{N E}{2}$, $\frac{N E}{2}$, $\frac{N E}{3}$, $\frac{N E}{4}$, $\frac{N W}{4}$, 38 $\frac{S W}{2}$, $\frac{S W}{3}$, and $\frac{S W}{4}$.	4" = 1 M.	13	40" x 25' each.	1 8 each	1 12 each		
Punjab—							
Sheets Nos 290 $\frac{S E}{4}$, 312 $\frac{S W}{1}$ and $\frac{S W}{2}$	do	3	do each.	do each.	do each.		

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE,

Calcutta, the 20th November 1896.

T. A. POPE,

Asst. Surveyor-General,

In charge Map Record and Issue Office

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th November 1896

LIABILITIES				ASSETS.			
	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government securities	51,10,570	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	Other authorised investments	80,44,517	12	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R. 87,03,864	7	3	Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,87,89,019	6	7
Ditto ditto at Branches	" 73,56,413	9	1	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto	1,61,31,295	15	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,89,61,189	5	5	Bills discounted and purchased	2,69,07,156	8	0
Bank Post Bills, &c	1,11,504	8	3	Balances with other Banks	1,85,587	8	11
sundries	29,26,028	6	11	Bullion	2,719	11	4
				Dead Stock	13,23,881	3	2
				Stamps	8,199	3	4
				sundries	13,06,692	6	7
					7,87,78,707	11	4
				Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs 90,96,910	13	11
				Cash & Currency Notes at Branches	" 1,41,86,411	11	3
					2,41,83,322	4	2
Rupess	10,32,62,030	4	11	Rupess	10,32,62,030	4	11

F. T. LEWIS, Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans, 9 per cent
Percentage, 32-1BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th November 1896

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CHITKOHANK

Secretary and Treasurer.

(728-1)

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1896.

PARTICULARS.	34 PER CENT LOANS—					4 PER CENT LOANS—					44 PER CENT LOANS—			Transfer of loan of 1879 seven shillings per cent portion.	5 per cent. loan of 1886-87	GRAND TOTAL.			
	3 per cent of 1884-87	Of 1884-85	Of 1877.	Of 1876-84.	Of 1885-84.	Of 1882-83.	Of 1883-84.	Of 1884-85	Of 1885-86.	Of 1882-83	Of 1883-84	Of 1884-85	Of 1885-86.				Of 1870	Of 1874, 44 per cent portion	Total
Balance of 31st October 1886	70,48,000	22,51,400	1,78,64,100	5,14,49,900	1,51,40,400	40,72,800	27,60,000	26,32,42,700	8,427	17,900	13,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,90,927	75,000	31,200	2,67,16,327	
ADD—																			
Amount enclosed at Madras between 1st and 16th November 1886	3,75,000																	3,75,000	
Amount enclosed at Bombay between 1st and 16th November 1886	15,10,000	6,000						12,160										15,12,800	
Amount enclosed at Calcutta between 1st and 16th November 1886	11,800	48,500	9,400					54,900										68,600	
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London registers	49,34,500	2,28,91,000	18,99,08,000	3,14,65,300	1,51,40,400	40,72,800	27,60,000	26,32,09,600	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,00,927	75,000	51,200	29,68,70,327	
Balance on 15th November 1886	49,34,500	2,26,61,900	18,85,95,100	3,12,72,300	1,51,30,500	40,72,800	29,600	26,27,62,100	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,00,927	75,000	51,200	29,68,70,327	

NOTE.—From	1867 to 15th Sept.	186—Enforced from India	4,523 lakhs	retransferred from London	8,281 lakhs
" 16th Sept 1869, 9th	"	"	9 "	"	9 "
" 1st Oct.	"	"	13 "	"	6 "
" 31st	"	"	13 "	"	10 "
" 1st Nov	"	"	14 "	"	5 "
"	"	"	"	"	"
			<u>9,577</u>		<u>8,281</u> lakhs.

Balance against India 1,328 lakhs.

L DUNBAR, J. W CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Superintendent. *Secretary and Treasurer.*

(792-1)

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th November 1896

Notice of death sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when	REMARKS.
Mrs B. F. M. Scotland	Not stated	13th October 1896	The District Judge of Dacca on 2nd November 1896	The deceased was the widow of the late Mr. J. P. Scotland, District Engineer of Outback, and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration
Mrs Mary Ann Fry	Chunar	17th " "	The District Judge, Mirzapur, on 11th November 1896	The deceased was a pensioned widow, and left a Will. Mrs. H. Rogers, the sole legatee, has been directed to apply for Probate
William McGinn	Mirzapur	8th " "	The District Judge, Mirzapur, on 11th November 1896	The deceased was a Guard on the East Indian Railway, and left a Will. No one has applied for Probate

CALCUTTA, the 24th November 1896.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General, Bengal.

Pure Sulphate of Quinine

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

From 1st April 1896 the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1 Pound tin Rs 18, or, post free, Rs 18-12
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 9, " " " 9 8
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " 4-8, " " " 5

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs 2, and 8, per eight-ounce tin, Rs 5, per pound tin, Rs 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *Cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four ounce tin, Rs 3, per eight-ounce tin Rs 6, per pound tin, Rs 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta, Postage four annas per 4oz tin, eight annas per 8oz tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ADVERTISEMENT

Notice

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS—

TENDERS are invited before the 15th April 1897 for the purchase of Subal grass from the forests of the Singhbhum district from 1st July 1897.

Tender forms and further information on application to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling.

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
 Darjeeling, the 18th June 1896

Wanted

A **DUTY** qualified person as Head Assistant in the Office of Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Bhagalpur, maximum salary Rs 240. None need apply who is not thoroughly up in English and *précis* writing, able to control a large office, and acquainted with the work he will have to do. Preference will be given to a man with Secretariat experience. Apply giving full information regarding age, &c., &c., with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to—

Superintending Engineer,
 Northern Circle,
 Bhagalpur

Bhagalpur, the 29th October 1896

Wanted

A **MUHARRIR** for the Howrah Magistracy Pay Rs 20 to Rs. 40. None need apply who has not passed the University Entrance Examination.

Applications will be received up to the 30th instant. They should be addressed to the "Magistrate of Howrah" and superscribed "Muharrir."

H. F. T. MAGUIRE, Magistrate.

Howrah, the 21st November 1896

WANTED a Poshkar for batwara work in this district on a salary of Rs 50 per mensem and travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. None need apply who has not passed any examination in surveying and has not served as such before. Applications will be received up to the 30th November 1896.

BEJOY KRISHNA BOSE, Deputy Collector,
 in charge, Nadia

Krishnaghur, the 20th November 1896

Notice.

WANTED a Record keeper for the Civil Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, on a salary of Rs 30 rising to Rs 50 by annual increment of Rs 2.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 20th December 1896. None need apply who does not possess a thorough knowledge of English, Hindi, Urdu and Persian, and is not acquainted with the duties of the civil record room.

J. L. HERFALD, Deputy Commr., Hazaribagh

Deputy Commr's Camp, Dumri, the 18th November 1896

Notice

IS hereby given that the Chhambassa annual fair will be held during the month of December from 15th, and will last for a fortnight.

W. H. THOMSON,

Deputy Magistrate, for Deputy
 Commissioner, Singhbhum.

Chhambassa, the 6th November 1896

NOTICE is hereby given that the general power-of-attorney granted by me on the 29th of Jaisya 1299 B.S. to Babu Priya Nath Ghosh, son of late Ram Gopal Ghosh of Ranaghat subdivision and police station Ranaghat, district Nadia, late manager of my husband's estate, has been cancelled from the 24th Srahan 1303 B.S.

SREEMATTY BARNAMOYEE DASI, for self and executrix to the estate of late Babu Krishna Kishore Ghosh

Dated Bhowanipore, the 8th October 1896. (716—6)

PRASANNA NATH ROY, B.L., Pleader, Judge's Court, Murshidabad, wishes to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta (760—4)

[Second Publication.]

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

IT is hereby notified for general information that for some time there will be inconvenience to traffic on the Midnapore Canal owing to the construction of a low level temporary bridge at the railway crossing near Daman Look.

All steamer serangs and boat manjhis must proceed with caution when approaching the opening in the bridge, and also obey the orders of the subordinate who will be placed in charge to regulate the traffic.

A. S. THOMSON,

Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

Calcutta, the 17th November 1896

[Third Publication.]

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Notice

IT is hereby notified for general information that, owing to the canalization of the Bhangore khali, the Kantatala gong will be permanently closed to traffic from the 1st December next.

A. S. THOMSON,

Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Calcutta, the 10th November 1896.

R Scott Thomson and Company, Limited.

THE Sixty-seventh Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Share-holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 16, Government Place, on Saturday, the 28th of November, at noon, for the purpose of declaring an *ad-interim* dividend for the half-year which ended on the 30th September last.

By order of the Directors,

ROBERT J. CARRERY,

Secretary and Accountant

Calcutta, the 9th November 1896

(764-3)

Notice.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the District Engineer, Burdwan, up to and of this month, for a temporary clerk to act for the Public Works Department clerk of his office for ten months on an acting allowance of Rs 40. His qualifications should be that of a head clerk of an Executive Engineer's Office.

HARI DAS PAL, B C K, District Engineer, Burdwan
Burdwan, the 20th November 1896 (789-1)

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that the Agricultural Exhibition and *mela* which is held every year in the town of Faridpur will commence on the 11th January 1897 A.D., corresponding with 28th Pous 1303 B.S., and continue up to the 10th February 1897. Tradesmen, dealers, and others may buy and sell during the period.

F. C. FRENCH, Magistrate, President

K. P. SIRCAR, Secretary

Faridpur, the 19th November 1896.

Notification.

UNDER section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on the 27th September 1896, treasure, consisting of 61 gold pagodas, weighing 17½ tolas, and valued at about Rs 500, was found by Ayyunagand and Hire Doda, of Hannahal village, Bellary taluk, Bellary district, while digging earth in an open space, under the directions of Reddi Bhoemanagand of Hannahal. All persons claiming the said treasure, on any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on the 1st April 1897 in view to the matter being acquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(Illegible), for Collector

Notification.

UNDER Rule VIII of the Rules framed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned immovable property, which was brought under the management of the Revenue authorities under the notification published at page 1262, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 20th August 1879, has been restored to the possession and enjoyment of its owner, with effect from the 6th October 1896, under the provisions of section 12, Act VI of 1876, as amended by section 6 of Act V of 1884, the debts due by the estate having been fully paid off —

Name of Estate	Name of Proprietor
Burhadh in Lohardaga	Manki Gangadhar Singh
C R MARINDIN, Offg Commissioner	
Ranchi, the 20th November 1896	

NOTIFICATION.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Monghyr.

TO be sold in pursuance of the decree of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Monghyr made in suit No 117 of 1890, Nandi Parshad Singh and others, decree-holders, *versus* Lalji Singh and others, judgment-debtors, dated 9th September 1891, by this Court in the premises of the Sub Judge's Court-house on Monday, the 24th day of November 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, the undermentioned property of the judgment-debtors —

Property to be sold

Two annas share in mauza Burhi Pal Tajpur, tarai Ind, pargana Salembad, bearing tauli No 10 and sadar jama payable Rs 867-2, thana and sub-registry Lakhe sarai. Approximate value Rs 1,000

KARUNAMOY BANERJI, Subordinate Judge, Monghyr
Monghyr, the 17th November 1896 (740-1)

DISTRICT TIPPERA.

Road Cess Notification

IT is hereby notified that the District Board of Tippera have, under section 46 of the Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1865, determined to levy the road cess in this district for the ensuing financial year 1897-98 at the rate of 2 pice or one-half anna in the rupee on the annual value of lands.

C. A. RADICE, Chairman, District Board, Tippera
Comilla, the 18th November 1896

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

THE Government Promissory Note, No 039554, of the 4 per cent of 1844-48, for Rs 1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of Sreemothy Kadombinee Dassy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is out to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of Advertiser — Sreemothy Kadombinee Dassy
Residence — No 3, Gobind Sircar's Lane, Bowbazar
(780-3)

Balason Tea Co., Ltd., in liquidation.
Gyabaree Tea Co., Ltd., in liquidation.
Singbulli & Murmah Tea Co., Ltd.,
in liquidation.

Ting Ling Tea Co., Ltd., in liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the abovenamed Companies must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 10th December 1896, after which date no claims will be admitted.

ALBERT SMALTWOOD, Liquidator
Calcutta, 30, Dalhousie Square, the 18th November 1896 (787-1)

Notification

TO be peremptorily sold pursuant to the decree and order of the Calcutta High Court, made in suit No 18 of 1895 (Mooktassee Dassee *versus* Bonomally Bysack), and dated respectively 18th February 1895 and 6th January 1896, by the Registrar of the said Court, Original Side, in his sale room at the Court-house by public auction on Saturday, the 5th of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the undermentioned property —

Lot No 1 — Portion of premises No. 8-9, Gour Mohun Mukerjee's Street, which portion is now known and numbered 8-1, Gour Mohun Mukerjee's Street, in the town of Calcutta, and being an upper-roomed brick-built dwelling-house and the land appertaining thereto, the area of which by estimation is 16 chutaks, more or less. This property is contained in Block No 19, Holding No 96 of the North Division of the town of Calcutta and is bounded on the south by premises No. 8, Gour Mohun Mukerjee's Street, the property of Luckhan Lal Bysack, on the north by Okhil Chunder Mukerjee's house, on the east by a passage used by Mohendronrath Bysack and others and Okhil Chunder Mukerjee and the said defendant for egress and ingress, and on the west partly by a passage used by Mohendro Lal Bysack and the said defendant for egress and ingress, and partly by premises No 9, Gour Mohun Mukerjee's Lane. The portion to be sold was allotted to the said defendant on partition under a decree of the High Court of Calcutta therein mentioned.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar, or at the office of Babu Oporbo Coomarr Gangooly No 7, Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar

O. C. GANGOOLY, Plaintiff's Attorney
Calcutta High Court, Original Side, the 18th September 1896. (778—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Pakour.

RENT EXECUTION CASE No. 75 of 1895.

Babu Dharam Chand Lal, of Nuzergunge, district Purnea, decree-holder, *versus* Kumar Indra Narayan Singh, of Mohepur, subdivision Pakour, district Sonthal Parganas, judgment-debtor.

TO be sold, pursuant to a decree and order, dated 6th June 1892, in suit No 1 of 1892 of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Raymahal for realization of Rs 16548-6-8 by the Nazir of the Pakour Subordinate Judge's Court at the Court-house on Monday, the 21st December 1896, at 12 A.M., the right, title and interest of the abovenamed judgment debtor in the undermentioned property —

1 One anna zamindari right in pargana Sultanabad, including all mahals and mauzas Ashi and Dakhli appertaining thereto and bearing tauzi No 35 of the Collectorate at Dumka, and situated within the thana of Mohepur, sub registry and subdivision of Pakour district Dumka, the revenue payable for the entire 16 annas of the pargana being Rs 13,570-10

R. McI SMITH, Subordinate Judge.

Dated Pakour, the 16th November 1896 (781—8)

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1229, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st December 1881, the following will be the authorized camping-grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Palamau district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

PALAMAU DISTRICT
PALAMAU FOREST DIVISION

Northern Range.

1. Keeliki
2. Baygajani (in Bichah Reserve)

Southern Range

1. Bagichampa
2. Gangtar
3. Morienah Ghat

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

Forest Department, Bengal

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1219, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1874), and published in the *Gazette* of the 16th December 1880, the following will be the authorized camping grounds in the Reserved Forests in the Jalpaiguri district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

JALPAIGURI FOREST DIVISION

The following machines of the fire patrols situated —

1. Near junction of Chalsa road and railway line
Near west boundary
2. Near junction of Bhoobhanga road and railway line
Near east boundary
3. Goramara
4. Junction of Chalsa road and Lower Tendu north boundary
5. On Tendu-Bhapphora road and near Garati river
6. Nagrakata near the site of the old dak bungalow
7. Guldubi boundary.
8. Guldubi
9. Kajaalanga south east boundary, north of Hala-bari road.
10. Katambiri Ulla-bari road on north boundary
11. Junction of Nonai depot road and Haldibari Arc-line
12. Junction of Nonai depot road and Ramshahat district road
13. Nonai depot

BURA FOREST DIVISION

Bura Forest.

1. Rajabhatkhawa.
2. Minagaon

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1223, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th January 1896, the following will be the authorized camping-grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Puri district from 1st December 1896 to the 30th November 1897 —

PURI FOREST DIVISION

Northern Range

1. Bhoosoonoy in compartment No 4 (Chandka Block),
2. Bhulia laba in Barapita Block
3. Gothara-khally in Bharathpur Block

Central Range

1. Hazaritola, on north boundary of Panchgarh Block.
2. Barapita, on east boundary of Nagapali Block.
3. Jambu Sahi in Sulha Block

Southern Range

1. Ankula in Rajin Block
2. Rajin in ditto
3. Sakra in Tamua Block
4. Bhainsgote in Tamua Block
5. Andharigurh tola in Aiang Block

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal,
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

**Forest Department, Bengal.
AUTHORIZED CAMPING GROUNDS**

IN supersession of the Notice dated the 5th November 1896, published at pages 1218 and 1219, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal under section 76 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Gazette* of the 16th December 1880, the following will be the authorized camping grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Darjeeling district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

DARJEELING DISTRICT.

DARJEELING FOREST DIVISION

Goom Block.

1 Batasidhara

Goompahar Cart Road

- 1 Barbuttheadhara
- 2 Goompahar saddle.
- 3 Alubari
- 4 Chntaidhara
- 5 Goom Block
6. Lepcha Jagat.
7. Majdhura
8. Sukiapokri location
- 9 Sukiapokri camping ground
10. Jorpokri location
11. Pagraingbong
- 12 Gairibash
- 13 Batasidhara.

Nepal Frontier Road

1. Simanabusti location.
- 2 Manibhanjan
- 3 Chagra (or Chittray)
- 4 Lambadhara
- 5 Tonglu (Range Head-quarters)
- 6 Jaobari (Coolydhura)
- 7 Barabhanjan.
- 8 Kyakatta
- 9 Kalapokri
- 10 Bikhhabhanjan
11. Sandhukphu (Frontier Bungalow location)
12. Subarkam.
- 13 Jaodhara (Pillar 23 and Coolydhura)
- 14 Chibudhara
- 15 Phalut (Frontier Bungalow location).

Billing Block

- 1 Dooteriah
2. Langoardang

Tonglu Block.

1 Batasi.

Kankibong Block

1. Falaichay (mat-makers' camp)

Little Rangit Block

- 1 Jaodara.
- 2 Goordoomdara.

Chongtong Road.

1. Chongtongdhara

Nagri Spur Road

- 1 Debripani
- 2 Ran'chuten Chowrasta

Hill Cart Road.

- 1 Rungmuk Jhora.

Old Military Road

- 1 Rangbul
- 2 Chuttaokpur
- 3 Bamanjhora
4. Sepoydhura
5. Mahaldaram Chimney

Jor Bungalow-Tista Road.

- 1 Rangmum turning
- 2 2nd mile.
- 3 Rangbi turning
- 4 4th mile.
- 5 Poomong stable
6. Geille turning
- 7 Rangh Ranghot road near Hoom Bungalow

Sureil-Kurseong Road

- 1 Labda
- 2 Mamrem turning.
3. 4th mile
4. 5th mile

Bara Senchal Block.

- 1 Rishop Inspection Bungalow

Senchal Working Circle

1. The place cleared in Block II-III for an Inspection Bungalow
- 2 The open space in Block II below the Rishop Inspection Bungalow

Tista Valley Road

- 1 Badamta (near the Rangdong river)
- 2 Rungbong (14th mile)
- 3 Tista Rangit junction.
- 4 Tista Bridge
5. 16½ mile of Pashok Road
6. Geillejhora
7. 29th mile
- 8 Rangnu Jhora.
- 9 Rangang Bridge
- 10 Berrik Koti

Darjeeling-Thibet Road.

- 1 Pashok Public Works Department halting-shed near 16th mile post

Bara Geille-Tista Road

- 1 Kamjore.

TISTA FOREST DIVISION

Billi Road.

- 1 Right bank, Billi river

Darjeeling-Thibet and Ambioekh Road

1. One mile above Tista bridge.
- 2 Junction of Thibet and Ambioekh roads
- 3 Paiengaon.
- 4 Riassoom.
- 5 Mirig

Labah-Loolagaon Road

- 1 Loolagaon.
- 2 Chumung
- 3 Mangbur
- 4 Rungpo
- 5 Mangchu
6. Sungteer

7 Lassokhola

Mungpong Block

- 1 Shunduria jhora
2. Rungdung jhora.
3. Kalagottee jhora.

Leesh Valley Road.

- 1 Leesh river.
- 2 Chunbatti

Loolagaon-Chunbatti Road.

1. Haban khola
2. Bogra khola
3. Planters' location

Ramthick Block

1. Ramthick river
- 2 Geesh river

Lehti Block.

1. Lehti river

Noam Block

- 1 Runjung river.

Pugo Block.

1. Pugo river

Kalimpong-Ambioekh Road

- 1 Pasheting

Ambioekh-Jalpaiguri Road

- 1 Jungi guard.

Gorubathan-Paren Road

1. Neora river crossing
- 2 Engo
3. Paren

Chalsa Road.

1. Burikhola
- 2 Zuranthi crossing of the Narchu.

KURSEONG FOREST DIVISION

Road from Kurseong via Mahalderam and Sitong to Mahanadi.

1. Mana busti (near Lepcha moun-ments).
- 2 Latpanchor spring
- 3 Chilian busti
4. Jogijhora

Sukna-Sivoke Timber Road

1. Sukna halting shed.

Tista Valley Cart Road.

1. Sivoke river crossing.
- 2 Reyang river.
3. Berrik koti.
4. Ruyem river.
5. Andera jhora
6. Purba jhora.

Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway and Hill Cart Road

The halting places appointed for carts and between 8th and 9th mile-posts

Garidhura-Mechi Road

- 1 Balasun crossing.
- 2 Mechi crossing

Garidhura-Nuralbari Road.

1. Balasun crossing, east bank.
2. Balasun crossing, west bank

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1211, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, hereby declares the following places to be authorized camping grounds in or near the Reserved Forests in the Singhbhum district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

Samta Range

- 1 Tirilpa .. On the Dighia-Tholokbad road (At the right bank of Kaliajhor nalla near Andagunda bungalow.)
- 2 Tholokbad .. On Biha-Tholokbad road. (At the old Tholokbad village)
- 3 Hendakuli .. On Samta-Tholokbad road (Near Hendakuli.)
- 4 Losod Ikir .. (Near Samta-Hendakuli road)
- 5 Tilagutu .. (In Lot XXII, south-east of Andagunda)

Kona Range

- 1 Kamarbera } On Monhurpur-Solai road
- 2 Thumra .. }
- 3 Jamra .. On Solai-Kamartondang road
- 4 Ghatkori (at Guard's head-quarters). (On Jagannathpur Monhurpur road)
- 5 Boraibera (at Guard's head-quarters).

Kolhan Range

- 1 Kendbai .. On Lojro Kamartondang road
- 2 Demarcated enclosure on Chaibassa Gurjan road between Mahadeb Sái and Barela villages
- 3 Banki } In Latua block near the villages
- 4 Pukriburu .. } so named
- 5 Kodalsukua ... }
- 6 Bombasai .. On foot-path between Pukriburu and Bombasai

Chaibassa Range

1. Barkela } On Chaibassa-Gudri road
- 2 Rangamatijhora .. }
- 3 Khutpani .. On Chaibassa-Bandgaon road
4. Tuia .. On foot-path from Rauli to Tuia.
5. Gowburu .. On Deo Nuddee, near Gowburu village
- 6 Gitilpi .. On Sarjumburu-Koida road
- 7 Damaburu .. On Sarjumburu-Jhulna road
8. Kantaburda .. On Rangamati-Anjadbera road

Porahat Range

1. Dumrin .. In Birda block (On Kaika-Chirkubera road)
- 2 Kumdih } On foot-path in Girga block
- 3 Bandu .. }
- 4 Komai .. }
- 5 Tebo .. On the Ranchi-Chaibassa road (Songra block)
- 6 Kororia } At sawyers' encampments
- 7 Nepamatgaon .. }
- 8 Bishuda .. }
- 9 Gulikora .. }
- 10 Jate Bora .. }
11. 8th mile, Gailkora-Khutipiri road }

A E WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1220, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta*

Gazette of the 21st December 1881, the following will be the authorized camping-grounds in the Reserved Forests in the Angul district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

Tikarpara Range.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Tikarpara. | 7 th Labanga. |
| 2 Purnakot | 8 Raigoda |
| 3 Chhotkoi. | 9 Jacobo |
| 4 Tulka | 10 Talisoro |
| 5 Kotrangi | 11. Bolong |
| 6 Chota Kotrangi | 12 Pompasora |

Bagmunda Range

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1 Turwa | 3 Salar. |
| 2 Budkheta | 4 Putanpani on Bagmunda-Majhipara road. |

Durgapur Range.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 Tabada | 3 Simlipathar |
| 2 Golasar | 4 Tentlai |

A E WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1220, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75(d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st December 1881, the following will be the authorized camping-grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Hazaribagh district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT

Koderma Range.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 Maglamaram (Dig-war's station) | 3 Baratand (Forest Guard's house). |
| 2 Khulukthumbee (Forest Guard's house) | 4. Taraghatoo (Spring). |
| | 5 Karmatand (Spring) |

A E WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of JOAKIM D'ORU, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 11th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st Court day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person (783—2)

In the matter of GIRISH CHUNDER PAUL and ATUL KRISTO PAUL, carrying on business together in copartnership as dealers in piece-goods at No 24, Tedhiputty Chuck, Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, under the style and firm of Nuffer Chunder Paul and Chunder Mohun Paul and Chundera Mohan Paul and Girish Chundera Paul, traders, insolvents

On Monday, the 9th day of November instant, it was, on the petition of Prayag Das, residing at No. 1, Bysack's Lane, Calcutta, and carrying on business at No. 11, Pugganputty, in the town of Calcutta, under the style and firm of Seodas Gunga Das, one of the creditors of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Girish Chunder Paul and Atul Kristo Paul have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic, Chap XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Fox and Mundle, attorneys. (783—2)
Chief Clerk's Office, the 17th day of November 1896.

In the matter of JOSEPH EDWIN DANIEL, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 5th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in December next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Manuel and Sen, Attorneys. (793-2)

In the matter of BHOOBUN MOHUN DASS, an insolvent

On Monday, the 14th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of December next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

N. C. Bose, Attorney (794-2)

In the matter of SHAHEBIAN MULLICK, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 9th day of October last it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 28th day of November instant, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

N. G. Roy, Attorney (795-2)

In the matter of FRASER NASH, an insolvent

On Friday, the 20th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Younan and Dutt, Attorneys (796-2)

In the matter of SYED RAMIZUDDIN AHMED, an insolvent

On Monday, the 16th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (797-2)

In the matter of BERTIE GEORGE ORMOND BRIANT, an insolvent

On Wednesday, the 18th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

H. C. Ghose, Attorney (798-2)

In the matter of RAMESHVAR BARRICK and another, insolvents

On Monday, the 16th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

G. O. Dhur, Attorney (799-2)

In the matter of EDWARD REGINALD SMITH, an insolvent

On Friday, the 20th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

H. C. Ghose, Attorney (800-2)

In the matter of CHARLES ARTHUR CONNOR, an insolvent

On Thursday, the 27th day of August last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 28th day of November instant, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

O. Umell, Attorney (801-2)

In the matter of JOSEPH LITZNER HOWATSON, an insolvent

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 30th day of November instant, at the hour of half past ten o'clock in the forenoon

Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.

S. J. Leslie and Sons, Attorneys (802-1)

In the matter of ROBERT FLETCHER, an insolvent

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 30th day of November instant, at the hour of half past ten o'clock in the forenoon

Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid

E. J. Fink, Attorney. (803-1)

In the matter of SYED RAMIZUDDIN AHMED, of No 7/H/3, at Wellesley Street, in the town of Calcutta, late broker of houses, &c., in Calcutta, at present without work, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 16th day of November instant, and by an order of the same date, the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Insolvent in person. (804-1)

In the matter of BERTIE GEORGE ORMOND BRIANT, formerly of No. 14, Wellesley Street, but at present residing at Fort William, in the Town of Calcutta an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 18th day of November instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee,

H. C. Ghose, Attorney (806-1)

In the matter of SHAIK SADOULLAH MOULLAH and SHAIK ABDUL JUBBAR MOULLAH, residing at Bhadoo, in the district of Hooghly, at present carrying on business as Patwar Work of Silk and Tussah &c., of No 7, Dhobapara Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 23rd day of November instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvents in person. (806-1)

In the matter of ROBERT FLETCHER, late of No 36, Dhurrumtollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an assistant in the firm of H. Clark and Company, of Old Court House Street in Calcutta, but now a prisoner for debt in the Presidency Jail at Calcutta an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 21st day of November instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

E. J. Fink, Attorney (807-1)

In the matter of EDWARD REGINALD SMITH, of No 22, Creek Row, in the town of Calcutta, a bailiff in the employ of the Sheriff of Calcutta, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 20th day of November instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

H. C. Ghose, Attorney. (808-1)

In the matter of FRASER NASH, residing at 57½, Free School Street, in the Town of Calcutta, lately an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. McLeod and Company, of 81, Dalhousie Square in Calcutta aforesaid an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 20th day of November instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Younan and Dutt, Attorneys (809-1)

In the matter of EDGAR PENNIE, of No. 51, Bentinck Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Manager of Messrs. Llewellyn and Company of Bentinck Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 21st day of November instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

E. J. Fink, Attorney

(810-1)

In the matter of GEORGE MANOOK, an insolvent

On the 28th day of May 1896 it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in November 1896, with liberty to the said insolvent to amend his schedule filed in this matter, and it was further ordered that the said insolvent do render to Albert Birmingham Milles, Esq, the Official Assignee of this Court and the assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, at the end of six months from the 28th May 1896, and thereafter at the end of every like period of six months during the period of 18 months, a true and faithful account, verified by his affidavit, of all moneys (if any) received by him during each period of six months immediately preceding the date of the said accounts, and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said insolvent from arrest in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule of the said insolvent, filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the said first Court day in November 1896 provided the said insolvent shall in manner aforesaid render to the said Official Assignee the said accounts hereby directed, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N D Dey, Attorney

R Rutter, Attorney

(811-1)

Chief Clerk's office, the 24th November 1896.

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

In the matter of Mahendra Nath Khan, an insolvent
MAHENDRA NATH KHAN, of Pakshinbantra, police station Sibpur, in the district of Hooghly, was, on the 28th day of September 1896, declared an insolvent and discharged under section 301, Civil Procedure Code

J F BRADBURY, District Judge

The 17th November 1896

(786-1)

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, &c, Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	25th Nov	Per P & O. str. from Bombay
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	24th "	Ditto
Australasian Colonies*	28th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo*
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	27th "	Per French str. Eredan.
Rangoon and Moulemein	25th "	Per str A. Appur.
	27th "	Per B I S N Co's str
Rangoon, Moulemein, Tavoy, and Mergui	24th "	Ditto ditto
Rangoon, Moulemein, Penang, and Singapore.	28th "	Ditto ditto
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	29th "	Ditto ditto
Akyab, Kyaukpadaung, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	25th "	Ditto ditto

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines

The letter box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7 30 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of ½ anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8 15 P.M. with a late letter fee of one anna for the Chord Mail only

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies via Tuticorin, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8 30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 1 M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 30 P.M. On other days the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7 30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 1 anna, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 24th November 1896

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 24th November 1896.

Agents of the "Cleveland" Love, R
Bicycle Co
Bonney, E & Co
Cotton, Ryan
Dickeson and Stuart
Dundee, Monsieur
Hoff, H
John & Co, A
Kindersley, Mrs
Lambert and Butler
Leslie, T D & Co
Manager, Central News
Managing Agents, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ltd.
Mozzi, A
Rayner, J G
Spolsberg, Ed
Toon, C N
Whontley, Madden & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aldham, O J
Allan, W A R
Allison, H P.
Ambler, F R
Arthur, Miss R
Barrett, John
Beresford, C
Beresford, Sam
Birch, J. W.
Blanche, A
Boyle, J
Braidwood, F.
Braidwood, Mrs
Bride, Mrs C
Brocco, A
Brownlow, E. O.
Carter, S
Chardi, J F
Chorlton, W B
Conway, Mrs M.
Cotta, J M
Cottah & Co, J. M
Crawshaw, Mrs
Dalwood, Mr
Dalben, J
D Padua, J L
DeCruz, Mrs H
DePas, Mrs C B
DeSilva, W S
Earl, T S
Engl, Jean
Forbes, S C
Galperson, J
Garrette, Leon, Miss
George, D.
Gondie, J
Hadlow, A. Mrs
Hamilton, G
Hancox, H W, Capt.
Hansz, M. B
Haritum Mina.
Harper, Alex.
Hearn, Miss E F.
Houghton, R
Hughes, H
Hyland, C P
Ido, Mrs Marie
Ivey, A
Johnson, J H
Johnson, T. S Capt.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, Mrs A H
Kennedy, T A.
Kerr, J
Kidd, E A.
Lane, Mrs
Lincoln, T (Book-sellers)
Loysean, Edgord
Maloney, Dr
Maloney, J. A. Surgn.-Capt.
Maret, Julien
Marum, Mrs
Mathieson, A
Mayr, Mrs Jones.
McIlraith, H D
Meyers, H
Monks, M E
Muller, Egon
Murgatroyd, G P C
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Nimmg, F
O'Brien, G W.
O'Grady, W
Palomino de Castro
Parker, W A.
Randall A
Raid, Mrs A.
Remington, F. A. Capt.
Rodgers, W O
Rodgerson, H.
Sarkies, C F
Sharples, Miss R
Sheridan, Mrs (care of P W Mitchell)
Smith, Arthur
Spragg, A.
Stapelfeldt, Fritz
Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A J
Stiller, H
Stokes, Miss
Stowell, Mr
Streton, H C.
Sykes, Mrs
Talbot, G
Thomas, W
Thornnton Elsie
Tormidorf, Mrs. K
Traval, H

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Turnbull, C. Weymans, J.
 Varnei, G. Wheeler, Dr H
 Wakefield E, Miss Wiesenfeld, A
 Walsher, H J. Wilson, R H
 Weeks Mrs, care of W Winter, A L
 Bond Wise, A G H
 Weiss, Miss J. Woodward, G.

Registered Letters

Montgomery, P Wairs, R
 Ord, E

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Harraikpore Post Office
 on the 23rd November 1896*

Allinson, T. W Wendon, H

JOHN OWENS,
 Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

Nadia Rivers

*Report showing the least depths of water for the week
 ending Friday, the 30th November 1896.*

Name of river.	Reach of river	Least depth of water soundings	REMARKS
		Ft in	
Khairati.	Entrance from Ganges	2 9	Naranpore
	Thence to Nurpur	1 3	Bishanathpore
	From Nurpur to Jangipur	1 6	Kanooipore
	" Jangipur Berhampore	1 3	Berhampore
	" Berhampore to Katwa	1 6	Katwa
Bhrub-Jahani	Katwa to Nadia	2 0	More.
	Entrance from Ganges	15 0	
	Thence to Akriganj	3 0	Akriganj
	Akriganj to junction of the Bhrub and Jalangi	2 9	Hurhora
Mathabanga.	Thence to Patkubari	2 9	Lalnagore
	Patkubari to Nadia	3 0	Khaspore
	Entrance from Ganges	3 0	
Mathabanga.	Thence to Dewanganj	0 1	Dewanganj.
	From Dewanganj to Shikarpur	0 6	Megna.
	" Shikarpur to Roatia	0 6	Mohaspore
	" Roatia to Chundanga	2 3	Mohaspore
	Chundanga to Khasnagar and Hanskhali	2 6	Pirpore

Gauge Readings

	Locality.	Date	Hour	Height above zero	Height above mean sea level	REMARKS
Ganges	Sahabani	21 11 96	6	5 33	72 38	
	Rampur Roatia	"	12	1 53	43 03	
	Entrance of Bhagirathi Ganga	"	7	8 55	52 30	
	Entrance of Bhagirathi	"				
	Akriganj	"		40 90	51 10	
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M. J. P. NORMAN, C.E.,

Exe Engr, Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 23rd November 1896

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 Ditto. In Nagri

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APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 238.

[First Publication.]

CHINA—TUNGHAI OR EASTERN SEA.

Amended position of 9 fathoms bank.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No 142, dated 17th July 1896, issued by this office, on the report by the Commander of the P. and O. steam-vessel *Shanghai* that he obtained two soundings, each of 9 fathoms, black mud bottom, nearly a mile apart; in a position, as given in the *Japan Weekly Mail*, of lat $30^{\circ} 1' N.$, long. $125^{\circ} 9' E.$, the British Admiralty has given further information (No 618 of 1896) that this bank is situated in lat $32^{\circ} 1' N.$, long. $125^{\circ} 9' E.$, and not as given in the above Notice.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

CALCUTTA, the 20th November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 239

[First Publication]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Port of Quilon—Buoys

THE Master Attendant, Alleppey, has given notice, dated the 26th October 1896, that the buoys marking the rock and reef which form the entrance to Quilon Roads have been placed in position as under:—

Red (Northern) Buoy—

Bearing from flagstaff about S. W. \times W., distance about 9 cables

„ „ L. church „ S. \times E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. „ „ 9 do

Black (Southern) Buoy—

Bearing from flagstaff about S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. „ „ 1 mile.

„ „ L. church „ S. \times E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. „ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ do.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 240.

[First Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Port of Alleppey—Buoys and landmarks

THE Master Attendant, Alleppey, has given notice, dated the 26th October 1896, that two Port Pillars, 25 feet high, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart, have been erected as landmarks from which bearings may be taken

Two Buoys (the Northern Red and the Southern Black) have been put out in about $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, but the mud bank appears to shift frequently and rapidly, and the Black (Southern) Buoy has been found to be now in only 23 feet of water, so Commanders must use the lead.

*Red Buoy—*Bearing from Northern Pillar about S W. \times W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., , Light-house , W \times S $\frac{1}{4}$ S, , Southern Pillar , N. W. \times W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W*Black Buoy—*Bearing from Northern Pillar about S W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S, , Light-house , S W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., , Southern Pillar , W. \times S.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 241

[First Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Further particulars regarding the light-vessel on the Barragua flats.

IN continuation of Notice to Mariners No 228, dated the 7th November 1896, issued by this office, the Officiating Port Officer, Rangoon, has given further information that a light-vessel has been placed off the S. E. Corner of the Barragua flats in 6 fathoms water, in Lat. $15^{\circ} 29' 45''$ N, Long. $95^{\circ} 11' 30''$ E She is painted red and the word "Baragua" in white letters on her sides

The light is revolving, showing a red and white flash alternately every 45 seconds (duration of each flash being 5 seconds) and is visible 12 miles approximately.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 242.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Chittagong river—Depth of water found in the river channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channel by soundings taken on the 16th November and reduced to zero—

					Ft. In.
<i>Track No 1—Outer bar—</i>					
Tripod, cask, and ball, on disc	...	...	...	...	10 3
2 Patunga buoys in line	...	...	...	...	10 3
<i>Track No 2—Inner bar—</i>					
Disc on tripod, cask, and ball	...	...	...	...	9 6
" on diamond	...	...	...	...	10 6
<i>Track No 3—</i>					
Tripod, cross, and ball	...	...	...	...	16 0
<i>Track No 4—</i>					
Triangle on tripod, cask, and ball	...	...	...	...	22 0
<i>Track No 5—Guptakhally crossing—</i>					
Old marks	...	...	...	...	15 0
Centre track	...	...	...	...	16 0

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 230.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Shoal northward of Oyster island lighthouse.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 592 of 1896) of the existence of a shoal northward of Oyster island.

Rocky ground over which a depth of 4 fathoms was found extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. 17° W. from Oyster island lighthouse. The shoal ground surrounding Oyster island is rock, and the bottom irregular.

Approximate position, Oyster island lighthouse, lat. $20^{\circ} 12' 15''$ N, long. $92^{\circ} 33' E$
(Variation 3° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 231

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—MAKASSAR STRAIT.

Shoals in the southern part of the strait.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 598 of 1896) of the existence of the under-mentioned shoals in the southern part of Makassar strait:—

A coral shoal about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables in diameter, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms least water over it, and over 30 fathoms around, lies S. 50° W. about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Twee Vrienden sand bank, or approximately in lat. $3^{\circ} 37' S$, long. $117^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}' E$

Another coral shoal, with 5 fathoms least water over it, lies S. 19° W. about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Twee Vrienden sand bank, or approximately in lat. $3^{\circ} 37' S$, long. $117^{\circ} 25' 10'' E$

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 232

[Second Publication]

NEW ZEALAND, NORTH ISLAND—HAURAKI GULF.

Rock in Whangaparaoa bay

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 601 of 1896) of the existence of a rock in Whangaparaoa bay.

Wellington rock, about 100 feet long east and west, having 12 feet over it at low water, lies with Wanga point bearing E.S.E., distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The rock has 10 fathoms close to its north side, and no vessel should pass between it and Whangaparaoa peninsula

Approximate position, lat. $36^{\circ} 35' S$, long. $174^{\circ} 50' E$.

(Variation 14° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 233.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—PORT CURTIS.

Decrease in depth of North Channel.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 22 of 1896) that the depth of water at the western end of the North Channel, Port Curtis, between the floating red light and the Junction Buoy, has decreased to 9½ feet at low-water springs on the line of Oyster Rock and Gatcombe Head Lights.

A depth of 11 feet may be obtained by keeping close to the Junction Buoy, or at night by opening the line of lights slightly so as to pass 50 yards south of the floating light.

The depths in this part of the channel are subject to change.

Chart affected—N. 1900, Australia Directory, volume 2.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 234.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WIDE BAY BAR

Alteration of bar leading beacons.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 23 of 1896) that the square white leading beacons for crossing Wide Bay Bar must now be kept in line until intersected by the Inskip Point lead.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 235.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Chittagong river—Depth of water found in the river channel

					Ft. In.
<i>Track No. 1.—Outer bar—</i>					
2 Patunga buoys in line	..	...	...	...	10 6
Disc on with tripod, cask, and ball	...	...	...	...	10 0
<i>Track No. 2.—Inner bar—</i>					
Disc on diamond	...	...	...	...	10 6
Disc on tripod, cask, and ball	...	...	...	...	9 6
<i>Track No. 3—</i>					
Tripod, cross, and ball	...	...	...	...	16 0
<i>Track No. 4—</i>					
Triangle on tripod, cask, and ball	...	...	...	...	22 0
<i>Track No. 5.—Guptakhally crossing—</i>					
Old marks	..	...	...	...	15 0
Centre track	...	...	...	...	16 0

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 236.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

False Point harbour—Wreck demolished and buoy removed.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No 124, dated 25th June 1896, issued by this office, a telegraphic communication has been received from the Port Officer, Hukitola (False Point), stating that the wreck of the cargo boat sunk in the anchorage has been demolished, the buoy removed, and the channel is now clear

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 16th November 1896

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 237.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, WESTERN APPROACH.

Proudfoot shoal—A temporary light exhibited.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 24 of 1896) that, pending the re-mooring of the Proudfoot Shoal Light-ship, a temporary white light will be exhibited from the schooner *Governor Cairns*, which has been moored in the position formerly occupied by the lightship.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 16th November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 225.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—ST VINCENT GULF.

Intended light in Adelaide river

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 569 of 1896) that in connection with the scheme for lighting the river by electricity, a new beacon is being erected on the edge of the deep water cutting, about 600 feet north-eastward from No. 10 light beacon.

During the erection of the beacon a white riding light will be exhibited from a barge moored alongside of the structure, and when the new beacon is complete a white light will be shown therefrom, and that on No. 10 beacon discontinued.

Approximate position, lat. $34^{\circ} 46' 35''$ S, long. $138^{\circ} 29' 50''$ E.

(Variation 5° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 226.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—KIUSIU ISLAND

Nagasaki harbour—Sunken rock in entrance of Nishidomari.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 582 of 1896) of the existence of a sunken rock in the entrance to Nishidomari, Nagasaki harbour.

A conical red buoy with cylindrical topmark is moored in 4 fathoms water at the south extreme of the rock, with Megami point bearing $S 7^{\circ} W.$, distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ cables, and the north side of the entrance to Kosuge dock $S 68^{\circ} E.$

Approximate position, on Chart No 2415, lat $32^{\circ} 43' 55''$ N., long $129^{\circ} 50' 55''$ E.

(Variation 4° Westerly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 227.

[Third Publication]

PACIFIC OCEAN—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mindanao—Shoal in Illana bay.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 583 of 1896) of the existence of the undermentioned shoal in Illana bay, south coast of Mindanao:—

This coral shoal, upon which a least depth of 16 feet was found, is 4 cables long N. E. and S. W., and 3 cables broad. From it Dupulisan point bears N. 51° W, distant about 4½ miles, Sagayaran island S 30° W

Approximate position, on Chart 2578, lat. 7° 40' 45" N., long 123° 28' 0" E.

(Variation 1° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 228.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Baragua flats—Date of exhibition of light.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 114, dated 13th June last, issued by this office, a telegraphic communication has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, intimating that the light-vessel for the Barragua flats has been placed in position, and that the light was exhibited from the 2nd November 1896

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 229

[Third Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

Elfin black buoy adrift

A TELEGRAPHIC communication has been received from the Port Officer, Chandbally, that the centre Elfin black buoy has gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as possible

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 9th November 1896.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE PORT COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS FOR
1895-96.

APPENDIX I.

No ^A
289

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA,

TO

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA

Dated Calcutta, the 2nd September 1896

GENTLEMEN,

WE have the honour to report that the Cash and Store Accounts maintained in your Office for the year ending 31st March 1896 have been audited under our supervision and by our direction, and, subject to the exceptions pointed out in the appended note, have been found correct

We append statements (1) of Receipts and Expenditure during the year under audit, (2) of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st March 1896, and (3) a General Summary of Income and Expenditure from the 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896, comparing the original and supplementary estimates with the actual income and expenditure as obtained from your books.

We have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants,

R. E. HAMILTON,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

D. BURBRIDGE,
Examiner of Local Audit.

*NOTE on the Audit of the Cash and Store Accounts of the Port Commissioners
for the year ending 31st March 1896.*

PART I.—JETTIES.

Cash Voucher No 337, dated 4th May 1895.—Establishment Pay Bill for April 1895

The pay of four punkha-pullers at Rs 6 per month each has been irregularly included in the bill.

Such charges should in future be drawn in contingent bills, as they are met from a contingent grant.

STORES AUDIT.

A receipt statement of stores, amounting to Rs. 15-12, was given to the Store-keeper by T C Coondoo and Company on the 31st January 1896, but was not sent to the Account Department until the 19th June 1896. The Store-keeper should explain why the statement was detained in his hands for nearly six months.

2 The daily totals of both Receipt and Issue statements should be stated in words as well as figures by the Store-keeper in future. This will safeguard the statement against being tampered with.

3 The Store-keeper's Actual Stock List not being ready at the time of audit, no agreement could be made with the book balances in the stock ledgers.

4. The Register of Unserviceable stores was *not* ready at the time of closing the audit, and has therefore not been checked.

APPENDIX 'I'—continued.
Statement of Receipts for the year 1895-96.

PARTICULARS.	Part I		Part II		Part III		Part IV		Part V		Part VI		Part VII		Part VIII		Special toll		Deck Works (Capital Account)		Total	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1			3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
RECEIPTS DISTRIBUTED																						
Receipts from Hopper Barges	2,179	5 0	1,462	13 0			1,462	14 0							2,179	5 0					7,954	0 0
Interest on securities invested for reserve funds	8,250	0 0					12,250	0 0													22,250	0 0
RECEIPTS WHOLLY CREDITED TO THE SEVERAL PARTS																						
Letty charges for loading and unloading vessels	12,11,733	9 10																			12,11,733	9 10
Receipts from tea warehouse	1,00,161	1 10																			1,00,161	1 10
Ditto petroleum wharf	3,89,181	12 3																			3,89,181	12 3
Sale of condemned stores	4,067	13 0	508	16 0	119	5 9	583	0 9					1,117	9 6							4,445	11 0
Percentage realised on repairs done to the River Bridge	3,051	1 0																			3,051	1 0
Mineral Bridge																						
Receipts from inland vessels' wharves	4,777	6 11	584	1 9	5,205	2 3	479	7 4			1,606	15 6	1,683	12 2	57,876	4 9					59,283	2 8
Ditto			4,83,300	1 7																	4,83,300	1 7
Ditto Strand Bank lands			76,078	13 3	1,04,531	9 3															1,64,509	1 3
Ditto Mooring hire							3,12,073	4 3													3,12,073	4 3
Ditto Harbour Masters' earnings							1,71,600	15 6													1,71,600	15 6
Ditto Wreck and Anchor							6,439	7 11													6,439	7 11
Ditto Newspaper magazine							9,777	11 9													9,777	11 9
Ditto Licensing cargo and passenger boats							23,915	4 0													23,915	4 0
Receipts from Government subsidy for collecting pilotage							2,500	0 0													2,500	0 0
Receipts from contribution for River Police							2,219	0 2													2,219	0 2
Ditto earnings of tug Hettie							1,766	14 6													1,766	14 6
Contribution from revenue for repayment of loan							1,68,178	2 0													1,68,178	2 0
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881							31,100	10 7													31,100	10 7
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881							31,100	11 6													31,100	11 6
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883							57,183	8 2													57,183	8 2
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883							57,183	10 7													57,183	10 7
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883							3,537	7 7													3,537	7 7
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1888							73,709	13 2													73,709	13 2
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1888							73,709	13 2													73,709	13 2
4 per cent. 14 lakhs, 1st Debenture Loan of 1892							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
4 per cent. 16 lakhs, 2nd ditto							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Sinking Fund of 1st Debenture Loan of 1895							1,500	0 0													1,500	0 0
Trustees of Sinking ditto							1,500	0 0													1,500	0 0
Contribution from Revenue for new works							28,506	8 0													28,506	8 0
Premium on 1st Debenture Loan of 1895							4,731	4 0													4,731	4 0
Ditto							4,731	4 0													4,731	4 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							19,345	3 11													19,345	3 11
Debitum fund of Port approach							11,539	13 4													11,539	13 4
Debitum fund of Port approach							5,110	9 9													5,110	9 9
Debitum fund of Port approach							4,10,615	2 5													4,10,615	2 5
Debitum fund of Port approach							78,011	14 11													78,011	14 11
Debitum fund of Port approach							3,28,441	10 5													3,28,441	10 5
Debitum fund of Port approach							4,07,734	2 0													4,07,734	2 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							8,250	0 0													8,250	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000	0 0													1,00,000	0 0
Debitum fund of Port approach							1,00,000															

APPENDIX I—continued
Statement of Liabilities on 31st March 1896

PARTICULARS	Part I.	Part II	Part III	Part IV	Part V	Part VI	Part VII	Part VIII	Special coll.	Marine De- posit Account.	Dock Works (Capital Account).	Miscellaneous Account.	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jetty Insurance Fund	Rs. A. P. 50,013 7 3	Rs. A. P. 17,461 8 2	Rs. A. P. 15,219 2 9	Rs. A. P. 6,383 13 8	Rs. A. P. 11,859 13 6	Rs. A. P. 13,530 10 9	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 25,583 10 2	Rs. A. P. 1,613 12 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 60,013 7 3
Bills recoverable	Rs. A. P. 28,066 2 9	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,92,183 13 3
Accident Fund	Rs. A. P. 274 13 7	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 274 13 7
Deposit Account	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 97,287 9 0
Loan from Government	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 3,51,31,147 15 11
Ditto ditto for Port	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 17,85,000 0 0
44 per cent. 10 lakhs Debenture Loan of 1891	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 10,00,000 0 0
44 per cent. 20 do. ditto of 1893	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 20,00,000 0 0
44 per cent. 30 do. ditto of 1893	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 30,00,000 0 0
4 per cent. 14 do. 1st ditto of 1893	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,50,000 0 0
4 per cent. 14 do. 2nd ditto of 1893	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,50,000 0 0
4 per cent. 14 do. 3rd ditto of 1893	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,50,000 0 0
Contribution from Revenue for repayment of Loan	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 25,64,517 14 9
Shankar Fund of Debenture Loan of 1891	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 3,53,480 13 1
Ditto ditto of 1892	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 5,92,400 13 5
Ditto ditto of 1894	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 6,03,986 3 9
Ditto 1st ditto of 1895	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,499 15 0
Ditto 1st ditto of 1896	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 19 13 3
Trustees of Shankar Fund of Debenture Loan of 1891	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 74,584 0 0
Contributions from Government for road north of	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 54,55,371 15 6
Abscondellah Ghad	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 92,424 14 3
Contribution from Revenue for New Works	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 60,000 0 0
Ditto ditto for General of Black	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 62,697 8 0
Ditto on Debenture Loan of 1891	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 36,387 3 6
Ditto 1st ditto of 1893	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 8,731 4 0
Ditto 1st ditto of 1894	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,82,049 6 0
Ditto on sale of Securities invested for Deprecia- tion Fund	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 34,251 13 4
Jetty Reserve Fund	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 98,300 0 0
Port ditto	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 3,64,250 0 0
Depreciation Fund Accounts of Port Approaches	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,11,131 2 6
Sale of Surplus Land	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 4,57,177 1 7
Sale of a right-of-way across the P. T. Railway Line at Bang Bazar	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 10,500 0 0
Dock Contingent Fund	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 4,00,000 0 0
Landing stage at Frimser's Ghad transferred by Government under the Commissioners.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 10,000 0 0
Port Approaches Block	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 6,51,163 0 0
Marine deposit	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 25,463 14 6
Bathing Ghad to memory of Churto Lall	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 10,960 11 5
Ditto ditto of Chitramony Dey	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 7,156 11 9
Deposit in Government Savings Bank	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 7,380 0 0
Establishment for preparation of Bengal Office Statisti- cal Returns.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 618 6 7
Interest on Deposits in Government Savings Bank and others.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 7 12 7
Deposit of Government Promissory Notes of Contrac- tors and others.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 253 6 11
P. ne Fund Account	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 96,770 0 0
Income-tax	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 8,645 13 6
Net Revenue	Rs. A. P. 8,50,570 8 10	Rs. A. P. 1,83,176 3 5	Rs. A. P. 1,40,019 10 5	Rs. A. P. 60,570 7 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,52,310 6 4	Rs. A. P. 1,06,620 0 9	Rs. A. P. 3,83,730 5 8	Rs. A. P. 1,016 7 5	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 13,19,823 4 5
Cash balance—Deficit on 31st March 1896	Rs. A. P. 9,29,558 0 4	Rs. A. P. 2,07,029 2 7	Rs. A. P. 1,56,963 2 2	Rs. A. P. 57,173 4 8	Rs. A. P. 3,53,58,686 13 2	Rs. A. P. 1,44,544 1 1	Rs. A. P. 1,06,620 0 9	Rs. A. P. 3,81,847 15 10	Rs. A. P. 25,463 14 6	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 5,02,689 13 5
TOTAL	Rs. A. P. 9,29,558 0 4	Rs. A. P. 2,07,029 2 7	Rs. A. P. 1,56,963 2 2	Rs. A. P. 57,173 4 8	Rs. A. P. 3,53,58,686 13 2	Rs. A. P. 1,44,544 1 1	Rs. A. P. 1,06,620 0 9	Rs. A. P. 3,81,847 15 10	Rs. A. P. 25,463 14 6	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 5,02,689 13 5

APPENDIX I.—continued.

General Summary of Income and Expenditure from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

PARTICULARS	INCOME					EXPENDITURE.								REMARKS
	ESTIMATE FOR 1895-96					ACTUALS.								
	ESTIMATE FOR 1895-96.					ACTUALS.								
	Original	Supple- mentary	Total	As per Annual Accounts	Rent and special toll deposits, &c.	Total.	Original.	Supplemen- tary.	Total.	As per Annual Accounts	Special toll depo- sit, &c.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
I—Jetties	Rs 13,43,250	Rs ..	Rs 13,43,250	Rs 17,23,432	Rs ..	Rs 17,23,432	Rs 10,31,011	Rs 1,27,898	Rs 11,58,949	Rs 11,39,666	Rs ..	Rs 11,39,666	Rs ..	
II—Inland Vessels' Wharves	4,83,000	..	4,83,000	6,13,863	426	6,14,289	4,18,725	23,174	4,41,899	4,11,641	..	4,11,641	..	
III—Strand Bank Lands	1,68,815	..	1,68,815	1,69,856	628	1,70,484	1,07,613	4,180	1,11,793	1,02,719	886	1,03,404	..	
IV—Harbour Master's Department	6,42,660	..	6,42,660	5,45,349	..	5,45,349	6,65,969	21,285	6,87,254	6,87,708	..	6,87,708	..	
V—P. T. Railway	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	3,30,049	..	3,30,049	2,56,553	9,628	2,66,181	2,58,168	..	2,58,168	..	
VI—Port Approaches	3,92,760	..	3,92,760	4,17,542	..	4,17,542	4,86,814	27,771	5,14,585	4,78,367	..	4,78,367	..	
VII—Dock Revenue Account	4,00,000	..	4,00,000	3,75,104	366	3,75,470	19,97,082	81,011	20,78,093	18,12,180	..	18,12,180	..	
VIII—Special Toll	8,25,000	..	8,25,000	8,66,610	29,992	8,96,602	20,556	600	21,056	20,612	21,848	42,460	..	
Total	44,55,475	..	44,55,475	49,31,805	31,412	49,63,217	48,84,323	2,95,387	51,79,710	47,91,061	22,893	48,13,694	..	

EXPENDITURE		Rs.	Rs.
Original Estimate for 1895-96 sanctioned by Government Letter No 933M, dated 10th May 1895		48,84,323	
Supplementary Estimate of Part IV for 1895-96 sanctioned by Government Letter No 1294, dated 17th August 1895, as per statement attached		Rs 759	
Less—Proportion payable by Government		10,035	
Do of Part VIII do. No 121, dated 4th September 1895		4,300	
Do of Part II do. No 1265, dated 16th September 1895		5,000	
Do of Part I do. No 1865, dated 16th September, Insurance for Jetties		180	
Do No 1120, dated 14th June 1895, Account Department		365	
Do No 89, dated 9th January 1896, Vice-Chairman		28,500	
Do of Part IV & VII do. No 1276, dated 27th December 1895		375	
Do of Part I do. No 1126, dated 14th June 1895, for salaries of River Police		240	
Do of Part I do. No 78, dated 10th January 1896, as per statement attached for Store Department		300	
Do of Part I do. No 410, dated 26th February 1896, for Petroleum Establishment		2,49,157	
Do Letter No 683, dated 31st March 1896		2,96,281	
Less—1 proportion of River Police Estimate No 29-11 for Rs 600 payable by Government		815	
Less—Salaries of Store Establishment of Part VIII sanctioned by Government Letter No 78, dated 10th January 1896, as per statement attached		252	
Less—Amount charged to Howrah Bridge		2,96,029	
Total estimated expenditure as per above statement		51,79,710	

Working Results for the 12 months only—

Receipts	Rs. 6,52,781	Rs. 49,63,217	Rs. 49,63,217
Less—Expenditure	56,16,998	48,13,694	48,13,694
Profit of Income over Expenditure during the 12 months	8,02,404	..	1,49,693

The 12th August 1896.

HURRO LAUL DASS,

J. H. APJOHN,

AUDITORS' REPORT ON HOWRAH BRIDGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st MARCH 1896.

APPENDIX I.

No. $\frac{L A}{253}$.

From

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE, CALCUTTA,

To

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE, CALCUTTA.

Dated Calcutta, the 2nd September 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to report that the Accounts of the Howrah Bridge for the year ending 31st March 1896 have been audited under our supervision and by our direction, and to certify that they have been found correct.

We append statements of (1) Income and Expenditure during the year under audit, and (2) Assets and Liabilities on the 31st March 1896, as obtained from your books.

We have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants,

R. E. HAMILTON,
Accountant-General, Bengal

D. BURBRIDGE,
Examiner of Local Audit.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Statement of Income and Expenditure of Howrah Bridge for the year ending 31st March 1896.

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	Rs	A P		Rs	A P
Revenue—			Revenue—		
Receipts from Railway Traffic	1,36,363	11 6	Proportion of salaries, &c., Control Establishment		15,180 14 8
Interest on Government Securities	28,003	8 0	Proportion of interest and Sinking Fund on Trust Loans—		
Hire of Steam Ferry <i>Buckland</i>		20 11 3	Sinking Fund ...	3,570	7 10
Miscellaneous Receipts		190 0 0	Interest ...	7,270	4 2
Sales		580 6 6	Proportion of repairs to Officers' quarters		87 1 0
Balance on 1st April 1895		...	Proportion of Municipal taxes and repairs to Dockyard.		2,064 13 2
			Proportion of municipal taxes.		502 0 0
			Salaries of establishment		31,666 3 8
			Working expenses		23,430 8 3
			Repairs		33,044 12 8
			Establishment, &c., of <i>Buckland</i> and Flat <i>Howrah</i>		22,314 12 3
			Municipal taxes of quarters for Howrah Bridge Police.		143 15 0
			Cash balance on 31st March 1896		44,189 7 2
			Less—		
			Uninvested balance of Reserve Fund.	5,084	5 2
			Uninvested balance of Reserve Section.	661	14 8
			Uninvested balance of Pontoon Renewal Fund	12,608	10 3
					17,764 13 8
					26,444 9
TOTAL			TOTAL		
					1,66,605 6 1

Examined and found correct.

HURRO LAUL DASS,
Offg. Accountant.
The 12th August 1896.

D. BURBRIDGE,
Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.

J. H. APOHN,
Vice-Chairman.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Howrah Bridge on 31st March 1896.

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A. P.
Block of Howrah Bridge	25,19,121	3 6
Investment of } 3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,44,300		
Bridge Re- } 3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1854-55 for „ 35,600	7,90,480	11 3
serve Fund } 3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1842-43 for „ 2,20,200		
	8,00,100	
Reserve Section	1,08,761	1 9
Investment for Pontoon Renewal Fund, 3½ per cent. Government loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 50,000.	48,246	0 0
Trust Account (Cash Balance)	44,189	7 2
TOTAL	35,10,798	7 8

LIABILITIES.

Contribution from Revenue for repayment of loan	22,41,800	0 0
Ditto for new works	3,70,008	3 6
Ditto of Port for Tug Steamer <i>Hetty</i>	40,313	0 0
Reserve Fund	7,71,978	0 5
Pontoon Renewal Fund	60,254	10 3
Net Revenue	26,444	9 6
TOTAL	35,10,798	7 8

Examined and found correct.

HURRO LAUL DASS,
Offg. Accountant.
The 12th August 1896.

D. BURBRIDGE,
Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.

J. H. APOHN,
Vice-Chairman.
(777-1)



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post*]

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1896-97.

No. 998B., dated Calcutta, the 12th November 1896

From—E H WALSH, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of 1896-97, comprising the months of July, August, and September 1896.

SALT

THE HON'BLE MR W H GRIMLEY.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under review amounted to 26,77,294 maunds, against 28,43,269 maunds in the previous quarter, and 26,12,380 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 61,68,873, against Rs. 68,06,060 in the previous quarter and Rs. 61,10,917 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In all cases fractions are omitted.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the golas in Orissa during the quarter under review, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in table I below :—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Purt.
	Mds
Balance at the close of the previous quarter .	3,95,554
Manufactured and added during the quarter	48,600
Total	4,44,154
Sold during the quarter	16,134
Wastage	2,471
Total .	18,605
Balance at the close of the quarter ..	4,25,549

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter under review amounted to 16,134 maunds, against 18,130 maunds in the previous quarter, and 22,180 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was levied during the quarter on the full quantity sold.

4. The subjoined table II shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED	1894-95		1895-96		1896-97.	
	Second quarter.		Second quarter		Second quarter	
	Imported	Cleared.	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I — United Kingdom	Mds 26,48,690	Mds. 17,40,583	Mds 20,04,006	Mds 16,36,881	Mds 16,02,068	Mds 15,02,542
II — { Hamburg (Germany) ..	6,11,001	4,39,808	3,08,789	3,47,974	54,389	1,40,036
{ Trieste (Austria)		1				
III — Batoum						
{ Linga		260	20,600			2,720
{ Muscat	1,10,534	23,730		38,714	87,111	9,300
IV — { Hanjam		75,616		49,190		1,11,344
{ Salif	64,517		1,68,003	16,311	16,383	98,080
{ Bawayah	2,77,966	53,244	3,21,223	1,15,437	5,52,667	2,36,840
{ Aden	2,47,722	1,74,117		1,65,446	2,31,164	1,00,524
V — { Madras	9,794	9,794			250	276
{ Coconada	7,930	7,930				
VI — Bombay	1,24,146	1,76,598	1,10,942	1,56,557	2,30,841	1,56,558
Total	41,02,983	27,01,091	29,44,763	28,25,110	28,13,807	24,89,120

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter under review, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED	Second quarter of 1896-96	Third quarter of 1896-96	Fourth quarter of 1896-96	First quarter of 1896-97	Second quarter of 1896-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Sutkea Salt golas ..	27,50,366	28,36,045	26,50,846	13,39,359	17,93,863
Kidderpore Dock do ..	3,51,871	6,26,006	5,48,200	1,72,863	1,704
Chittagong Government Salt golas	1,64,211	2,74,168	3,00,777	1,45,761	18,168
Ditto Private ditto ..			60,900	48,953	64,163
Khulna (Salt Bonded Warehouse of Messrs Turner, Morrison & Co)	1,564	819	6,849	1,246	5,038
Malasore (ditto)	1,837	2,455	8,558	137	
Chandbali (ditto)	..	3,460	3,086	3,724	..
Bhairab Bazar (ditto)		9,880	2,969		
Total	31,60,549	38,73,462	35,60,740	17,11,073	18,61,025

The stock in bond at the close of the quarter under review, though higher by 1½ lakhs of maunds than at the close of the previous quarter, is much below that at the close of any of the preceding three quarters; and the shipments of salt for the port of Calcutta, as noted in paragraph 9, have also declined considerably.

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several pass-stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in table IV below:—

TABLE IV

PERIOD	By WATER					By RAIL			By STEAMERS AND FLATS	
	Via Balakhal	Via Sankrail	Via Gowan khally	Via Kidder pore	Via Ballia- ghata.	Via Rutherford Ghat	By the East Indian Rail way	By the East ern Bengal and South- Eastern Rail ways or via Chitpur	Quantity des- patched to the interior (excluding Orissa)	Quantity des- patched to Orissa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Second quarter of 1894-95	2,64,927	1,78,330	70,618	80,263	3,84,419	1,700	7,70,821	2,88,706	4,70,586	62,600
Ditto of 1895-96	2,20,109	1,45,761	60,614	80,765	4,07,787	1,514	6,66,776	2,61,434	3,84,900	60,860
Ditto of 1896-97	2,13,009	1,43,204	61,110	59,343	2,96,848	1,207	7,65,886	3,61,230	2,64,818	62,500

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to the stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 9,742 maunds 30 seers, as noted in the margin, against 7,495 maunds 20 seers in the previous quarter, and 11,616 maunds 20 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds s
July ..	375 0
August ..	2,622 30
September ..	6,745 0
Total	9,742 30

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty, amounted to 5,315 maunds, against 13,001* maunds in the previous quarter and 5,033 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

* Revised figure

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows.—

			Tons.
July	...	...	17,480
August	...	...	15,390
September	...	...	7,560
Total	...	...	40,430

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter under review :—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT	Fortnight ending 15th July 1896	Fortnight ending 31st July 1896	Fortnight ending 15th August 1896	Fortnight ending 31st August 1896	Fortnight ending 15th September 1896	Fortnight ending 30th September 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool panka	70 4 4	75 0 6	74 10 5	71 15 8	81 0 7	87 15 3
Hamburg karkach	75 10 8	73 0 0	71 3 6	71 0 0	78 14 4	
Muscat ditto	31 13 0	30 3 6	28 13 4	28 3 3	28 14 8	31 5 4
Jeddah ditto	39 11 0	39 10 8	40 4 11	41 12 0	43 8 0	48 6 6
Bombay ditto	57 8 0	57 8 8	57 0 0	58 0 0		57 2 8
Rock ditto						

11. The following table VI shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Narayanganj, Khulna, Balasore, Chandbali, and Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh) during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous year —

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION	Description of salt	ADMITTED INTO BOND		CLEARED.	
		Second quarter of 1895-96	Second quarter of 1896-97	Second quarter of 1895-96	Second quarter of 1896-97
1		3	4	5	6
		Mds s c	Mds s c	Mds s c	Mds s c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	1,01,005 0 0		43,567 10 0	88,710 19 0
	Madras			0 7 0	
	Ceylon			0 4 0	
Narayanganj	Liverpool			2,070 0 0	50,610 30 0
Khulna	Ditto	5,100 0 0	25,160 0 0	4,075 0 0	21,120 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	8,970 0 0		9,077 5 0	
Chandbali	Ditto				3 442 0 0
Bhairab Bazar	Ditto	5,400 0 0	5,700 0 0	5,400 0 0	5,700 0 0
	Total	1,20,535 0 0	30,860 0 0	65,089 28 0	1,69,589 9 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1896.

RESOLUTION—No 4966Medl.

READ—

The Report of the Committee appointed by the Government Resolution No. 314T M., dated 13th June 1896, to consider and report on the structural requirements of the Presidency General Hospital.

In February last, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crombie, the Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, drew prominent attention to the acknowledged defects in the structural arrangements of the hospital, and submitted certain proposals for improving and adding to the existing buildings. He pointed out at the same time that the reforms proposed by him would cost a large sum; that it was doubtful whether the present buildings would bear altering, and whether the results would justify the expenditure involved, and he suggested that the better plan would be to remodel the entire hospital so as to adapt it to modern requirements. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly decided to appoint a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, to consider and report on the subject —

The Hon'ble H. H. Risley, C. I. E.	...	...	President
The Hon'ble W. B. Gladstone	.		
Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals	...	...	Members
The Hon'ble J. G. H. Glass, C. I. E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department	...	...
Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cobb, Officiating Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital	...	...
W. Banks Gwyther, Esq., Under-Secretary, Public Works Department	...	...
			Secretary

2. The report of the Committee was submitted on the 2nd September. In it they discuss the questions referred to them very fully, and recommend the demolition of most of the existing buildings and the complete reconstruction of the hospital at a cost of twenty-two lakhs. The Lieutenant-Governor was not prepared to accept so costly a scheme without full examination, and he therefore deferred passing orders on the report until he could visit the hospital himself and see on the spot the precise effect of the Committee's proposals. It was clear, however, from the first that their scheme proceeded in the main on sound lines; that two out of the three main blocks of the present hospital must be condemned as defective in every respect, and that several additional buildings would have to be constructed. As the existing site would not admit of these changes being carried out, and funds were then available in the budget of the year, His Honour decided to take up at once the busti land on the east of the hospital, the acquisition of which the Committee consider desirable in any case on sanitary grounds and essential for the purpose of gaining space to extend the hospital buildings. At the same time the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the entire project was sanctioned, and the Public Works Department were directed to consider whether the central building of the present hospital could not be converted into the administrative section of the new scheme, and a portion of it fitted up as an obstetric ward.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has since visited the hospital, and, after discussing the scheme with the members of the Committee and the medical staff, has decided that the central building shall be retained for the purposes indicated above. This will reduce the estimate of the cost of the buildings by about a lakh and a quarter. Further reductions may also probably be effected in the estimate for the paying patients' block. The Lieutenant-Governor can recognise no obligation to provide in a public hospital at the cost of the tax-payers special accommodation for the wealthier classes of Europeans, who can afford to pay for treatment in their own houses or in a private hospital. It is true, as the Committee observe, that Hospital Port Dues are levied for the purpose of

affording medical aid to the officers and seamen of ships visiting the port, and the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to admit that reasonable provision should be made for officers who come to the hospital as paying patients. But the European community generally cannot claim, as of right, that in their case the standard of comfort observed in respect of rooms, furniture, cooking, and attendance shall be higher than a public hospital would ordinarily afford, unless they are prepared, not only to accept a scale of charges bearing a reasonable relation to the working expenses, but also to raise by subscription a substantial proportion of the cost of constructing the separate block which is proposed. In the event of these conditions being complied with, the Lieutenant-Governor would be willing to place the management of the paying patients' block under the control of a Committee on which the subscribers would be represented.

4. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the scheme drawn up by the Committee as offering the best possible solution of the questions referred to them, and he will endeavour to give effect to their proposals as soon as the resources of the Province permit. In June last, when the Committee was appointed, the financial outlook was more promising than has been the case for many years; and the Lieutenant-Governor was justified in hoping that it would be in his power to carry out extensive reforms, not only in the European General Hospital, but also in the Medical College and Campbell Hospitals, where the bulk of the patients are natives. Since then the position has undergone a material change; the Province is now threatened with scarcity, if not with famine; the Government of India has enjoined the observance of the strictest economy; and the Provincial balance of twenty-one lakhs must be held in reserve to meet expenditure on relief. Sir Alexander Mackenzie will, however, press upon the Government of India that the gradual reconstruction of the Presidency General Hospital on the lines laid down by the Committee and the other necessary medical reforms in Calcutta must be undertaken as soon as the money can be found; and he hopes that in the Provincial contract now under consideration it may be possible to provide funds for the completion of a large portion of the work within the next five years.

5. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Committee for the thoroughness with which they have discussed the questions referred to them, and for the admirable report which they have submitted. His acknowledgments are more especially due to Mr. Banks Gwyther, the Secretary to the Committee, for the design of the buildings and for the excellent plans which accompany the report. The report of the Committee with this Resolution will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the structural needs of the European General Hospital, Calcutta.

By the Government Resolution No. 314T.—M., dated the 13th June 1896, a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed to consider and report on the structural requirements of the Presidency General Hospital:—

The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.	..	..	President.
The Hon'ble W. B. GLADSTONE	.		
SURGN.-COL. G. C. ROSS, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals	...	...	} Members.
The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, P. W. Dept.	...	...
SURGN.-LIEUT.-COL. R. COBB, Offg. Surgn.-Supdt., General Hospital	...	...
W. BANKS GWYTHER, Esq., Under-Secy., P. W. Dept.	...	...
	..	..	Secretary

In the Resolution appointing the Committee reference was made to the Inspection Report of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, dated the 13th December 1895, and to a letter from Dr. Crombie, Surgeon-Superintendent, dated the 14th February 1896, as indicating defects in the hospital buildings, and suggesting certain alterations and additions. It was stated that the attention of Government had frequently been drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of the hospital and the many reforms needed in order to bring it up to the standard of metropolitan medical institutions of the present day. In order to carry out Dr. Crombie's proposals, very large expenditure would have to be incurred, and the question was raised whether, in view of the structural defects of the existing buildings, it would not be as well, once and for all, to reconstruct the entire hospital so as to adapt it to the requirements of the present day. The attention of the Committee has therefore been directed in the first place to ascertaining in what respects the existing structures are defective, whether the defects are such as can be removed at a reasonable cost, and to what extent any scheme for merely remodelling the existing buildings is likely to prove adequate and satisfactory. The Committee have in the next instance turned their attention to the alternative of reconstructing the hospital in accordance with the most approved modern principles, so as to secure for Calcutta an institution that will provide suitable accommodation for the various classes of patients who may resort to it, and will supply them with all necessary appliances and conveniences while under treatment.

Points referred to Committee.

2. The early history of the General Hospital cannot be fully cleared up. Of the three main buildings, it is believed that the one known as the central block was not originally constructed for the purposes of a hospital, but was purchased by Government in 1768 from a native gentleman who occupied it as a garden-house. The two detached wings, known as the eastern and western blocks, were erected in 1795, the central building being then used as a Civil Hospital, the eastern building as a European Military Hospital, and the western building as a hospital for sepoys. This arrangement continued till 1870, when the European soldiers were transferred to the building formerly occupied by the Sudder Court, and now known as the Military Station Hospital, Dallanda, and the sepoys to a new hospital specially constructed for them at Alipore. Since then the institution has continued on its present footing as a general hospital for Europeans. Minor buildings have been added from time to time, but in the main the hospital may be said to consist of buildings erected more than a century ago, one at least of which was not constructed for use as a hospital.

The present Hospital.

3. Before entering on a detailed account of the existing buildings it is desirable to describe the site. This is airy and healthy for Calcutta, and is generally regarded as occupying an appropriate position for a hospital. It comprises nearly 70 bighas of land, and measures 1,200 feet from east to west and 825

Its site.

from north to south. It thus admits of the hospital buildings being placed so as to get the full benefit of the prevailing wind, which blows across the grounds without obstruction.* In respect of its surroundings the site is also advantageous, having the large open maidan towards the north, the Bhowanipore Road and Military Hospital on the west, and the European Lunatic Asylum and some native residential houses to the south. On the east side, however, there is a basti of considerable size, which should, if possible, be removed, as it is open to many objections from the sanitary point of view. Reference will be made to this basti further on in the report. The large tank in the compound should be filled up.

List of existing buildings.

4. The following are the buildings which now stand in the General Hospital compound.—

- (i) Central Block.
- (ii) Western Block.
- (iii) Eastern Block.
- (iv) Quarters of Military Assistant Surgeons
- (v) Stewards' quarters.
- (vi) Bacteriological Laboratory.
- (vii) Contagious Diseases Ward.
- (viii) Medical Officers' quarters.
- (ix) Canning Home.
- (x) Nurses' quarters.
- (xi) Cook-house for central and western blocks
- (xii) Cook-house for eastern block.
- (xiii) Servants' quarters, eastern block
- (xiv) Coach-house and stable
- (xv) Protestant Chapel
- (xvi) Dead-house
- (xvii) Mehters' quarters.
- (xviii) Dhobis' quarters
- (xix) Cow-shed
- (xx) Medical officers' servants' quarters.
- (xxi) Store-house
- (xxii) Western cook-room
- (xxiii) Eastern cook-room
- (xxiv) Cook-room of Canning Home
- (xxv) Cook-room of nurses' quarters, durwans' lodges, latrines, samitas, dhobis' platform, cow-shed and water reservoir

For our present purpose only the main buildings which are shown in thick type in the list need be considered, and these will be noticed at length.

Defects of the three main blocks.

5 Patients are now accommodated in the three main blocks—**Central, Western and Eastern**—which are shown in plan 1. It will be seen that these buildings, which stand nearly in the middle of the site, are so placed that the Eastern and Western blocks obstruct the free passage of air to the Central block. Plans 2, 3 and 4 illustrate the arrangement of wards in each block. The condition of the buildings from an engineering point of view was carefully considered by the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, who, at the request of this Committee, made a close personal examination of them, and has furnished the following report on the subject.—

I inspected the three main buildings of the General Hospital on 9th and 10th instant

Central Building—I consider this building structurally sound. The masonry, though not up to our present standard, is good bricks fair, mortar fair, and the walls are thicker than as now built. The weight borne by foundations is nearly double the Calcutta standard per superficial foot, and in any alterations no increased weight can be placed on the existing walls. The average pressure is 2 tons per superficial foot. The walls are, so far as I could see, uncracked. The floor, and roof-beams are generally sound, though of weak scantlings, and the first floor has a slight deflection in the main wards.

The walling would permit of considerable alterations, and should stand a good deal of interference without more than ordinary risk.

The ground floor is low—only 1 foot above ground level—and damp, and the wards badly lit, gloomy, and ill-ventilated. The rooms are of a good height—18 feet 4 inches from floor to floor. The central staircase interferes in both stories with light and ventilation. If the ground floor of the main wards were raised and floored, the inner south walling removed and replaced by pillars and brissummers, as in first floor, the wards would be drier and better lit, especially if the central staircase were removed and placed elsewhere; but the lowering of the height of rooms and doorways would affect the ventilation. Without some drastic alteration of the general design, it seems to me scarcely possible to utilise these ground floor wards and make them up to the standard.

The upper story wards appear to be quite sound, and, except for the obstruction caused by the central staircase, are airy and well lit. The ventilation is along the wards, and any effluvia is carried, intensifying, from patient to patient.

Eastern Block.—The masonry work in this block is not so sound as in the central block—more unequal in quality. The walls are, so far as I could judge, uncracked. The inner south wall might be dismantled with safety, no extra weight being placed on remaining walls. Piercing of openings in existing walls or widening of ditto should be limited as much as possible, and should be carefully supervised, as there is reason to believe the work is very unequal in quality.

The floor heights are very low. The ground floor is little more than a cellarage; the other two floors are only 11 feet 6 inches and 14 feet respectively from floor to under side of beams. This makes impossible an economical distribution of floor space per patient, with proper air space or cubic content, and the unit cost per patient for an altered ward will probably be found to be more than in an entirely new structure.

Western Block.—The walls are of very indifferent masonry, quite unsound, bricks and mortar of poor quality. The eastern wall is tied back by iron tie-bolts and plates. That end of the building is said to have badly cracked years ago. The ground floor is low, damp and uninhabitable. The first floor flooring is cracked, cut up, and seems very unsound. Light and ventilation are both much wanting. The staircase blocks up the wards and interiors with light and air.

I consider that much interference with the structure of this building is risky. If the requirements necessitate extensive alterations, it would, in my opinion, be better to rebuild.

Generally.—The central block would, in my opinion, from a structural point of view, bear considerable alterations with only ordinary risk, the eastern block with some risk, and in the western block considerable structural alterations are not advisable.

6. The buildings known as (iv) the **Military Assistant Surgeons' quarters**, and (v) the **Stewards' quarters** (now inhabited by the Ward Masters), were condemned several years ago as being structurally unfit for the purposes to which they are put and incapable of being remodelled, except at a prohibitive cost. In the Public Works budget for the current year provision has been made for the construction of a new block of quarters for these officers, but the commencement of the work has been deferred pending the consideration of the larger questions affecting the hospital as a whole, which have been referred to the Committee. The proposals which the Committee have to make on this point are stated in paragraph 31 below.

Quarters of
Military Assistant
Surgeons
and Stewards.

7. The **Bacteriological Laboratory**, which stands in the north-east corner of the hospital compound, was erected from funds supplied by the Government of India, the Local Government giving the site. It is understood that when the proposed Central Laboratory is established at Agra, the Calcutta Laboratory will be closed, and the building with its site will revert to the Local Government. On this assumption the Committee propose to utilise it for the purposes of the scheme of reconstruction which they recommend.

Bacteriological
Laboratory

8. The existing **Contagious Diseases Ward** (No. VII on the list), formerly known as Sambu Nath Pandit's Ward, was opened in 1873 for the reception of native in-patients, but was closed in 1878 as "being costly and out of all proportion to its use." It stands to the south-east of the eastern building and consists of two main rooms, each 28' 2" x 20', surrounded on all four sides by small rooms and verandahs. In 1887 it was converted into wards for cholera and contagious diseases, latrines and quarters for servants being added. It has accommodation for 18 patients.

Contagious
Diseases Ward.

9. The **Medical Officers' quarters** (No. VIII on the list) stand at the north-western corner of the hospital compound, and are in tolerably good condition. The building is two-storied and is divided into four suites of apartments, of which the two central suites are occupied by the Resident Medical Officers, while the British Medical Officer in charge of the Station Hospital lives at the east end, and the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail at the west end.

Medical Offi-
cers' quarters

10. The **Canning Home and Nurses' quarters** (Nos. IX and X) are connected buildings, each two-storied, standing at the south-west corner of the hospital compound, and having a separate entrance from the Bhawanipore Road. The Canning Home was built by Government from subscriptions raised for the purpose. The Nurses' quarters were erected in 1879 at a cost of Rs. 30,600; both buildings are in good condition.

Canning Home
and Nurses'
quarters

Probable number of patients.

11. Before considering whether any of the existing buildings should be retained, remodelled, or reconstructed, an estimate must be made of the hospital requirements of the European population of Calcutta and the districts of Bengal and Assam from which patients are ordinarily received. The number that can be accommodated in the hospital at present is 220 ordinary patients and 18 suffering from infectious diseases, making a total of 238. The daily average number of patients has risen during the last five years from 144·63 to 197·62, or by 36·64 per cent., and the maximum number treated in 1895 was 289. The latter figure may therefore be taken as indicating the possible demand that has to be met. This admits of being reduced by about 20, if certain non-European patients are treated in future in the new hospital at Bhawanipore, and the probable maximum demand under existing conditions may thus be stated at 270. On the other hand, with the extension of railways, the opening of new mills, tea-gardens, and coal mines, and the general industrial development of the country by means of European capital, the European population of the enormous area served by the hospital tends steadily to increase, and the Committee are satisfied, from evidence which has come before them in various ways, that the defective arrangements of the present hospital deter many persons from seeking admission, and that with improved accommodation and better appliances a substantial addition to the number of patients may be looked for. Bearing in mind then that the accommodation to be provided in a hospital is determined, not by the daily average number of patients, but by the maximum number that may claim admission to a particular ward at any given time, and also in view of the considerations just mentioned, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that accommodation should be provided for 336 beds as set out in detail in paragraph 27 below.

Drawbacks to remodelling existing buildings.

12. Having regard to the heavy expence of demolishing the present hospital and constructing an entirely new one in accordance with modern principles, the Committee have carefully considered the possibility of adapting the present buildings so as to remove some of their most prominent defects. They have accordingly drawn up a plan to show how the eastern and western blocks, which in some respects lend themselves to a satisfactory rearrangement of floor space, could, but for their structural defects, be partially remodelled. An estimate has also been prepared for laying the floors with marble and lining the walls to a height of 5 feet from the floor with glazed tiles, and introducing other improvements. In both buildings, however, there are inherent structural defects beyond all remedy, and the accommodation that could be provided would in any case be small in relation to the ground space taken up. The structural shortcomings of these blocks are clearly brought out in the report submitted to the Committee by the Superintending Engineer. Although the buildings have three stories, the basements of both are damp and absolutely unfit for the reception of sick persons. The first or principal floor has a height of only 11 feet 6 inches from floor surface to beam level, which is less than the recognized minimum of 13 feet, and this defect cannot be rectified without alterations that would amount practically to reconstruction. The top floor has a height of 14 feet to beam level, but even this is less than ought to be given in properly constructed wards. The central building, although according to the Superintending Engineer's report less unsound than either the eastern or western buildings, is, from the arrangement of its floors and the disposition of the rooms, quite unsuited for hospital purposes, no matter how it may be remodelled. In the first place the entire block, which contains only two stories, is so built that ventilation is along the wards instead of across them—an arrangement condemned by all authorities, but which it is impossible to alter. The lower floor is raised only a foot above the ground, and, being damp, dark and ill-ventilated, cannot in the opinion of the Committee be used, even if raised and flued in the manner suggested by the Superintendent Engineer. Finally, this block, together with the eastern and western buildings, occupies the middle of the site, and thus interferes materially with any scheme for new buildings. For these reasons the Committee have come to the conclusion that the three main blocks of the present hospital are defective as buildings, unwholesome as hospital wards, and unsuitable for administrative purposes. It is their settled conviction that no half-measures are feasible, and that the only prospect of effecting any real improve-

ment in the arrangements of the European General Hospital, is to be found in the demolition of the three main buildings and the complete reconstruction of the hospital on modern lines.

13. The scheme which the Committee advocate is based upon proposals framed by Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Cobb, and is shown in block plan No. 5 attached to this report. Its main features may be summarised as follows:—

General outline of scheme.

- I.—That of the existing buildings only the medical officers' quarters and out-offices, the Canning Home, nurses' quarters, and out-offices, and the laboratory should be retained.
- II.—That the plot of land on the east, shown in plan No. 1, should be acquired in order to provide space for new buildings.
- III.—That new buildings should be provided for hospital purposes, viz., separate blocks for (i) paying patients, (ii) women and children, (iii) adult male patients, (iv) infectious diseases, (v) administrative offices, (vi) lying-in cases; and that new kitchens, a steam laundry, a new mortuary and other subsidiary buildings should be constructed to complete the accommodation necessary for the efficient working of the hospital.
- IV.—That the standard of construction of the buildings should be such as modern science has shown to be necessary, and that the furniture and fittings, sanitary appliances and general equipment should be of the most approved patterns.
- V.—That the European Lunatic Asylum should be utilized as quarters for Military Assistant Surgeons, stewards and menials.
- VI.—That a portion of the Native Lunatic Asylum grounds should be handed over for the purposes of the hospital dairy.
- VII.—That a house should be built for the Superintendent in the vicinity of the Hospital.

14. In arranging the new buildings, two essential conditions have to be complied with, viz., that the wards should be so placed as to ensure for the patients the conditions best suited to their recovery, and that the reception and prompt treatment of patients and the proper supervision of the work of the hospital should be rendered as easy as possible. To give effect to the first condition, all buildings containing patients are arranged with their longer sides facing the prevailing south wind so as to ensure the thorough cross ventilation of the wards. The two main buildings, containing the bulk of the patients, are given the most prominent position parallel to the south boundary wall of the hospital, and are placed end-to-end in line. The paying patients' block is placed at the north-western corner, and the infectious wards near the north-eastern corner, the rest of the buildings being arranged with reference to the purposes they have to serve. After much consideration and discussion the Committee are convinced that no other arrangement of the main blocks is possible, without cramping the other buildings, blocking the passage of air, and locating the infectious wards in dangerous proximity to the ordinary wards. The plans adopted will, however, render it necessary to acquire the basti land on the east side of the hospital up to Badiapara road, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 1,45,000.

Arrangement of proposed new blocks

15. In respect of the second condition, the Committee have kept in mind the frequent complaints that have been made of delay in admitting patients, more especially in cases of accidents. To guard against this in the future, provision has been made in the scheme for an entrance lodge, where a European gate-keeper will be given suitable quarters, and will be always in attendance to control and direct persons entering and leaving the hospital compound. It is proposed that the lodge should be connected by telephone with the administration block, where the Resident Surgeon, or Military Assistant Surgeon on duty, can be immediately communicated with. Directly in front of the entrance gate, but set back so as to be in proximity to the main wards, is placed the administration block, in which the offices of the Superintendent and the Medical Officer on duty, all hospital stores, linen and bedding are contained, and all appliances would be provided for the immediate treatment of accident cases. The Medical Officer's room looks out towards the entrance gate, and commands a view of all the other buildings. It should be connected by telephone with all parts of the hospital.

Arrangement for admission

Paying patients' block.

16. Great stress has been laid by the Chamber of Commerce, the 'Trades' Association and the Defence Association, in communications which they have addressed to the Committee, on the necessity for providing suitable accommodation in a separate block for the wealthier class of paying patients. There can be no doubt that the want of such accommodation is keenly felt both by residents in Calcutta and by persons who come in from the mufassal for treatment, and it is abundantly clear that the existing arrangements cannot be too strongly condemned. As it is probable that the receipts from patients of this class would cover a large proportion, if not the whole, of the cost of maintaining the block, and there is some prospect of a substantial sum being contributed from private sources towards its construction, the Committee consider that this part of the hospital may properly be designed with reference to a higher standard of comfort than is necessary for the general wards. Plan No. 6 has been prepared on this assumption.

17. From the statistics of the hospital it appears that the accommodation for paying patients should be divided between men on the one hand and women and children on the other in the proportion of about two of the former to one of the latter. Thus, of the 31 rooms provided for in the plan, 21 will be required for men and 10 for women and children. The block has been arranged in the form of a central portion containing general accommodation, such as dining, recreation, sitting, and operation rooms, with staircases and lifts, and two wings, of which the eastern wing would have three stories, and would contain seven rooms in the ground floor for second class patients, and seven in each of the two floors above for first class patients. A corresponding two-storied wing would be built on the west side for women and children, with five rooms on the ground floor for second class patients, and five on the upper floor for first class patients. To render the ground floor accommodation healthy and attractive it is considered essential to raise it not less than 8 feet above the level of the ground, this being the minimum necessary to keep patients beyond the reach of miasma. The space below the ground floor forming a basement will be kept open, the portion to the south under the wide verandahs being used as an ambulatory for patients, and that to the north as a passage for servants, &c. Each suite will consist of a living room measuring 16' x 14', dressing room 10' x 7', and bath-room 10' x 6' 6", and will have a verandah 12 feet wide to the south for the use of patients, and a verandah 8 feet wide to the north to serve as a passage for servants. The two end suites will be connected by a doorway so as, if necessary, to be convertible into a double suite. The height from floor to floor is proposed to be made 16' 6" so as to have a clear height of 15 feet below beam level. floor and ceiling ventilation will also have to be provided. The floor of the living rooms, dressing rooms and bath-rooms will be of marble, and that of the south verandahs of encaustic tiles. It is also proposed to line the walls up to a height of 5 feet with glazed tiles and to use hard plastering finished with oil paint for the rest of the wall surfaces. Wall angles and junctions of walls with floors will be rounded off. A special staircase for servants is provided for each wing to prevent their using the main staircases. The sanitary arrangements in each bath-room will be of the kind commonly used in Calcutta residences, as with so many separate bath-rooms the water-closet system would lead to a multiplication of pipes and prove a source of danger. Water, however, will be laid on throughout. As regards lighting, it is unanimously agreed that the electric light is the most suitable for hospitals, as it does not vitiate or heat the air of a room, is steady, can be regulated, and requires very little attention. If, as seems probable, a comprehensive scheme of electric lighting is carried out in Calcutta, the hospital would be connected with the general mains; it might also be possible to obtain power from the Alipore Jail electric station, or by a separate installation. The employment of electric power for punkah-pulling has been proposed and should, if possible, be carried out, it is obviously desirable to exclude punkah coolies from the vicinity of hospital wards. Under this head and that of the lighting the introduction of electric power will effect a considerable saving in the working expenses of the hospital. Space is also given in the wings for the accommodation of nurses, and the storage of medicines, of ward linen, and of patients' clothes. In the central portion there will be a lift-working from basement to roof in addition to separate staircases. Rooms for the

medical officers are provided on the ground floor, an operation room over the porch, and a billiard room on the top floor. Dining and day rooms on each floor with pantries and food lifts are also necessary, and attention should be paid to the laying out of the terraced roofs, so that they may be used for recreation. A special kitchen (plan No. 11) has been provided, and a range of out offices for private servants will also be required.

18. The two blocks for adult males and for women and children would occupy the southern portion of the site. The latter has been located westward of the former and a gap of 100 feet allowed between the two, and both blocks are set back in plan 150 feet from the south boundary wall so as to ensure a free current of air through the buildings. After careful consideration, the Committee have thought it sufficient to provide for the following accommodation in these two blocks:—

Accommodation of main blocks.

Women and children's wards—

Paying patients @ Rs. 2 and Re 1	16
Free patients	60
Total	76

Men's wards—

Paying patients @ Rs 2 and Re 1	24
Free patients	162
Total	186

19. Taking the requirements of the women and children's block first, it has been found advisable to arrange the accommodation in two stories, and the plan drawn up for it (No. 7) follows the approved type of a double pavilion connected to a central block. The pavilions contain four twelve-bed wards, four two-bed wards, and four one-bed wards, or a total of 60 beds, while the central block provides accommodation for eight patients in single rooms paying Rs. 2 each per diem and eight patients in two-bed rooms paying Re. 1 per diem. The total accommodation for women and children is therefore 76. The general arrangement proposed for these wards is similar to that of the separate block for paying patients already described, except that the bath-room accommodation is located in projecting corner blocks. In regard to the basement, height of wards, flooring, and manner of finishing off the walls, it is proposed to adopt the same system as is suggested for the paying patients' block. The wards are designed 26 feet wide, and the wall space to each bed is taken at 9 feet 6 inches, so that the floor space per patient is $123\frac{1}{2}$ square feet. The clear internal height of the wards being 15 feet, a capacity of $1,852\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per patient is secured, and only one bed will be placed between each pair of windows. At the outer end of each wing projecting corner blocks are provided, that to the south being for baths and lavatories and that to the north for water closets. The further accommodation in connection with each ward consists of a nurse's room and a scullery, each with a window looking into the ward and separated by an eight-foot passage forming the entrance. There will also be a room for ward linen, a day room for patients, a two-bed separation ward, a single bed ward for critical cases, and a room for the medical officer. At the inner corners of the pavilion blocks small turrets are provided at the angles, that to the south side being for a sink and receptacle for foul articles that cannot be disposed of in the scullery, while the other turret will contain water-closets. Each pavilion is separated from the central section by a sixteen-foot gap crossed by a corridor bridge, alongside of which it is proposed to provide open iron staircases for servants. In the central section, besides the main staircase and lift for patients, are rooms for the principal medical officer and the Assistant Surgeon in charge, an operation room, a matron's room, and a recreation room for children, besides wards for the poorer class of paying patients, turret blocks containing bath and water-closet accommodation being provided at the north corners. All the sanitary appliances must be of the best kind.

Plan of block for women and children.

20. In the men's block (plan No. 8) the number of patients to be provided for can be conveniently arranged in a three-storied building of the double pavilion type with a central block, the distribution of wards and patients being as follows:—

Plan of Block for men.

	Patients.
6 Wards with 24 beds	144
6 Separation wards with two beds in each	12
6 Special wards with one bed in each	6
12 Single paying wards at Rs. 2	12
6 Two bed paying wards at Re. 1	12
Total	186

In nearly all respects the men's block will be similar to that for women and children, the difference merely consisting in the number of stories and the number of beds to a ward. In both blocks provision has been made for the poorer classes of paying patients on a scale calculated with reference to probable requirements as indicated by the experience of the present hospital.

Administration block.

21. Intimately associated with the proper working of all the wards is the administration block, containing the rooms which are necessary in connection with the general control of the hospital, but which form no part of any special section of it. The site proposed has been selected so as to combine special facilities for the prompt admission of patients with proximity to the hospital and ready control over every branch of its working. In this building the Superintendent will transact general business connected with the hospital; patients will be received and discharged; medical and surgical stores will be kept; hospital clothes and linen stored, examined, and distributed to the various wards; laboratory work done, &c. The building (plan No. 10) will be of an ordinary type with a plinth of three feet, and will be connected by telephone with every part of the hospital.

Infectious Diseases Wards.

22. The only site that can be considered at all suitable for the wards for infectious diseases is at the extreme east on the plot of land between the hospital compound and Badiapara Lane. This is necessarily determined by the direction of the prevailing winds, and has an important bearing on the proposal of the Committee to acquire land in this direction. The existing infectious wards are all grouped together—an arrangement which is open to serious objections. After considering the demands made in the past for accommodation of this nature, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the following accommodation will be sufficient:—

				Beds.
Cholera cases	Men	...	...	4
	Women	...	...	2
Diphtheria cases	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	16
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	6
				—
Total				30
				—

In plan No. 9 the beds are arranged in isolated buildings connected with a central disinfecting chamber through which the nurses and doctors would pass on entering and leaving the wards. These buildings would be raised on an 8 feet basement, and, with the exception of the measles block, would be single-storied. Each building would have separate accommodation for nurse, scullery, linen, water-closets and baths, and a separate kitchen and servants' room. The entire group would be placed in a separate enclosure with a gate leading into the main hospital compound.

Obstetric block.

23. In deference to the representations of the Chamber of Commerce and the 'Trades' Association, a separate obstetric block has been included in the scheme (plan No. 10). The arguments in favour of this arrangement are clearly stated in the following extract from a letter, dated the 24th August, which has been addressed to Government by the Trades' Association:—

With regard to the new hospital, the Committee would advocate the erection, as far as possible, of separate buildings for each class of disease; they would also urge that an Obstetric ward of a superior class be added. In doing so, the Committee are quite aware that the Eden Hospital was originally intended to meet the needs of the community in this respect, but as regards the better class of patients, and also of paying patients, there appears to be considerable room for improvement in the accommodation provided by this institution. The chief objections to this hospital, from a European point of view, are (1) that it is situated in the heart of the native quarter of the town, the atmosphere and outlook being in themselves serious drawbacks; (2) that it is not exclusively for the use of Europeans, while the accommodation provided is inadequate, and falls short of the standard of the present day, such accommodation as does exist consisting principally of bare rooms, devoid of comfort; (3)

that the Medical College is essentially a training institution, and such patients in a maternity hospital attached thereto are distinctly out of place, (4) that the constant presence of the native and military students, principally the former, is undesirable. To make the hospital suitable for the accommodation of European patients would necessarily involve a considerable outlay of money; and as it doubtless meets the requirements of the poorer classes, and of native patients, it seems unnecessary to incur any expenditure in this direction, in view of the opportunity the Government now have of providing a suitable Obstetric ward in the General Hospital, which would in every respect be more desirable and calculated to attract patients.

The accommodation proposed is two single-bed wards for paying patients, two double bed wards for free patients or patients paying the lower rates, and a segregation ward for puerperal cases. The type of building would be one-storied on an 8-feet basement, constructed on the same lines as the other sick wards, and both it and the segregation ward would have a day room and separate accommodation for nurses, scullery and linen. It is understood that the separation, not only of puerperal, but also of all obstetric cases, is insisted upon by the highest medical authorities.

24. It is proposed to utilise the existing bacteriological laboratory for the reception of inebriates and insanes, who disturb the other patients, and should be kept apart. Wards for inebriates and insanes.

25. The scheme includes a separate building (plan No. 11) for out-patients; but in the opinion of the Committee this should not be built until experience has shown it to be necessary. The out-patient department of the hospital was re-opened in 1894, but the attendance is at present small, and it is not yet clear that special accommodation need be provided. Out-patient department.

26. The need of better laundry and kitchen arrangements has already been admitted by Government, and provision was made in the Public Works Budget for the current year for carrying out certain necessary improvements. A laundry worked by steam is a necessity in a large hospital, and in connection with it two disinfectors are required—one for disinfecting clothes from the contagious wards, and the other for disinfecting patients' clothes, bedding, &c. The site selected is at the north-east corner on the plot of land which it is proposed to acquire. Laundry and kitchen.

The main kitchen (plan No. 11) has been placed in a central position, and will contain, besides the kitchen and its adjuncts, accommodation on one side for daily supplies and on the other for the steward's office and certain kinds of stores. In front will be two rooms for food distribution, and at the back a kitchen yard with rooms for cooks and servants.

25. The other new buildings proposed are—

Other subsidiary buildings.

- (i) A 'destructor' to be placed near the laundry for destroying all articles which are likely to carry infection. This building, as well as the laundry and disinfectors, will be provided with a chimney to throw off noxious products at a height sufficiently great to ensure diffusion.
- (ii) A chapel for Church of England patients to replace the present structure, which will have to be removed to make room for the new block for women and children.
- (iii) A mortuary with corpse chamber, *post-mortem* room and waiting-room in a small separate enclosure. It is proposed to place this building near the west gate of the hospital, that being the most retired position and the most suitable for funeral parties starting from the hospital.
- (iv) Additional accommodation for nurses. For this purpose a new two or three-storied block can be built near the south-eastern corner of the existing nurses' quarters, to which it can be attached by means of a gangway at each floor level.

Distribution
of accommoda-
tion

27. The following table shows how the accommodation provided would be distributed among the several buildings:—

Name of Block.	Paying patients upper class.	Paying patients lower class.	Free patients.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Paying patients' block ...	31	..	...	31
Women and children's block ...	...	16	60	76
Male block ...	...	24	162	186
Obstetric block ...	2	2	3	7
Ward for inebriates and insanes ...	..	...	6	6
Infectious diseases block ..	..	..	30	30
Total .	33	42	261	336

Covered ways.

28. To facilitate communication between the several buildings, it will be necessary to provide covered ways open on both sides. Carriage roads will also be needed, and walks should be arranged for the use of patients, the grounds being suitably laid out. The surface drainage of the whole area will require to be carried out effectively, so that water may not stagnate.

Drainage.

29. The Calcutta Municipality propose to lay a new main sewer along Badiapara Road with a fall southwards, and to realign the road to a width of 60 feet. The drainage of the Hospital premises might with advantage be made to flow into the new sewer. All pipes, traps, pits and chambers must be carefully arranged so as to be readily accessible and to admit of cleaning and ventilation. The whole of the water-supply should be from the filtered mains.

Dairy

30. A carefully supervised dairy is essential, and the existing cow-shed should be removed. The Committee are disposed to recommend that a portion of the Native Lunatic Asylum compound should be given up for the purpose. A dairy on that site would be near enough to allow of proper supervision and sufficiently distant not to prove offensive.

Quarters of
Superintendent
and officers.

31. The Committee consider that it would be very desirable, if possible, to provide a house for the Superintendent on the site now occupied by the residence of the Deputy Superintendent of the Native Lunatic Asylum, which faces the maidan and is within a short distance of the Hospital. They further think that the resident medical officers' quarters, about half of which is now occupied by officers in no way connected with the General Hospital, should be reserved entirely for the staff, the extra quarters thus set free being allotted to junior surgeons who may be appointed to do duty at the hospital. The Committee also suggest that the two-storied building occupied by the Deputy Superintendent of the European Lunatic Asylum should be converted into quarters for the Military Assistant Surgeons and the steward; the single-storied quarters being utilized for hospital servants. This will enable a considerable saving to be effected on the allotment of Rs. 90,000 provided for this purpose in the current years' budget.

32. The cost of the proposed scheme has been roughly estimated at Cost of scheme Rs. 22,00,000, the details of which are as follows:—

	Rs.
Paying patients' block, including kitchen and servants' quarters ...	3,94,000
Block for women and children	4,50,000
Block for men	6,80,000
Administration block	70,000
Obstetric block	50,000
Main kitchen	50,000
Gate lodge	6,000
Mortuary	15,000
Additions to nurses' quarters	30,000
Inebriates' wards	2,000
Chapel	6,000
Out-patient block	30,000
Laundry with disinfectors and destructor	60,000
Infectious diseases wards, with kitchen and out-office accommodation and separate mortuary	1,20,000
Dairy	5,000
Covered ways, compound walls and gates, laying-out grounds, &c .	47,000
Acquisition of land on east side	1,45,000
Residence of Superintendent	40,000
Total ..	22,00,000

The Committee venture to hope that it may be found possible to commence and complete the rebuilding of the hospital during the period of the next Provincial contract. The expenditure proposed is no doubt large, but it cannot be regarded as excessive if it is borne in mind that the greater part of it is needed to remedy defects of very long standing, most of which existed before the introduction of the system of Provincial Finance, and thus represents an aggregate of outstanding liabilities in respect of this hospital which the Government of Bengal may be said to have inherited from the Government of India.

The Committee further observe that since 1867, when Hospital Port

	Rs.		Rs.
1867-68 ..	Nil	1883-84	82,762
1868-69 ...	19,795	1884-85	71,925
1869-70 ..	30,811	1885-86 ..	79,263
1870-71 .	36,574	1886-87	77,018
1871-72	41,052	1887-88 ..	64,116
1872-73 ..	42,052	1888-89	62,116
1873-74	40,702	1889-90 ...	60,098
1874-75 ..	40,089	1890-91 ...	65,169
1875-76 ...	41,211	1891-92	68,067
1876-77 .	51,197	1892-93	67,786
1877-78 ...	61,746	1893-94 ..	67,712
1878-79	49,712	1894-95 ...	69,444
1879-80 ..	59,331	1895-96	72,985
1880-81 ..	64,378		
1881-82 ..	69,605	Total .	16,21,787*
1882-83 ..	82,171		

† Act XII of 1875, section 50.

Dues were first introduced, the owners and agents of vessels coming to Calcutta have paid in this form no less than Rs. 16,21,787,* which has been applied under the orders of Government to the support mainly of the European General Hospital and "otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in the port * * * and for the seamen belonging to the vessels therein, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat.†" It would be beyond the province of the Committee to offer any

opinion on the question, which has been raised in a letter addressed to them, by the Chamber of Commerce whether the Hospital Port Dues have been in all respects properly applied. But they submit that the mere fact of so large a sum being levied from one section of the mercantile community for the purpose of affording medical aid to officers and seamen of ships visiting the port may not unreasonably be held to impose upon Government at least a moral obligation to provide a higher standard of hospital accommodation than was considered suitable more than a hundred years ago, when Hospital Port Dues did not exist, and the entire cost of the hospital was borne by Government.

33. The cordial acknowledgments of the Committee are due to their Secretary, Mr. Banks Gwyther, for the admirable designs annexed to the report, which are believed to be in accordance with the views of the best European authorities on the subject of hospital construction. They desire also to thank Surgeon-Captain Pilgrim, who has attended at all their meetings and has supplied much valuable information concerning the working of the present hospital.

H. H. RISLEY.
W. B. GLADSTONE.
G. C. ROSS.
J. G. H. GLASS.
R. COBB.

REPORTS ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION
OF THE PEOPLE IN THE PATNA, CHOTA NAGPUR,
ORISSA AND RAJSHAHI DIVISIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4681 Agri.—The 24th November 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4550 Agri., dated Calcutta, the 18th November 1896

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your report No. 609G., dated 11th November 1896, drawn up under section 9 of the Famine Code, and in reply to say that Sir Alexander Mackenzie considers that the report has been prepared with much care and ability, and desires to thank you for the promptness with which it has been submitted, and for the labour bestowed by you on the compilation of it.

2. I am at the same time to forward for your information the accompanying copies of a letter addressed by this Government to the Government of India on the subject of the approaching scarcity in Bengal generally, and in the Patna Division in particular, and to invite your special attention to the remarks contained in paragraphs 7, 12 to 19, 21 and 22 of that letter.

3. You will observe that a sum of Rs. 34,000 is now available in the hands of the Bengal Distress Relief Committee which was formed in Calcutta in 1888, and His Honour proposes, after consulting you at Sonapore, to ask the Committee to place at your disposal so much of the amount as may be required at present and in the immediate future for distribution in charitable relief.

No. 609G., dated Bankipore, the 11th November 1896.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 579G. of the 23rd ultimo, I have now the honour to forward, under section 9 of the Famine Code, the following report which describes the state of affairs in the districts of the Patna Division on the 1st November 1896, and supplies the information required by the section quoted.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

2. After full consideration, I have decided that the time has come for declaring scarcity to be prevalent, and for submitting this report, because although there are so far no signs of distress among the mass of the population, yet grain is already at famine prices almost everywhere, and it follows that all those who have to purchase grain for their daily consumption must already be greatly straitened. I am also anxious to have all arrangements made in good time, and to place all the available information in the hands of Government long before the actual onset of distress, which must certainly be felt in greater or less degree in the course of the next few months.

3. I propose first to set forth the condition of each district as reported by the district officer, with some remarks of my own, and then to review the whole situation, with such observations and recommendations as seem appropriate. The area and population in each case are taken from the latest census pamphlets. It is to be noted that the population figures are probably below the truth, as a period of nearly five years has elapsed since the census was taken, but there is a manifest convenience in using the figures of 1891, and I have adopted them throughout. The areas under each crop are taken from the forecasts published by the Director of Land Records, and the average outturn of each crop per acre has also been obtained from him: lastly the rainfall figures in Appendix B have been compiled from a memorandum supplied by the same officer. The terms *bhadoi* and *khari* used in the following paragraphs refer (a) to all the rainy season crops and (b) to the winter rice, sometimes called *aghani*.

PART II.

DISTRICT REPORTS

4. PATNA.—[Area 2,082 square miles, population 1,772,509.] This district, which lies wholly to the south of the Ganges, consists of four broadly marked tracts, viz.—

- (1) The deara land along the Ganges.
- (2) A long and narrow strip of highland close to the bank of the Ganges, along which the East Indian Railway runs from east to west.
- (3) A large tract of low land to the south of the railway and the high strip just mentioned, which is annually subject to inundation.
- (4) The Bihar subdivision.

The first three areas are comprised in the Dinapore, Sadar, and Barh subdivisions. Tracts Nos. 1 and 2 grow *bha'oi* crops in the rains and *rabi* in the winter: there is little rice. Tract No. 3 produces little rice or *bhadoi*, but usually grows a magnificent crop of *rabi*. The Bihar subdivision again is divided into the hills in the south and the low country to the north: the whole subdivision is intersected with streams, and the greater part is provided with a system of reservoirs (*ahars*), some of which are filled with rain-water and natural drainage, while others are replenished by damming the rivers. An elaborate system of conduits (*pynes*) conveys the water from the rivers to the reservoirs, and again to the fields of the cultivators. Mention should also be made of the Sone Canal System, which runs for about 40 miles near the western border of the district, and irrigates in ordinary years about 40,000 acres of land, an area which has been increased during the present year to about 54,000 acres. The chief crop of the district is the *kharij*, which in an ordinary year produces 43·43 per cent. of the total food crop, 36·01 per cent. being *rabi* and 20·55 per cent. *bha'oi*.

5. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rains in the present year have been both unseasonable and deficient. They broke late, *i.e.*, at the end of June, and were heavy (the June rainfall being 7·19 inches against a normal fall of 6·24 inches). More rain followed in the first half of July, viz., 8·97 inches against an average of 11·93 inches, and some little damage was done by floods. A prolonged drought succeeded, which lasted till the middle of August, during which month 10·05 inches fell against an average of 10·48. This fall saved the *bhadoi* and enabled the raiyats to transplant the rice seedlings, though the operation was later than usual and was not completed till well into September. A third downpour occurred in the middle of September, which was about half the average, viz., 3·70 inches against 7·04. Up to this time the deficiency from the 1st of April was 7·28 inches, and not much harm would have been done had seasonable rain followed in October, but as a matter of fact not a drop has fallen since the 18th September, instead of the usual allowance of 3·25 in October, and by the end of that month the deficiency amounted to 10·53 inches or 25·53 per cent. of the average.

6. The result is that the *bhadoi* has been a short crop of 10 annas, the rice is estimated at 9 annas, and fears are entertained for the *rabi*. There is nothing in these figures to suggest scarcity in the district as a whole, and if sufficient rain falls during the cold weather months, the outturn of the *rabi* may be better than the Collector expects, although he reports that the area sown is a good deal below the average. In 1873-74 a rainfall of 1·99 inches in the first three months of the calendar year 1874 produced what was estimated at 16 annas, or a full average crop of *rabi*. The crop where sown is said to be germinating freely everywhere, much of the land has been irrigated before sowing, and many temporary wells are said to have been made.

7. But though the crop outturn is not very bad, the sudden rise of prices to famine rates introduces a grave element into the situation. A good deal of excitement was felt in the first week of October, and prices oscillated considerably, but exportation has ceased to a great extent, and prices have now steadied down. I give in the margin the prices of food-grains in Patna on the 31st October 1896 and the corresponding date last year.

	1895	1896.
Common rice	... 18½	9
Wheat	.. 18½	8½
Barley	.. 28	11
Gram	.. 21	11
Arhar	... 20	11½

8. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—Certain parts of the district, however, are worse than the average. These are—

- (a) The Islampur thana in the south-west of the Bihar subdivision (area 117 square miles, population 81,401).
- (b) The high strip of land along the north of the district, especially parts of the Barh subdivision.

The tract first mentioned contains a good deal of poor sandy soil. It stands high and has few wells; *bhadoi* is little grown; the rice has been a failure, amounting only to 4 annas, and the absence of rain greatly jeopardises the *rabi* crops. The second tract is also high: its *bhadoi* has been poor, and it depends chiefly on its *rabi*. Further particulars are not given; they will be supplied in a later report. On the whole it may be said that a rural population of about 600,000 will be earliest affected by the failure of the crops besides the urban population of the district, since it is upon them that the stress of high prices falls most severely. Their number under Mr. O'Donnell's average of 6·5 per cent. on the whole population comes to 115,263. The total is 715,263, and this is the population, which we may expect to be affected within the next few months, whatever the result of the *rabi* may be. But it is not to be supposed that the whole will require aid. It is stated in the Report of the Famine Commission, Part III, pages 106, 107, that in the famine of 1868-69 in the North-Western Provinces, the largest number that Government ever had to relieve was 13 per cent. of the population for a short time, and 3·9 per cent. for a continuance, and that was only in one exceptional district; in the same report, Part I page 35, it is stated that in Bengal in 1873-74 the highest number in receipt of direct relief at any one time was 20 per cent., and the average about 10 per cent. for nine months. Looking at these figures and remembering that distress is always less acute at first, it seems to me that an estimate of 5 per cent. on the total would be a liberal estimate of the numbers to be provided for during the next few months, partly by charitable relief and partly on relief works. The nett result is 35·763.

9. *Communications*.—As regards communications, the district is most favourably situated: the East Indian Railway runs through its northern thanas from end to end, the Patna-Gaya Railway intersects the Sadar subdivision from north to south, the Sone Canal skirts the whole of its western border, and the Ganges, with a large boat traffic, bounds it on the north. Besides all this, it is well supplied with roads, the mileage being 1,212 on the 31st March 1896. Islampur is connected with Gaya, and with Patna on the East Indian Railway (28 miles) by a first class district road. In the matter of cross-roads it is rather badly off, but every village in the thana, and indeed in the whole district, can be reached by pack-bullocks, which are numerous and largely used.

10. *Grain stocks*.—In the matter of grain stocks no very definite information is available, but the Collector reports that they are said to be ample: the *bhaoh* system prevails largely over the whole of the south of the district, and it is believed that some zamindars have considerable stocks, while every raiyat has something. Exportation is said to have ceased. This question will be more fully discussed in subsequent reports.

11. *Sources of food supply*.—The remarks in paragraph 8 above will show that grain can be imported by rail, road, canal and river, and can be distributed by pack bullocks everywhere. There are many large bazaars and marts, and Patna itself is a great grain emporium. Probably no district in the division offers so many facilities for private trade or is so well protected against exhaustion.

12. *Proposed measures of relief*.—So far the Collector is of opinion that the necessity of relief works has not been proved. Early in October, when the sudden rise of prices caused by the assured failure of the Hathiya rains, and the exportation of grain to the North-Western Provinces, caused a panic in the large towns, test relief works were opened at Patna and in various places in the north of the district, but these were not largely attended and were soon closed. The Collector now proposes to open test works once more from the 16th instant at eight places in the north of the district, and also one at Islampur. These will afford employment to 1,676 persons for 90 days. If it is found that work is really needed, they will be promptly expanded and others started. Meanwhile the scheme of works submitted annually under rule 5 of the Famine Code is being carefully revised, and work will be started as the need arises. The Collector at my request is mapping out the whole district into relief circles, which will, however, not be manned till the proper time comes. Private Committees for the relief of the indigent have been formed in Patna, and in all the chief centres in the north of the district, and loans have been offered to zamindars for the construction and repair of agricultural works, as well as to cultivators for temporary wells.

13. *Estimate of expenditure*.—At this stage it seems absolutely impossible to form any definite estimate of what will be required, as so much depends on the outturn of the *rabi*, and the progress of prices. The District Board have, however, revised their budget, and have put a stop to all but unavoidable

expenditure. By this means they have now available a sum of Rs. 25,000, including the estimated receipts up to the end of December, and a further sum of Rs. 25,000 will be available during the first three months of 1897. The Collector's letter, however, is not quite clear on this point, and these figures will probably be modified. From the commencement of the financial year 1897-98, the District Board expect a large increase of revenue. An application is being separately made for an increase to the grant for advances under the Agricultural Loans Act, and the Land Improvement Act.

14. *Remissions or suspension of revenue*.—Nothing of the sort is required at present.

15. *Additional establishment*.—None is at present needed, but the Collector expects, if scarcity increases, that he will require three or four officers to take charge of circles, and some increase will be inevitable in the number of kanungos and ministerial officers.

16. *Conclusion*.—The condition of the district gives cause for no immediate anxiety. The first need here, as elsewhere, is a careful investigation of the state of towns and large villages, where the unusually high price of grain will first be felt by the non-agricultural population. I am drawing the special attention of the district officer to this matter.

17. *GAYA*.—[Area 4,712 square miles, population 2,138,343.] The district is very diverse in character: the north and west partake of the character of the Gangetic plain, while the south is hilly and jungly, and the Nawada subdivision on the east combines both these characteristics. The district is intersected with numerous streams flowing from the Chota Nagpur plateau, and these are largely used for the conservation of water in reservoirs, whence it is distributed by channels. This system prevails over nearly the whole district, except parts of Jahanabad and the northern areas of Aurangabad. The district is bounded on the west by the Sone river and the higher reaches of the Patna and Gaya Canal, which irrigates in ordinary years about 40,000 acres, and in the present year has irrigated as much as 53,000. The chief crop of the district, as might be expected, is the *kharif*; for out of the whole food crop usually produced in an ordinary year, 65·89 per cent. is rice, 24·47 per cent. is *rabi*, and *bhadoi* is represented by only 9·66 per cent. of the total.

18. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity*.—As in the case of Patna, the Collector of Gaya reports that though the crops are not bad on the whole, the high prices ruling in the bazars justify him in saying that scarcity prevails in his district to some extent. Here as in Patna the rainfall was scanty, and ceased early. During April and May only 0·27 of an inch fell, against an average of 2·02. In June the rain was late and heavy, being 8·34 inches against an average of 5·63. Early in July another downpour followed of 10·44 inches, the total up to date being then only 18ths of an inch below the average. A long drought succeeded, which was followed by 10·91 inches in August, against an average of 11·73, and after another long break, the middle of September gave another fall of 3·93 inches instead of 6·79. No rain has fallen since, and the deficiency to the end of October is 7·34 inches, or 17·8 per cent. These heavy falls alternating with long droughts did less harm in Gaya than they would have done elsewhere, for the water was carefully stored and used as required. Floods caused by heavy rain on the Chota Nagpur plateau did some damage in the Nawadah subdivision at the end of September.

19. The result of these vagaries in the rainfall is an outturn which is estimated by the Collector at 12 annas for the *bhadoi*, 8 annas for the *kharif*, and 7 annas for the *rabi* crop. The whole outturn of the district in an ordinary year is estimated at 2,44,01,000 maunds, and the equivalent of the above proportions, if the usual area has been sown this year, is as follows:—*Bhadoi* 17,88,000 maunds, *kharif* 81,22,000 maunds, and *rabi* 44,79,000 maunds. The total is 1,43,89,000 maunds, which corresponds to 68·96 per cent. of an average crop.

20. These figures, as in Patna, give no cause for present anxiety, but that is unfortunately supplied, as indeed it is throughout the Division, by the early rise of prices to famine rates. I give in the margin the prices quoted at the Sadar station on the 31st October last, and the price of common rice on the corresponding date in 1895, which is the only grain mentioned in the return. Prices at the subdivisions are a trifle easier.

	1895.	1896.
Common rice	14	8·4
Wheat	...	8
Barley	...	11
Makai	...	11·2
Gram	...	10·2
Arhar	...	10·4
Marua	...	13·4

21. It is clear, as Mr. Savage observes, that "persons of the wage-earning class who receive their wages in money must find their means of livelihood seriously curtailed." To these I would add all persons on fixed incomes and all those who depend on charity; all those in fact catalogued in paragraph 109 of the Famine Commission Report, Part I. But here as elsewhere work in the fields is still plentiful, and as this is always paid chiefly in coarse grain, the daily labourer does not at present feel the high prices any more than the agriculturist who is living on his own stocks. There is no increase either in vagrancy or crime, and there are no signs of emaciation or distress anywhere.

22. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—But while the above paragraphs supply a satisfactory report on the general condition of the district, there are spots where the people are not so well off, because the rainfall has been scanty and the system of reservoirs is incomplete, or the land too high, so that there has been a more or less complete failure of the kharif crop. Three such tracts are marked by the Collector and are described as follows:—

- (a) the northern portion of the Jahanabad subdivision round the sub-divisional head-quarters;
- (b) the portion of the Sherghatti thana which lies to the south of the Grand Trunk Road; and
- (c) A tract in the north-east of the Aurangabad subdivision between Aurangabad and Goh.

In the former of these tracts the area is about 100 square miles, and the population 65,000. The *kharif* crop here is placed at 2 annas only. In the second tract the area is much larger, being about 350 square miles, but it is hilly and is thinly populated, and the population is about 72,000. The crop here is expected to be about the same, *i.e.*, 2 annas. The third tract comprises an area of about 150 square miles with a population of 63,000, and here the rice is estimated at 5 annas. I also add the urban population, which at 6·5 per cent. of the whole population of the district comes to 139,291. The whole population to be first affected, therefore, comes to 339,291, and the area to 600 square miles. Taking 5 per cent. of the above total the number for whom some sort of relief may be necessary during the next few months is 16,645.

23. *Communications.*—The Gaya district itself is well supplied with communications. The Patna-Gaya Railway runs from Gaya to its northern boundary, about 40 miles; the Grand Trunk Road runs along through its southern thanas for about 70 miles; the Patna-Gaya canal passes along its western boundary for about 40 miles; and the mileage of roads on the 31st March 1896 was as follows:—district roads 849 miles, village roads 551 miles, total 1,403 miles. In the affected tracts also communication is ample. Through the Jahanabad area runs the Patna-Gaya Railway, and from Jahanabad itself unmetalled roads, passable at all times of the year, though heavy in the rains, radiate in all directions. To the Sherghatti tract there are two good roads from Gaya, and the Grand Trunk Road runs along its northern limit, but in the tract itself there is only one road which the Collector proposes to raise as a relief work. To and through the Aurangabad tract runs a good unmetalled road fully bridged except at the big rivers, and from the centre of the tract (Rafingunge) radiate two fair-weather roads—one northward to Goh and the other westward to Okh. Means of communication are therefore ample and good till rain falls.

24. *Grain-stocks.*—The Collector reports that every zamindar and every well-to-do raiyat has his *golah*. Exportation has stopped, and his information is that stocks are now everywhere held up partly for consumption and partly for sale when prices rise higher still. This was the experience of 1873-74, when in a year very similar to the present the stocks of the people enabled them to maintain themselves till the *rabi* was reaped, and again till the *bhadoi* harvest came in. A lakh and a half of maunds of grain were forced upon the Gaya officials, of whom I was one, but of this amount only 11,000 maunds were expended on relief in various forms, 50,000 maunds were sold, and the remainder was distributed to other districts, or returned to Patna.

25. *Sources of food-supply.*—Mr. Savage says that if a fair *rabi* crop is reaped, the grain, together with that of the *kharif*, added to the stocks already in hand, will enable the district to support itself without special importation. The matter will be further examined below. If importation has to be resorted to, it will no doubt be carried out by private enterprise along the lines of communication indicated above. Jahanabad, Sherghatti and Rafingunge are all large villages with considerable grain marts.

26. *Proposed measures of relief.*—The Collector reports that exhaustive enquiries in every part of the district have satisfied him that there is no demand whatever for relief works at present, and in this view I entirely concur. There is plenty of field work to be had, which will carry on the labouring population till the South Bihar Railway breaks ground along a line from Baroon to Gaya, which will pass through Rafigunge, and will supply work for 10,000 able-bodied men for at least six months. Should the necessity for other relief works arise, however, the Collector has arranged to open as test works the various feeder roads to the railway, which will provide for the Rafigunge tract, and in the Sherghatti and Jahanabad tracts to start work on the Sherghatti-Imamgunge and Jahanabad-Dharawat roads, which will supply all the work that is needed. If, contrary to all expectations, distress deepens, other railway feeder roads will be opened, and the scheme submitted under section 5 of the Famine Code will be utilised. This programme seems to me to be fully sufficient. In anticipation of their being required at some future date, the Collector has mapped out his district into 14 relief circles, each circle comprising a thana, but he has so far only appointed circle officers to the three circles in which distress may possibly occur: moreover, they are at present engaged on famine work in addition to their ordinary duties.

27. *Estimate of expenditure.*—The Gaya District Board has as requested revised its budgets for 1896-97 and 1897-98. For the current year it has diverted Rs 15,850 from various masonry works, and will also have at its disposal the estimated closing balance of Rs. 36,000, or Rs. 51,850 in all. For expenditure, if need be, in the early months of 1897-98 it has set aside Rs. 60,000, so that it has practically provided more than a lakh of rupees to meet the demands of the next eight or nine months. I consider the sum ample for the present at any rate.

28. *Conclusion.*—The condition of the Gaya district is the best in the Division. The Nawada subdivision seems to be absolutely safe, and the doubtful areas in the other subdivisions are small and easily accessible. Here as elsewhere prices are already very high, and certain classes will feel the pinch this year much earlier than they have in former years of scarcity. As regards the agricultural population there is little to fear. The daily labourers will find employment on the South Bihar Railway, which runs right through the district, while it is almost certain the zamindars and the better class of cultivators will have sufficient stocks to carry them on till the *bhadoi* crop of 1897. The *bhaoli* system which prevails over so large a portion of the district directly tends to the hoarding of grain, and, in a year like the present, both landlord and tenant will reap large profits from the sale of surplus grain. For these reasons I have no fears for Gaya.

29. *SHAHABAD.*—[Area 4,375 square miles, population 2,063,927.] Like the district of Gaya the large district of Shahabad is divided into clearly defined tracts. In the south there is a large area of hill and forest thinly inhabited, while the central and northern portions of the district are fully cultivated, and carry a numerous population. On the north the district is bounded by the Gauges, and on the east by the Sone, while the Arrah Canal running along the bank of that river irrigates 475,000 acres with a perfect net-work of distributaries and village channels. Its operations cover the greater part of the Sasaram subdivision, all the south of the Buxar subdivision, and much of the Sadar subdivision, but only a small corner of the Bhabua subdivision is reached. The main crop of the district is the *rabi*; for out of the whole outturn of the district in ordinary years 48·11 per cent. is *rabi*, 44·27 per cent. is *kharif*, and only 7·60 per cent. *bhadoi*. Consequently the failure or success of the *bhadoi* is, comparatively speaking, a matter of little moment. The *kharif* is grown mostly in the neighbourhood of the canals and in the south of the district, while the Sadar subdivision, and the high land to the north along which the line of the East Indian Railway is carried, is chiefly devoted to *rabi*.

30. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rainfall in the Shahabad district was more deficient than in either Gaya or Patna, and was equally capricious, but the feature of the season was fair rain up till the end of August, and then a great deficiency in September. Here as in other Bihar districts the monsoon was very late: there was heavy rain early in July, then a long break till the middle of August, and a second lasting till the middle of September; but whereas up to the end of August the deficiency was only 7·09 inches, in September the rainfall was only 2·30 inches against an average

of 7·07. No rain has fallen since the middle of that month, and the total deficiency to the end of October is 10·30, which is equivalent to 25·84 per cent. of the normal fall. This explains at once why the estimated outturn of the crops is as low as the Collector anticipates in spite of the efforts of the Sone Canal officers.

31. The crops resulting from these meteorological conditions are estimated by the Collector as follows:—*Bhadai* 7½ annas, *kharif* 3 annas, and *rabi* 11½ annas. In 1873-74, with exactly similar conditions during August, September, and October, the *kharif* was found to be only a 2-anna crop and the *bhadai* 4 annas; but it is to be remembered that in that year the canals were not yet at work, and that damage was done by an abnormal fall of 16·79 inches in July. The whole outturn of the district in an ordinary year is 2,07,73,000 maunds, and the above estimates expressed in maunds and calculated on the areas cultivated, with the *rabi* estimate raised to 12 annas, work out as follows:—*Bhadai* 9,29,000, *kharif* 24,06,000, *rabi* 1,07,43,000, giving a total of 1,40,78,000 maunds as the produce of the district, which is equivalent to 47·28 per cent. of the produce of an ordinary year.

32. These figures, as has already been remarked in the case of Patna and Gaya, need cause no immediate anxiety for the district as a whole, but unhappily here as elsewhere famine prices have already appeared, and one part of the district is a good deal worse than the rest. As has been reported in a previous letter, prices rose very rapidly at the beginning of October, and a grain riot was apprehended. Exportation, which had been very considerable from Arrah and Buxar was temporarily stopped at Arrah, but has since been carried on till it ceased from natural causes, and prices have now settled down. I give in the margin for convenience of reference the prices of the principal food-grains at Arrah on the 1st November 1896 and on the corresponding day in 1895.

	1895.	1896.
Common rice	18	9
Wheat	18	8½
Gram	18	11
Barley	...	11
Makai	...	12
Maua	...	15

33. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—The figures just quoted show clearly enough that the urban population, and all those who have fixed incomes or are paid in cash must be greatly pinched. Following the calculation adopted in the case of other districts, I take the non-agricultural population likely to be affected to be 134,155. Besides these there is the population of the Bhabua subdivision, in which is the area referred to above as being in worse case than the rest of the district. The area of this tract is 1,301 square miles, and the population 344,902. The Collector reports that the whole of them are affected, and I accept the statement in the sense that this area will first require relief works. Five per cent. of the sum of these two totals is 23,952.

34. *Communications.*—The Shahabad district is not so well off in this respect as the other two districts of South Bihar, but there is no great cause for complaint. The Ganges bounds it on the north, and the East Indian Railway runs along its northern boundary for 60 miles. The Arrah Canal leaving the Sone at Dehree runs up to Arrah (60 miles), while other large branches diverge to Buxar and elsewhere. Lastly, the Grand Trunk Road traverses it from south-east to north-west, and the whole district is well supplied with District Board and village roads, the mileage of which reaches a total of 1,855 miles. One-third of the area of the Bhabua subdivision, which is the affected tract, is covered with hill and forest and very thinly populated; the remainder is well supplied with communications. Besides the Grand Trunk Road, which runs through the centre of it for about 30 miles, there are 3 metalled roads and 35 unmetalled roads. All these roads are passable until the rains set in, and some of them can be used even after that. Many of them will be raised and levelled as relief works during the current season if the need arises.

35. *Grain-stocks.*—As elsewhere the Collector reports that grain-stocks are said to be abundant, and I have every reason to believe that he is right. Sales to brokers have stopped, and not only the dealers, but the zamindars and cultivators are said to be holding up their stocks for consumption or for sale at higher prices later in the year. There is a considerable *bhaoli* area in this district on the south and west, and hence, as stated in paragraph 28 above, it is believed that the habit of hoarding grain is well established and largely followed.

36. *Sources of food-supply.*—Should necessity arise, grain can be poured into the district by all the means of communication noted above, and into the Bhabua subdivision from Zamania on the East Indian Railway (30 miles), from Dehree on the canal, through Sasaram, up the Grand Trunk Road, and by many cross-country roads from local marts in the Sadar and Sasaram subdivisions where grain is cheaper and more plentiful. Meanwhile, the Collector has arranged with two important local grain-dealers to open markets near the test relief works to be mentioned in the next paragraph. These markets are reported to be in full swing and will meet all the requirements of the case for the present.

37. *Proposed measures of relief.*—In paragraph 12 of my letter of the 23rd October, I have already reported that test relief works were required in the south and east of the Bhabua subdivision. In accordance with my request, the Collector proceeded to the subdivisional head-quarters, and remained there till all arrangements were completed. The work, which consists of repairing, raising and levelling existing unmetalled roads, has been commenced in five places, viz.—

- (1) Bhabua to Jahanabad (7 miles east).
- (2) Bhabua to the Karamnasa river (20 miles west and north-west).
- (3) Durgauti to Hata (12 miles south) (Durgauti is on the Grand Trunk Road).
- (4) Mahania to Panjraon (17 miles north and north-west).
- (5) Bhagwanpur to Rajghat (12 miles south).

Work was commenced on the 21st October, and a return in Form 19 of the Famine Code is appended, showing the numbers employed and other particulars.

21st October	13
22nd "	57
23rd "	316
24th "	312
25th "	981
26th "	808
27th "	1,159
28th "	792
29th "	1,478
30th "	1,289
31st "	766

The daily figures are given in the margin: on the first day only one work was opened: there were two open on the 22nd and 23rd, and after that date three were open. The work should not have remained open on the 25th, Sunday, and the sudden fall on the 24th and 31st requires explanation, which has been asked for. Mr. Egerton commenced by paying rates calculated under section 103 of the

Famine Code, and the task set is that calculated by Mr. King (*vide* Appendix IV, page 80 of the Famine Code). A man and woman working together have to cut 100 cubic feet of earth with a 50-foot lead, the woman doing the carrying and a child assisting. The rate of wage in Government pice is man 6, woman 5, big child 3. This rate was based on a price-current of 1.1 seers to the rupee, but rice was selling at Bhabua on the 2nd instant at $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Mr. Egerton reported that this rate worked out to Rs 2-4 per 1,000 cubic feet, whereas the District Board rate is Re. 1-12 for piece-work, and the Railway authorities were offering only Re. 1-8, which has since been raised to Re. 1-12. I accordingly telegraphed to him to reduce his rate and to introduce calculations under section 104, though it is to be observed that the rise in price has considerably reduced the value of the money wage. These changes have been carried out since the 1st November, and the District Engineer, Mr. Edwards, who was on leave when the work was first opened, has returned and proceeded to Bhabua. The labourers are reported to be in good case, but there are a good number of B class men, as the annexed statement (Appendix A) will show. Further particulars will be given in my next report; meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor may rest assured that these relief works will in no case be allowed to compete with those of the Moghalserai-Gaya Railway.

38. This work, which will supply many thousands of labourers with employment all through the cold weather, forms a splendid natural relief work, and will be of the greatest assistance to the people in the Bhabua and Sasaram subdivisions. It runs from Khajura on the Karamnasa to Dehree on the Sone, following generally the line of the Grand Trunk Road. I have been in telegraphic communication with the Collector and the Resident Engineer, and have arranged that without waiting for the usual formalities work is to be started in several places, where this can be done without objection. This has already been done, and I fully expect that all the professional and able-bodied labourers will be drawn away from our test works and find employment on the railway.

39. The Collector has increased the allotment of the Subdivisional Officer, Bhabua, for advances, and loans for wells are being freely given. A Deputy Collector and a Khag Mahal Tahsildar have been deputed to assist the Subdivisional Officer. Mr. Egerton has also applied for sanction to start some agricultural improvements in the Government estates in the Bhabua subdivision, and has placed Rs. 500 in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police for use under section 12 of the Code.

40. *Estimate of Expenditure.*—The Collector finds that he cannot at present make any confident estimate of expenditure, and I agree with him. It is impossible at this moment to estimate even the numbers who will seek our relief works, as the effect of the opening of the railway work has yet to be noted. By revision of the District Board budget Rs. 20,000 have been saved for the current year, besides the estimated closing balance of about the same sum. For the early months of 1897-98 the Board has provided Rs. 55,000 out of the Civil Works budget without touching the other heads. These sums seem quite sufficient for the present. The Collector has addressed all the leading zamindars of the district on the subject of organising private charity and giving advances and remissions to their raiyats. No response has been received so far.

41. *Suspension of Government revenue.*—This is not recommended at present, but, with my sanction, the Collector has for the time being suspended the collection of rents from the raiyats in the Government estates in Bhabua, and has postponed all certificates except those which would be time-barred by the operation. These latter will be carefully looked into one by one.

42. *Additional establishment.*—No confident estimate can be given, but the Collector has been a good deal hampered by the transfer of two Deputy Collectors and a Sub-Deputy Collector. If settlement operations in Bihar are suspended some of these should be posted to the district again; meanwhile the services of Mr. Ryan, Assistant District Superintendent, will be utilised in both the Sasaram and Bhabua subdivisions.

43. *Conclusion.*—With a good *rabi* crop Shahabad will do well enough. The Bhabua subdivision will require to be carefully watched, but I expect great things from the commencement of the Moghalserai-Gaya Railway.

44. SARAN.—[Area 2,651 square miles, population 2,466,065.] The Saran district is the most densely populated and the most closely cultivated district in the Patna Division. It contains practically no waste land, and is a fertile *doab* of rich alluvial soil washed on three sides by the Gogra, the Ganges, and the Gandak. It possesses a so-called system of canals which are of little practical value, but its surface is pitted with innumerable wells, and it is cultivated by the most adroit agriculturists in the whole of Bihar. Unlike other districts which depend on one, or perhaps two, harvests, and stand or fall by them, the crops of Saran are almost equally divided among the three great harvests of the year, so that it is practically impossible for it to lose its whole crop. The area cultivated with food crops in an ordinary year is appropriated as follows:—*Bhadoi* 37·5 per cent., *kharif* 25·5 per cent., and *rabi* 37·4 per cent., while the normal outturn is thus divided:—*Bhadoi* 31·5 per cent., *kharif* 30·11 per cent., and *rabi* 38·28 per cent.

45. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rainfall in Saran during the current year has been unusually short, the total according to the published returns being only 22·32 from 1st April to 1st November in place of a normal fall of 42·80. The rains commenced late in June and from the first were insufficient, the monsoon current which came up from the east seeming to be exhausted before it reached Saran, and two long periods of drought in August and September occurred here also as elsewhere. In June the fall was 2·68 against 6·42; in July the fall was 3½ inches short, and in August the deficiency was an inch and a half; but worse was to come, for in September only 1·28 inches fell against an average of 7·45, and none has fallen since the middle of that month. Thus the three asterisms of the *Hathiya*, *Chitra*, and *Srivati*, which are the most important in the whole agricultural year, have passed without a drop of rain in this district. The total deficiency is equivalent to 47·85 of the normal fall.

46. A glance at the above figures will show that they must mean a considerable failure of the *bhadoi*, a great deficiency of the *kharif*, and very poor prospects for the *rabi*. Accordingly the Collector's estimate for the two former

is as follows:—*Bhadoi* 6 annas and *kharij* 3 annas, while he hazards no speculation for the *rabi*, since so much depends on the rainfall during the current month, and again in the first three months of 1897. In 1873-74 the total rainfall from 1st April to 1st November was half as much again as in the present year, viz., 32.02 inches, but the conditions in September and October were practically the same: if we may assume that the fate of the *rabi* will be the same as in that year, then we may expect an 8-anna crop. Taking this as my standpoint and expressing the result in maunds, the outturn will be as follows, viz.:—*Bhadoi* 21,17,000, *kharij* 10,74,000, and *rabi* 34,39,000—total 66,30,000. In an ordinary year the figures are—*Bhadoi* 56,45,000, *kharij* 53,95,000, and *rabi* 68,78,000—total 1,79,18,000 maunds. The total outturn will therefore be only 37 per cent. of that in an average year.

47. These figures suggest a serious failure of the food-supply of the district, but for reasons which I will explain below, they would give me little concern but for the fact that the situation is complicated by the extraordinary high price of grain. This has been caused here, as elsewhere, by exportation,

	1895.	1896
Common rice	17 8	9
Makai	25 8	12
Maize	...	14
Wheat	...	8 8
Gram	...	11

the natural result of improved communications and of greater distress elsewhere. The figures in the margin show the price of the ordinary grains on the 1st November 1896 and the same date in 1895.

Obviously here as elsewhere, all but those who are paid in grain, or who live on their own stocks, must be much pinched already, but the Collector reports that all persons are unanimous in saying that no general inconvenience need be expected till after the beginning of December, since the *bhadoi* crop is still in hand, and there is ample employment available for cultivators and field labourers in the irrigation and preparation of lands for the *rabi* crop.

48. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—Bearing the above considerations in mind, the Collector has reported that the whole district will be affected. Strictly speaking, this is true, but I do not think that it was the intention of the framers of the Famine Code that the expression should be taken so literally, and I prefer to confine the estimate of distress to the urban population and that of certain tracts where the crops have been particularly bad. These tracts are the thanas of Mirganj, Gopalganj, and Darauli, the gross area of which is 1,046 square miles, and their population 860,670, but I cannot think that the whole of these thanas are in bad case, and we shall, I think, be near the truth if we divide the figures by 2. The urban population taken at 29 per cent.; Mr. O'Donnell's ascertained ratio for North Bihar, comes to 71,515, and if we add this total to half that of the abovenamed thanas, we get a grand total of 501,850 persons who are likely to be the earliest affected. Five per cent. of this total gives 25,092 persons who may require relief during the next few months.

49. *Communications.*—Saran is amply supplied with means of communication. On three sides it has the great waterways of the Gogra, the Ganges, and the Gandak. The Bengal and North-Western Railway traverses it for 84 miles from south-east to north-west, and it possesses a more complete reticulation of roads than any other district in Bihar. There are 66 main roads with a total length of 976 miles (of which 118 are metalled), and besides this 470 so-called village roads with a mileage of 1,705, many of which are of great importance. All these roads can be used with effect till the rain falls, and many of them can be used throughout the year. The tracts likely to be first affected are well supplied with roads, and pack-bullocks are numerous and good. The railway runs past the northern boundary of the Darauli thana, and from the important station of Siwan grain can be easily and rapidly transported to any part of Mirganj and Gopalganj.

50. *Grain-stocks.*—The Collector of Saran is no more able to give a confident opinion on this point than his brother officers. He has ordered detailed enquiries to be made, and in the meantime reports that there are said to be sufficient quantities in hand for present needs. In this opinion I fully concur, and I would go further and say that I have no doubt that however high prices may rise, Saran will always have grain for those who have the money to buy it.

51. My reasons for this belief are many. In the first place the Saran raiyat is notoriously capable, and he may be trusted, before any man in Bihar, to keep by him what he considers a fair supply of grain. But even in

ordinary years this supply is not nearly enough to feed the whole of the teeming population of Saran, and the result is that there is always a large importation of food-grains. Thus it follows that the habit of importation is of old standing, and all that is necessary—provided that grain can be procured elsewhere at a remunerative price—is for the dealer to extend his operations: there is no question of establishing a new trade, and development is all that is required. Moreover, it is particularly noted in the accounts of the relief operations of 1873-74 that Saran was preserved by the extraordinary activity of its private trade. Lastly, it is probable that more money is poured into Saran than into any other district in the Division. The average annual payments of the Opium Department are very large, as are the sums paid out in the cultivation and manufacture of indigo, while lastly the vast numbers of Saran emigrants remit and bring home sums of money, which those who are unacquainted with the district find it difficult to accept. In a memorandum which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th December 1890, I pointed out that the value of money-orders paid in Saran from other districts, which were nearly all in small sums, and almost certainly family remittances, was nearly 10½ lakhs of rupees, and it is believed that each emigrant brings back twice as much as he sends home. In 1893-94, according to Mr. Slack, the Collector, the amount so paid was Rs. 13,33,450, and in 1894-95 it was Rs. 16,42,900, a very moderate estimate would therefore place the amount annually sent and brought home by Saran emigrants at 30 lakhs of rupees every year.

52. *Sources of food-supply.*—The district generally can be easily and effectively supplied by rail and river, and what has been said above in respect of communications will show that internal distribution is easy. These remarks apply to the affected tracts equally with the rest of the district. Revilganj on the Gogra, 7 miles from Chapra, is a famous grain mart, and is now connected with the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

53. *Proposed measures of relief.*—Mr. Earle has gone very fully into this subject. After consulting the District Board he has decided to open experimentally, under the Famine Code, a few small test works which comprise the improvement of three roads in the Gopalganj subdivision and the construction of a new road in the Siwan subdivision, across the only part of the Darauli thana which is not yet completely supplied. It is not expected that the experiment will prove the necessity of opening regular relief works, but should this be so, a second list has been prepared to which effect can be given at once. Another work proposed is the quarrying of *kankar* for a two or three years supply: others of a less practical character it is unnecessary to mention. The authorized programme of relief works includes works under Public Works agency of which the cost is estimated at Rs. 80,722, but sanction to these has not been received: it would be well if this could be accorded without delay. Lastly, the authorities of the Bengal and North-Western Railway report that they are prepared to spend Rs. 30,000 on earthwork in the Saran district, partly in constructing the line from Revilganj to Manjhi (seven miles), and partly in petty works. In conclusion, as the Lieutenant-Governor is well aware, the Saran Canals have been thrown open, and every effort is being made to send as much water down them as possible into one of the canals, viz., the river Dolia. Some water passed as early as the first week of this month.

54. No meetings for collecting subscriptions or organising charitable relief are spoken of, but there is no doubt that these will be called in due course. The late Maharaja of Hatwah expressed his intention of undertaking the assistance of the raiyats throughout his estates, and the Court of Wards will doubtless do what is needed.

55. *Estimate of expenditure.*—Mr. Earle hesitates to offer any definite estimate of expenditure, as the magnitude of the crisis is still a matter of pure speculation; but the District Board budget has been pruned down in accordance with the principles of the Famine Code and the instructions of Government, so as to provide an allotment of Rs. 78,000 in the current year, including the estimated closing balance, and arrangements have been made to make available Rs. 80,000 out of the budget of 1897-98 in the first few months of that year. The provision is ample for the present.

56. *Conclusion.*—For all the reasons stated above, I consider that Saran is in no real danger at present. The urban and non-agricultural population here, as everywhere, will feel the pressure of high prices, and it is to them that attention must first be turned; but remembering the fact that the district grows three crops in something like equal proportion, that its agriculturists are resourceful and adroit above the general average, that the supply and distribution of food-grains in almost any quantity over its numerous roads is well understood, and lastly, that an unusually large number of emigrants has left the district this year at an unusually early date, so that not only will there be fewer mouths to feed but more money than usual to be sent home this year, I feel no anxiety for Saran, except in the improbable event of a total failure of the *rabi*.

57. CHAMPARAN —[Area 3,531 square miles, population 1,859,465.] The Champaran district is the westernmost of those north of the Ganges, and has all the characteristics of a sub-Himalayan tract. It is bounded on the west (with the exception of one outlying thana) by the river Gandak, on the north by the Nepal frontier, and on the south and east by the Munger district. The eastern and southern portions are rich and fertile, but its northern and western thanas contain a large proportion of hill and jungle, and are thinly populated: the climate is humid, lakes and streams abound, and the normal rainfall (49·85 inches) is higher than that of any other district in the Division. The chief crops of the district are the *bhadoi* and *kharif*, and the *rabi* is of comparatively little importance. Out of the area cultivated in an ordinary year, 41 per cent. is devoted to *bhadoi*, 39 per cent. to *kharif*, and 19·9 per cent. to *rabi*. In the matter of outturn these proportions are somewhat varied, for the *kharif* stands at 43·92 per cent., *bhadoi* at 35·04 per cent., and *rabi* at 21·02.

58. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rainfall at Motihari, the headquarters station of the district, was of much the same character as in other districts of the Division. The monsoon commenced late (25th June), and was 4 inches below the average of that month. In July there was not much to complain of, but in August the deficiency was 2½ inches, and the total deficit up to that time was 9·47 inches. This was bad enough, but the September rainfall was even more disappointing. This district usually receives 9·30 inches of rain in September and 3·54 in October—total 12·84, but in the present year there fell only 2·35 inches in September, of which almost all fell in the first week. No rain at all fell in October. To this cause principally, and also to the long droughts from the middle of July to the middle of August, and again from the middle of August to the beginning of September, is to be attributed the bad outturn of the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops and the poor prospects of the *rabi*. The total deficiency of the year is 19·96 inches, or 41·67 per cent. In this respect Champaran stands second only to Saran. The Collector estimates the *bhadoi* at about 8 and the *kharif* at 3 annas, and has made no estimate of the *rabi* outturn yet, but the unusually early cessation of the rains and the prevalence of west winds give cause for serious apprehension. In the north of the district a good deal of irrigation is done from hill streams which are dammed for the purpose, but in the south of the district irrigation is not practised. Mr. Macpherson reports that *rabi* sowing can without disadvantage be postponed till the 20th November, if a good shower falls before that time. At present there are no signs of such an event, and the chances against it are very great.

59. In Statement D appended to this report I have calculated that on the Collector's first estimate of 8½ annas for the *bhadoi* and 3½ annas for the *kharif*, the outturn of these crops in Champaran will be 36,66,000 maunds and 15,31,000 maunds, respectively, as against a normal outturn of 67,52,000 maunds of *bhadoi* and 84,63,000 maunds of *kharif*. The totals are 51,97,000 and 1,52,15,000, which give an outturn of only 34·15 per cent. on the normal food-crop. If, as has been done elsewhere in the report, we assume that the *rabi* crop will be much what it was in 1874, viz., 8 annas, then the whole outturn will be 73,77,000 maunds against an average of 1,92,66,000, or only 37·48 of the ordinary outturn of the district.

60. Moreover, the Collector reports that prices are high, as elsewhere, and that the non-agricultural population and those who are not paid in grain, or who have no stocks of their own, are already beginning to feel the effect of

the rise. Mr Macpherson reports that in Champaran the daily labourers are beginning to be in want. The failure of the rain means that the area sown with *rabi* will be contracted, and therefore the demand for field labour: in other districts the active irrigation which is going on makes up for this want, but, as has been stated above, over the greater part of Champaran irrigation is not in vogue and the labourers have little or nothing to do. He also adds that two-

	1896	Average
Common rice	10	17
Wheat	9	13½
Barley	12½	21½
Maize	12½	24½
Gram	12	18½

thirds of the raiyati holdings in representative villages prove to be less than 3 acres in extent, so that most of the cultivators are little better off than the daily labourers. The figures in the margin show the present actual price of the common food-grains at Motihari as compared with

their average price in an ordinary year.

Grain has been largely exported from the district of late, but this is believed to have ceased as the holders of grain have now parted with their surplus stock. Prices will probably now remain steady or fluctuate but slowly. The subject will be mentioned again below.

61. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—Obviously all parts of the district are not inconvenienced to the same extent, and the Collector has been at great pains to work out in detail of areas the extent to which each is likely to be distressed; and he has illustrated his report with a map which I will submit with next report. He has based his forecast on the supposition that no rain will fall before the end of the present month to help the *rabi*, and as there seems little hope of that, the scheme of his forecast may be accepted whatever may be said of the anticipated degrees of distress. There are two tracts in which in his opinion relief, whether in the form of work or gratuitous distribution, will be wanted at once. The first of these is a tract of about 430 square miles and a population of 75,850, lying in the north of the Bettiah subdivision, and comprising parts of the thanas of Bagaha and Huidi or Shikarpur). The second is a smaller tract of about 36 square miles in area with a population of 22,400, and it lies to the south of the Sikrana river, about 10 miles to the north-east of Bettiah. The first tract is purely rice land, and both the *bhadoi* and the winter rice have been a failure, except where the latter has been irrigated from hill streams. The second tract grows all kinds of crops; but the *bhadoi* was a 5-anna crop only, the *kharif* has been a total failure, and there is no moisture for the *rabi*. In both these tracts Mr. Macpherson proposes to start test relief works forthwith. The rest of the district he has divided into areas in which he anticipates that relief will be required in three further stages, viz., in December, in February and in April. In some parts relief will not be

Month in which relief will be wanted	Area in square miles	Population.
1	2	3
November 1896	467	177,506
December "	1,385	883,217
February 1897	439	261,665
April "	301	146,904
Not at all "	641	390,157

required at all. I give in the margin a synopsis of his distribution of areas, including that in which relief is wanted at once. The difference between the total area and that mentioned in paragraph 57 above is said to be hill and jungle. He explains further that at the periods mentioned distress will not be acute among all the population in each case,

and it would be perhaps fair to say that 10 per cent. is a reasonable percentage.

62. This estimate I venture to think is somewhat too gloomy. As I understand Mr. Macpherson, he has based it on the assumption that the *rabi* will be a total failure, or nearly so; but for reasons which have been explained elsewhere in this report, I consider that such an event is most unlikely, and I confidently anticipate rainfall and crops similar to those which were recorded in 1874. If I am right in my interpretation of Mr. Macpherson's meaning, he is working on the belief that (as shown in Appendix D below) the crop outturn of the year will be that of the *bhadoi* and *kharif* alone, viz., 51,97,000 maunds, while I anticipate that it will be 72,22,000, including an 8-anna crop of *rabi*. In other words, he has I think considerably over-estimated the probable distress, for not only will the harvesting of the *rabi* employ large numbers in March, but the crop then reaped will feed many of those who, according to his present estimate, will come on our hands during February and April,

and will take off many of the November and December folk. I purposely do not go into his calculations for the future, as they depend upon a contingency which I do not think likely to occur. At present we are immediately concerned with those who, in Mr. Macpherson's opinion, will come on our hands at once in November and December: these amount to 177,506 for nine months (till the end of August) and 883,243 for eight months. Add to these the urban population, which at 2.9 per cent. of the whole district population comes to 53,924. The total is 231,430 for November onwards and 1,114,673 from December onwards. Taking the proportion of 5 per cent. stated in paragraph 8 above, this will give us 12,571 for whom employment is required every day in the present month, and 55,733 in December. The average daily attendance on relief works in 1873 was 561 in November and 4,589 in December. Even if we double these figures to include those on charitable relief, the figures are much smaller than those now estimated.

63. *Communications.*—Champaran is not so well off in this respect as other districts in Bihar, though the Bengal and North-Western Railway runs for about 55 miles through the district from south-east to north-west. The road mileage is 1,359, but the roads are not all in good order. The District Fund is a poor one, and most of the roads being unmetalled they have in so dry a season become very much worn. The northernmost of the two tracts where distress is first anticipated is at a considerable distance from the railway, Ramnagar, the centre of the tract, being 28 miles from Bettiah. The western and north-eastern portions of this area are also decidedly badly off for roads. The other tract is close to Bettiah. However, until the rain falls carts and pack-bullocks can make their way all over both areas.

64. *Grain stocks*—Mr. Macpherson reports that it is extremely difficult to estimate the grain still held in the district, but he judges that the zamindars, banias and larger cultivators have sufficient everywhere to keep them till the next *bhados* is harvested; while the petty cultivators and landless men have enough to keep them till a little beyond the date at which he believes distress will be declared in the various areas he has noted. But he reports that owing to

Periods	Exports Mds	Imports Mds.
From April to August 31st ..	95,379	4,937
September 1st to October 4th ..	19,399	2,882
October 5th to October 31st ..	30,277	997
Total ..	1,45,055	8,816

heavy exports there cannot be much surplus. The figures in the margin give the operations by rail, showing a nett total export of 136,739 maunds. The Collector also reports that during the last two

months grain has been exported largely to Saran and Gorakhpur by road, but he has omitted to notice the imports from Nepal, which from all I can learn were large till they were stopped by order of the authorities. Mr. Macpherson reports that he has been recommending zamindars and planters to buy grain to supply the deficiencies of their tenants and labourers. If possible these purchases will be made elsewhere; but if this cannot be done at a cheaper rate, Mr. Macpherson argues that their purchase locally will prevent the grain from being exported. If there is still a margin, the argument is sound enough; but if all the surplus grain has already been exported, large local operations will have no effect but to raise prices.

65. *Sources of food-supply.*—The railway and the river Gandak will enable food-grain to be landed in the district from other parts of India and from abroad when they are once landed in Calcutta. Mr. Macpherson suggests that Calcutta merchants should be informed of the character and prospects of the crops in Bihar, and of its probable requirements. I believe that this question is now occupying the attention of Government.

66. *Proposed measures of relief.*—The programme of relief works prepared under section 5 of the Code provides for local agency works to employ 175,835 people for 90 days, and there are also works to be carried out by professional agency, to employ 4,434 persons for the same time. The total is 180,269 for three months. Mr. Macpherson has given an elaborate abstract of these works thanna by thana, which it is unnecessary to reproduce here. A proposal has been made also to the District Board by Sir William Hudson, to arrange for the construction of a line from Bairagnia on the extreme north-west corner of Muzaffarpur to Balhar and Bagaha in the Champaran district. The matter is being separately dealt with. If the scheme is sanctioned, the second

length from Balthar to Bagaha would run through the south of the Ramnagar tract mentioned above, but the first length would run through a tract marked as quite safe. It would nevertheless probably attract large numbers of labourers from less favoured tracts. Further than this, Mr. Macpherson has a proposal that the silted up channels which once formed a connection between the Gandak river and the Dhanauti, should be re-excavated and some of the loops in the tortuous course of the latter cut through. This is largely a sanitary and an engineering question, and might perhaps be taken up under the Sanitary Drainage Act hereafter. At present it requires much further consideration before an opinion can be expressed upon it. Lastly, Mr. Macpherson is busy with his District Engineer in looking into the feasibility of introducing into Champaran the Gaya system of *ahars* and *pynes*.

In the sanctioned scheme, work on tanks all over the district is entered as capable of supplying work for 100,000 people for 90 days. Work will at once be started as an experiment on such of these as lie within the two affected areas.

67. *Estimate of expenditure.*—The Collector propounds some alternative calculations, but admits that at this moment they are purely hypothetical, and I do not reproduce them. For the present he has only been able to provide Rs. 50,000 in all: this seems insufficient if distress is so imminent as Mr. Macpherson believes, and I will address him again on the subject. He rightly says that large contributions cannot be expected from the zamindars of the district, as their funds will be fully occupied in protecting their own tenantry; but the Bettiah Raj may be expected to take its proper share in relieving distress, if not with cash, at any rate with grain and employment on works of improvement.

68. *Conclusion.*—Mr. Macpherson asks that the settlement operations may be suspended, and that the officers at present employed in them may be placed at his disposal for relief work. Orders on this subject will no doubt be passed by Government in due course. The collection of land revenue and cesses need not be suspended. This report, though very thorough and careful, has been received so late that I have not had time to examine fully Mr. Macpherson's estimates of area and population affected, or to compare them with the figures of 1873-74. On the whole I think the Collector's view is somewhat too gloomy, but the figures in paragraph 102 and in Appendices C and D show that Champaran has little to expect from its *rabi*, and that even with an 8-anna crop it will have much less than half its usual food-crop. An additional cause of concern is that the raiyats of the district, especially those of the north and west, are inert and wanting in energy and resource, so that they will do little to help themselves.

69. MUZAFFARPUR.—[Area 3,005 square miles, population 2,712,857]. The Muzaffarpur district is bounded on the south by the Ganges, on the north by the Nepal Terai, on the west partly by the rivers Bagmati and Gandak and partly by an imaginary line. On the east such a line is its only boundary. It is an alluvial tract of great fertility, particularly the southern subdivision of Hajipur; it is well watered, and possesses large expanses of swamp and jhil. The chief crop is the *kharif* owing to the great extent of rice cultivation in the Sitamarhi subdivision. Out of the total cultivated area 35·2 per cent. is devoted to *bhadoi*, 36·5 per cent. to *kharif*, and 28·1 per cent. to *rabi*. Of the outturn in an ordinary year the *kharif* represents 45·65 per cent., the *rabi* 30·21 per cent., and the *bhadoi* 24·11 per cent. In respect of the relative proportions of the crops it is not unlike Saran, but one of its weak points is that the rice cultivation is concentrated so much in one part of the district to the exclusion of other crops, that the loss of the *kharif* crop is a heavy calamity over a considerable tract of country, and there are no compensations there to fall back upon.

70. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rainfall of the present year was marked in Muzaffarpur by the same general characteristics as are found in the other districts of the Division, but with some special incidents. Rain commenced here not so late as elsewhere, as there was a good fall of 2·09 inches in May. June gave 6·07 inches against a normal fall of 7·42, and this was followed early in July by a heavy fall of 13·61, which caused some floods and filled the swamps at an unusually early date, thus preventing the cultivation of much land from which a crop is usually obtained. Up to the end of July,

Muzaffarpur had a total fall which was only one-tenth of an inch below normal. This heavy rain was followed by a long drought in August, and another in September, and the rainfall of those two months was only 12·41 inches against a normal fall of 19 07. No rain has fallen since the 18th of September, and by the end of October the deficiency amounted to 10·16 inches, leaving a rainfall of only 77·12 per cent. of the average. These facts imply damage to the *bhadoi* from floods, a short area of *bhadoi* and rice from the same cause, some loss of rice from the two periods of prolonged droughts, and very poor prospects of the *rabi*. The Collector's estimate is only 5 annas for the *bhadoi* and 3 annas for the *kharif*. These figures seem to me to be unduly low, but I do not propose to alter them without further reference to him. This impression of mine is strengthened by the fact that in 1873-74, when meteorological conditions were almost exactly the same, except that rain was not so heavy in July, the outturn was estimated at 11½ annas for the *bhadoi* and 4½ for the *kharif*. Moreover, prices in this district

	1895	1896
Common rice	15	8
Wheat	15	8
Barley	15	13
Makka	27	12
Gram	27	10
Manna	27	15

are higher than elsewhere, and are much above the rates of last year, as the figures in the margin (which are for Muzaffarpur) will show. For these reasons the Collector reports that scarcity is present, and that unless the *rabi* is a good crop distress will probably grow in intensity till next rainy season. His report is confessedly incomplete, but he has been making arrangements for careful enquiries through the police, and when these are completed we may expect more exact information.

71. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—Mr Hare reports that if prospects do not improve the whole district will be affected, except perhaps the Hajipur subdivision with its *petite culture* and its well irrigation. Further than this he does not go, but promises fuller information in his next report. There can be no doubt, however, that whatever may happen to the centre and south of the district, Sitamarhi, with its predominant rice crop, must suffer, and I should be inclined without further delay to assume, as a first estimate, that half its area and population may be accepted as particularly affected, together with the urban population all over the district. The total population of the Sitamarhi subdivision is 924,396, of which the half is 462,198, and half the area is 507 square miles. If we accept the usual calculation for North Bihar and take 2·9 per cent. of the population of the district as its urban population, we get a non-agricultural total of 81,672, and a grand total of 543,870, who will be the first to be affected. Five per cent. of this sum is equivalent to 27,193 persons who may request relief during the next few months.

72. *Communications*—The means of communication throughout the district are extremely good. From Muzaffarpur itself radiate lines of railway north-west to Motihari, south-east to Darbhanga, and south to Hajipur, while the Darbhanga-Bairagnia branch traverses the centre of the Sitamarhi subdivision. The road system is good and sufficient, especially in the Sadar and the Hajipur subdivisions, though some of the most important roads are unbridged at the great rivers. The total mileage of the district is 1,600. In Sitamarhi there need be no difficulty in procuring carts and pack-bullocks to carry grain off the main roads if need be. The Gandak could be utilised, if necessary, to bring supplies to the railway at Hajipur and to the marts along the southern boundary of the district.

73. *Grain-stocks.*—In regard to this question Mr. Hare admits his inability to give precise information, and the result of enquiries made from many planters and from the Secretary of the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association is a collection of the most discrepant estimates. It is admitted that the most experienced planters themselves can form no idea of the stocks in their own *dehats*. The estimates are too vague to be worth reproduction, but the general opinion is that some of the zamindars have large stocks and all but the daily labourers and the non-agricultural class have grain in reserve which will feed them for from two to six months. Detailed enquiries are being made through the police, but I am not sanguine as to the result either here or anywhere else.

74. *Sources of food-supply.*—No special report need be submitted on the subject since with such excellent railway communication as the district enjoys the markets of the world are open to its inhabitants. The district imports

annually between 7,00,000 and 8,00,000 maunds of food-grain from Nepal, but this has probably been stopped for the present, as in Darbhanga, although the Collector does not refer to the matter.

75. *Proposed measures of relief.*—Mr. Hare reports that the schedule of famine works is being revised and added to: for the present, three experimental relief works are to be opened at once and I have ascertained from Mr. Mills, Inspector of Local Works, who has just returned from the spot, that they are located on (1) the Sheohar Road (No. 45), (2) the Purihar Road (No. 54), (3) the Nanpur-Pipri Road (No. 20). The construction of the branch line from Hajipur through the Darbhanga District to Katihar will provide employment for thousands of able bodied labourers in the south of the district, and labourers from relief works in other parts of the district will be drafted to it as opportunity offers. The Collector has asked for a further large additional grant for advances under both the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans' Act. this matter is being separately dealt with.

76. *Estimate of Expenditure.*—The District Board budget is being revised, and it is reported that funds will be saved wherever possible. This should have been done some time ago, and I will see that no time is lost in arriving at some reasonably exact figures. Mr. Hare says generally that heavy expenditure will be required, and talks of 10 lakhs, but no details of the estimate are given.

77. *Misellaneous.*—Two other points require to be noticed, though they are not referred to in the Collector's report. The first is that at an extraordinary meeting of the Planters' Association held at Muzaffarpur on the 24th October, which was largely attended, a resolution was passed by which the members present determined to offer to Government their services and those of their assistants without remuneration for employment in relief work. It was also announced that a fund was being formed for purchasing grain for distribution or sale on easy terms to villagers. Orders were registered for the purchase of 37,500 maunds for factories in Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur, and many other orders are expected. The matter has been reported to me demi-officially only, and I have in the same manner thanked the Secretary and pointed out to him the paramount importance of making purchases from some distant mart so as not to disturb the local market, he is in communication with Chittagong and other places. No doubt when I can report the proceedings officially the public spirit of the planting community will be suitably acknowledged by Government. Another point of interest in the Sitamarhi subdivision is the very general damming of hill streams and rivers issuing from Nepal. A considerable area of land has been irrigated in this manner, and although there has been some quarrelling, the operations on the whole have been conducted with amity and good feeling. The Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, on return from leave, proceeded at once to Sitamarhi with the new District Engineer in order to view the work, and if possible to evolve some schemes by which some permanency may be given to this irrigation. His report is awaited.

78. *Conclusion.*—It will be seen that the information available about Muzaffarpur is a good deal less than is the case with most other districts, and I hesitate to accept the Collector's views. I think myself that more complete information will induce a modification of his present opinions, and I await the submission of his next report, which will doubtless be complete: if his prognostications are correct, the situation is serious.

79. *DARBHANGA.*—Area 3,335 square miles, population 2,801,955. The district of Darbhanga is in many respects the counterpart of that of Muzaffarpur. It is bounded on the south by the river Ganges and the Monghyr district, and on the north by the Nepal Terai. Numerous streams descend from the Nepal hills, and south of the boundary stretches a broad belt of rice land, across the north of the Madhubani subdivision. The centre and south of the district partake of the general character of the districts north of the Ganges, but it contains a larger proportion of rice land than Muzaffarpur or Champaran. The main crop of the district is the *kharif*. Out of the whole cultivated area, it is calculated that in an ordinary year 49·6 per cent. is in *kharif*, 27·2 per cent. in *bhadai* and only 22·9 in *rabi*. Turning to outturn, it is estimated that 57·71 per cent. of the whole is contributed by the *kharif*, 21·05 per cent. by the *rabi* and 21·23 per cent. by the *bhadai*.

80. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rainfall in this district during the present year has been unsuitable, not so much on account of deficiency as on account of its capricious character and unseasonable advent. Up till the

end of July the deficiency was only an inch and a quarter, but the district suffered from two long periods of drought in August and September, and much damage was thus caused to the rice. In August the rainfall was nearly up to the average, but in September it was 3 inches short, and no rain has fallen since the middle of that month, though a fall of about 3 inches is expected in October. The net result is a deficiency up to the end of October of about 17 per cent.

81. Weather such as that just described is necessarily fatal to a full crop, either of *bhadoi* or *kharif*, and supplies very little hope for the *rabi*. Accordingly the Collector estimates for the *bhadoi* an 8-anna crop, and for the *kharif* one of 5 annas. He has made no guess at all for the *rabi*. Treating these figures as correct, the outturn in maunds will be *bhadoi* 5,485,000, *kharif* 4,219,000 and *rabi* 2,719,000, total 9,543,000, as against an ~~one-third~~ ^{average} total of 25,813,000 maunds, distributed as follows: *bhadoi* 5,485,000, *kharif* 14,68,000, and *rabi* 5,437,000. The result is therefore only 36·94 per cent. of the average.

82 These figures, however, are confessedly only a first guess, and Mr. Carlyle's report generally is wanting in fulness. The reasons are, first, that information he has called for has not all been supplied, and, secondly, that he has been away from head-quarters a great deal during the last month, employed in making a personal examination of the whole district, which will in the end be well worth the time and trouble expended, as he will be able to check the reports of subordinates and to supplement them from personal knowledge. Mr. Carlyle also notices the high prices of grain, and points out that the price of the commonest rice in Darbhanga is now higher than 9 seers to the rupee, a rate not touched in 1874 till the month of March.

83 *Area and population likely to be affected.*—The Collector rightly reports that as time passes, the whole of the district must be affected, more or less, by the high price of grain, and he thinks that the only exception will be the south of the Somastipur subdivision and a few oases elsewhere. For the present we may assume as liable to distress in the first instance, the urban population and half that of the Madhubani subdivision. At 29 of the district total, the urban population amounts to 81,256, while half the population of the Madhubani subdivision is 507,350. The grand total is 588,606, and the area of the subdivision 1,349 square miles. Five per cent. on this total gives 29,430 persons as those likely to require relief in the next few months.

84. *Communications*—The communications in the Darbhanga district leave little to be desired. The Bengal and North-Western Railway runs into the centre of the district from Muzaffarpur in the north west, and thence nearly due east towards Purnea, while another branch runs south to Dulsing Sarai and Mokameh. At present two portions of the district are rather remote from the railway, viz., the north of Madhubani and the south and east of the sadar subdivision. The defect in both cases will soon be cured however, as the Sakri-Madhubani line will bisect the Madhubani subdivision, while that from Hajipore to Katihar will run through the south of the Somastipur and sadar subdivisions. Roads are numerous, the mileage being 2,331 on the 31st March 1896.

85. *Grain Stocks.*—Mr. Carlyle has no definite information, but he points out that according to local opinion some of the zamindars have immense stores of grain, and he adds that it is believed that this year these are larger than ever, because alarms of scarcity began early, and much has been held back which would otherwise have been sold.

86. *Sources of supply*—The railways, as in other districts, keep Darbhanga in touch with the wheat markets of the world. It has, moreover, in ordinary years a considerable import trade in food-grains with Nepal, the net imports, as the Divisional Administration Reports show, having been 374,000 maunds in 1894-95 and 387,000 in 1895-96. This exportation from Nepal has now been entirely stopped by the Nepalese authorities until further orders.

87. *Proposed measures of relief.*—Mr. Carlyle reports that so far he has started only one test relief work, viz., at Phulparas, in the extreme east of the Madhubani subdivision. No official report has been received so far of the result. As necessity arises, the Collector will open more test works in the Madhubani subdivision, but he does not expect to have relief works in full swing before February. The Sakri-Madhubani feeder line, which I believe has not yet been finally sanctioned, will provide employment for thousands of the professional labourer class for many months. I have addressed Government separately with a request that all preliminaries may be pushed on, so that earthwork may be started without delay.

88. Mr. Carlyle reports that so far he has given no advances for wells. He writes:—

"I have consulted a large number of gentlemen, European and Biharis, long resident in this district, and they are all agreed that advances for *lutcha* wells would be useless in this district owing to the nature of the soil, &c., nor can they recommend any other form of agricultural advances. Several months hence probably liberal advances will have to be given for seed for next year's sowings, but I do not propose at present to advance money, except where I am certain that it will be spent on some definite agricultural improvement, such as irrigation channels and tanks."

I have further discussed the matter personally with Mr. Carlyle, and agree that he is right.

89. A public meeting has been called for an early date in November to raise subscriptions and organise private relief. Raja Rameehwar Singh Bahadur was to preside.

90. *Estimate of expenditure.*—The Collector reports that at this stage he is quite unable to frame any estimate of expenditure. About Rs. 25,000 can be diverted from the sanctioned allotments under civil works, and there is also the estimated closing balance of Rs. 20,000, upon which the Collector can draw. Next year about a lakh of rupees could be provided. For the present this may suffice, but it is hardly necessary to remind Government that Darbhanga is usually the first district in the Division to require relief works, and that its resources are never equal to its expenditure on these occasions. In 1888-89, between January and October, the District Board spent Rs. 94,849, and Government Rs. 1,17,344. In 1892, relief operations were commenced in May and ended in July, the total expenditure was Rs. 2,69,816, of which the District Board contributed Rs. 69,816 from its own resources, and borrowed a lakh from Government, while Government contributed another lakh. For next year if relief has to be undertaken on a large scale, the Collector will have to ask for an advance from Government, and also for the suspension of repayment of the loan made in 1892-93. All this, however, is a matter for future consideration.

91. *Conclusion.*—I have also to notice that I hear semi-officially that the Maharaja of Darbhanga desires to help his raiyats to the fullest extent. He is reported to be endeavouring to buy a lakh and-a-half of maunds of grain for distribution and sale at easy rates. I have warned the Collector that such large operations as these must be conducted with special prudence lest they dislocate the local market and discourage private trade. Mr. Bell, the Manager, has just returned to India, and is ready to give every assistance.

92. The evidence before me is not sufficient to enable me to form a definite opinion on the state of Darbhanga. At present much distress need not be apprehended; but, if the Collector's estimates of the *bhadoi* and *khurif* crops are correct, severe scarcity must follow even if we get a fair *rahi* crop, because at the best of times the latter provides for the district only one-fifth of its food crop. The assistance and support of the Darbhanga Raj will be of great value.

PART III.

GENERAL REMARKS.

93. Having now examined the condition of each district, chiefly upon the basis of the reports submitted by the Collectors, I turn to make some observations on the state of affairs in the Division as a whole, and upon certain points which are not touched upon in the preceding paragraphs. I follow in general the list of subjects mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Famine Code.

94. *Grounds for apprehending scarcity.*—These have been set forth in detail in the account for each district, and need not be referred to again at any length. There has been all over the Division a deficiency of rainfall as shown in the margin. But as is well known, this does not necessarily give rise to scarcity, provided that the rain is well distributed. This year, however, that element of disaster also was forthcoming, and the characteristics of the rainy season of 1896 have been everywhere a late commencement of the monsoon in June, and heavy rain early in July: then followed two long periods of drought till the middle of August and the middle of September respectively, since which time no rain has fallen at all. The universal result

DISTRICT.	Deficiency.	Percentage on normal.
1	2	3
Patna	10 53	25 53
Gaya	7 34	17 59
Shahabad	14 30	25 96
Baran	20 48	47 53
Champaner	19 06	41 67
Muzaffarpur	10 16	22 57
Darbhanga	7 95	17 53

has been damage to the *bhados* from floods first in some places, and afterwards from drought, a withering of the rice seedlings, and late transplantation, and then the dying out of much of the crop: for the *rabi* crop the preliminary

1896.	Bhados	Kharif
1	2	3
Patna	10	9
Gaya	12	8
Shahabad	7½	4
Saran	6	3½
Champanan	8½	9½
Muzaffarpur	5	3
Darbhanga	8	5

1873	Bhados	Kharif
1	2	3
Patna	4	2
Gaya	8	6
Shahabad	4	2
Saran	10½	1½
Champanan	10	2
Muzaffarpur	11½	4½
Darbhanga	9	2½

moisture, which is so essential in September and October, has been entirely absent, and thus great fears are entertained for it also. In these circumstances, the estimates of the *bhados* and *kharif* crops, framed by the District Officers, are, as given in the margin, expressed in annas of an ordinary average crop. Naturally, the mind turns to a comparison of these figures of rainfall and outturn with those recorded in 1873-74. In Appendix B I have given figures comparing the rainfall month by month in every district together with the normal fall. An extraordinary similarity is visible in the meteorological history of the two years in every district; but, in spite of that, the estimated outturn of the two crops, as given in the margin, varies a good deal from that of the present year. It will be seen that, except in Saran and Muzaffarpur, the estimates of the present year are higher than those of the District Officers in 1873; and if the estimates in both years are right, then the people have far better crops now than they had in 1873.

95. Moreover, it is fair to assume, I think, that the people are now in better case than they were at the previous period. The year 1873 was the last of a series of years which were marked by abnormal rainfall, and generally unusual weather. The year 1871 was an unusually wet year, the following year was unusually dry, while in 1873 the rainfall was deficient, almost beyond precedent. In spite of the unusual weather, fair crops were reaped, and it may be assumed that at the beginning of 1873 the condition of the people was not much below its usual standard. The distress of 1873-74 was entirely due to the failure of the rains of 1873, and chiefly to their deficiency during the three latter rainy months. In 1896 the situation is much better. The crops of 1893-94 and 1894-95 were excellent, the Commissioner reporting that the year 1894-95 had been "a decidedly prosperous one for agriculturists north of the Ganges, and a good average one for those in the south, except in Shahabad, where it was below the average." In 1895-96 agricultural affairs were not so prosperous, but on a review of the whole year, it appears that there was a crop estimated at ⅓rds of the usual outturn. I infer therefore that, so far as we have gone, not only are the people in better condition than they were in 1873-74, but that the two crops, of which we have fairly certain knowledge, are better, except in Muzaffarpur and Saran. In Champanan they are about the same.

96. Before leaving this part of the subject, it is necessary to say a word or two as to the *rabi* crop, though any estimate of its outturn must for the present be purely speculative. We are justified, I think, in the expectation that as the weather of 1896-97 has so far been extremely similar to that of 1873-74, the parallel may be continued, and that for the remaining months of the year 1896-97 we may have the same rainfall that was recorded during the last five months of 1873-74 and similar harvests. If this prove to be so, there is further reason to take courage, for the crops reaped in the spring of 1874 afford the most convincing evidence of the vitality of the *rabi*. It is usually stated, and with perfect truth, that in order to obtain a good *rabi* crop heavy rain is essential in September and October, but the statement takes no account of the efforts to irrigate which are made in a bad year, nor of the extent to which lands usually too wet for *rabi* are sown at such a time. In

Patna	...	12
Gaya	...	16
Shahabad	...	16
Saran	...	7
Champanan	...	8
Muzaffarpur	...	10
Darbhanga	...	8½

1873-74, after a great deficiency of the rains in September, and an entire absence of rain in October and November, the showers which fell in December, January and February and even in March did so much to revive the crop that the recorded outturn in annas was as in the margin. A similar

experience in 1896-97 will go far to rehabilitate the people. I shall return to the subject again below.

97. But though the estimated outturn of the *bhadoi* and *kharij* crops is so much better this year than it was in 1873, prices are vastly higher, and it is on this account that pressure is already beginning to make itself felt. This question must be regarded from two points of view. So far as the general agricultural population is concerned, who form the great bulk of the inhabitants of the Patna Division, it is a commonplace to say that high prices do not necessarily imply distress. The fact has often been stated, and in particular I would draw attention to the statistics of the famine in Bijour at page 247 of Mr. Geddes' "Administrative Experience of former Famines." What really brings general distress is the cessation of employment. The *zamindar* and the ordinary agriculturist have everywhere their own stores of grain, and, so long as work is available, the daily labourers and landless men are paid in kind sufficient for their daily food, and have little or no concern with the price of grain in the bazar. It should never be forgotten that thousands of these daily labourers are practically permanent servants of a particular master who takes care to feed and assist them. On this subject of employment Mr. Stevenson-Moore has supplied me with a note which I give as appendix E, after adding a calendar of agricultural operations, Appendix F.

98. On the other hand, there is a considerable class whose income is not paid in grain, and who have to pay with cash for their daily food. This includes all persons with fixed incomes, many of the artisans, the majority of the dwellers in towns, and the great body of widows and other dependants together with the beggars and the very poor. It is upon these people that the stress of high prices first falls, and it is a feature of the present scarcity that this class will be inconvenienced at a much earlier period than is usual. At the same time it is to be remembered that their numbers are comparatively small; there must of necessity be many such who dwell in small villages of whom it is impossible to make any estimate, while on the other hand not all the people who live in towns will be immediately affected by the high price of grain. For the sake of convenience, however, I have assumed that the whole urban population of each district will be seriously straitened, and may require relief at an early date. They are estimated in Mr. O'Donnell's Census Report at 2.9 per cent. of the whole in North Bihar, and at 6.5 per cent. of the whole in South Bihar. The figures for each district have been mentioned in the district accounts. The especial attention of District Officers will again be called to this matter, which is at the present time one of the first moment.

99. The next step after ascertaining how prices range and what is the estimated outturn of the different crops in each district is to ascertain what those figures represent when reduced to maunds of grain. I have prepared, in Appendices C and D, two statements to which I would now invite attention. The first shows for each district the normal outturn, in an ordinary year, of each crop, and the ratio which such outturn bears to the total food-crop of the district. It is expressed in thousands of maunds. It is also accompanied by a chart which gives the same information in graphic form. The second statement shows side by side the normal outturn of each district together with the estimated outturn this year.

100. The first statement in Appendix C is full of information. It shows in the clearest manner how the different crops are in each district of widely different importance, and, read with the second statement, it shows why at the present moment there is much greater apprehension in some districts than others. In Patna, for instance, where the *bhadoi* and *kharij* crops are equivalent to nearly 64 per cent. of the total, the *rabi* is of minor importance. In Gaya almost everything depends on the rice crop, and with its admirable irrigation system the district is nearly always safe. In Shahabad the *bhadoi* is of little consequence, and the *kharij* and *rabi* are of about equal importance. This explains at once why the failure of the rice and the expected failure of the *rabi* make the outlook there so grave. Saran is most fortunately placed, as all its crops are of fairly equal value, and whatever happens it is pretty certain always to have one-third of its food crop safe. In Champaran the *rabi* crop is of comparatively little value, and it is this consideration which lends additional gravity to the situation: two crops of the year have passed, one with half an average outturn and the other with only a fourth. Darbhanga is in somewhat similar case, but the outlook is worse, because its rice is most important and the *bhadoi*

and *kharif* have failed to a greater extent. In Muzaffarpur the proportions are much the same as in Patna, but it has not so much to expect from its *rabi*, and the failure of its *bhadai* and *kharif* has been much greater.

101. The next statement (D) enables me to determine to what extent the crops up to date have in each district fallen short of the normal outturn, and to forecast what the total result may be. Taking first the *bhadai* and *kharif* crops, for which we have now a fairly substantial estimate, it will be seen that the outturn of those crops in a normal year and in the present season compare as follows (thousands of maunds being omitted) —

DISTRICT.	Normal outturn of <i>bhadai</i> and <i>kharif</i>	Estimated outturn of <i>bhadai</i> and <i>kharif</i> in 1896-97	Deficiency.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	8,181	4,664	3,517	57	
Gaya	18,429	9,910	8,519	53 77	
Shahabad	16,448	3,335	12,113	31 58	
Saran	11,040	3,191	7,849	28 59	
Champaran	15,215	5,197	10,018	34 57	
Muzaffarpur	13,794	3,182	10,612	23 06	
Darbhanga	20,391	6,824	13,567	33 46	

Those figures again confirm what has been said above in regard to the relative position of the different districts. We know from the above statement what the percentage of outturn is for the *bhadai* and *kharif* crops in each district, and we know what proportion to the whole food-crop of the district is borne by those crops in an ordinary year. From these two factors, it is easy to calculate what percentage of their usual food crop for the year each district

Patna 42 86
Gaya 40 62
Shahabad 11 19
Saran 17 94
Champaran 27 29
Muzaffarpur 16 08
Darbhanga 26 41

has already secured, and what remains to be filled up by the *rabi* crop or by other means. The figures are given in the margin. They must be read with those which show the proportion of the *rabi* to the whole food-crop of the district which are these: Patna 36·01, Gaya 24·47, Shahabad 48·11, Saran 38·38, Champaran 21·02, Muzaffarpur 30·21, Darbhanga 21·05. It is manifest once more that with an ordinary *rabi* crop Patna and Gaya are both safe. For Shahabad everything depends on its *rabi*. Saran, with a larger *rabi* crop to look forward to, is a good deal better off than Champaran, while Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga are both in an equally perilous position.

102. It will be interesting to carry this calculation a little further and to speculate what will be the result of the year's crop if, as suggested in paragraph 96 above, we take for granted that the *rabi* crop of 1874 will on the whole be repeated in 1897, and I take the *rabi* outturn as follows:—Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad 12 annas each, Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga 8 annas each, and Muzaffarpur 10 annas. I assume that the normal area will be sown with *rabi* because I set off against the land in which it has not been sown the empty rice lands in which winter crops will certainly be sown this year. The figures are given in columns 3, 5, &c., of the lower line in the statement shown as Appendix D. The result is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	Normal outturn.	Estimated outturn in 1896-97.	Deficiency	Percentage of column 3 on column 2	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	12,786	7,868	4,918	61·53	
Gaya	24,401	14,389	10,012	58·96	
Shahabad	29,773	14,078	15,695	47 28	
Saran	17,918	6,680	11,238	37	
Champaran	19,266	7,222	12,044	37 48	
Muzaffarpur	19,767	6,915	12,852	34 98	
Darbhanga	25,828	9,543	16,285	36·94	
Total	149,739	66,445	83,094	.....

If the estimates suggested above are fulfilled, the outlook in all four northern districts will be gloomy, but at present we need not adopt them, and may await the development of events.

103. Before leaving this part of the subject, I desire to add that everywhere it is reported that *rahar* and sugarcane are doing remarkably well, and it is anticipated that opium will again be a good crop. Little can be expected from indigo, but my information is that in much of the land which is not commanded by irrigation planters will sow maize and other food-crops, which will yield an early return, and give them time to prepare the ground for the sowings of 1898. Similar steps were taken in 1866 and 1874.

104. *The area and population likely to be affected*—These have been given in detail in the examination of districts, but the following synopsis will be useful:—

District.	Area	Population		Total.
		Urban	Agricultural.	
1	2	3	4	5
Patna	250	115,263	600,000	715,263
Gaya	610	139,291	207,000	330,291
Shahabad	1,301	134,165	344,902	479,067
Saran	523	11,515	430,335	501,850
Champaran	467	54,924	177,500	231,424
Muzaffarpur	507	41,572	462,198	543,870
Darbhanga	674	81,256	507,350	588,606
Total	4,822	677,076	2,722,291	3,399,367

105. *Communications*.—Full details have been given under this head in treating of the different districts, but it is as well to bring into prominence the entire revolution which has been wrought in all the conditions of famine relief in this Division by the immense development of communications since 1873-74. In

Patna	115	that year there was only one railway in Bihar—
Gaya	49	the East Indian Railway, and it ran through two
Shahabad	58	districts only—Patna and Shahabad, the total
Saran	84	length of rail in the Division thus amounting
Champaran	52	to 147 miles only. At the present moment there
Muzaffarpur	75	is at least a line of rail in every district, and the
Darbhanga	166	mileage of open line is as in the margin.
Total	549	

In 1873-74 the Sone Canals had not been opened, now they supply water communication for many miles. In the same year there were, I believe, no steam ferries in the Division, and the cost of importing steamers from England was a large item in the cost of the famine. Now there is a steam ferry at every railway crossing, many ferry farmers use steam, and the India General Steam Navigation Company has a bi-weekly service running up the Ganges, and steamers ply up and down both branches of the Sone Canals. Lastly, in 1873-74 the number of roads were a mere fraction of what they are now, while the miles of road open on the 31st March 1896 were as follow—Patna 1,212, Gaya 1,403, Shahabad 1,805, Saran 2,664, Champaran 1,359, Muzaffarpur 1,630, Darbhanga 2,331—total 12,454. These are changes which must immensely facilitate, and render vastly less expensive, the supply of grain and the execution of all operations connected with the relief of distress.

106. *Grain-stocks*.—On this subject I can speak with little certainty, for it will be seen from a perusal of what has been said above in dealing with the Collectors' reports that accurate information on the point does not exist, while mere opinions vary widely. I believe personally that there is everywhere at least a three months' supply, and that in many instances this is a low estimate. From all that I can learn the development of communications and the multiplication of railways has not induced the Bihari raiyat to encroach upon his food reserve or sell out his stocks: he is before all things cautious, prudent, and the slave of custom in all agricultural matters, and I am confident that as in 1874, when Sir A. P. MacDonnell wrote his Report on Food grains in Bihar, so now his first care is to lay by enough for himself and his dependants, and that it is only the surplus with which he pays his rent, and

which he sells to provide himself with homely luxuries. In a subsequent report I hope to be able to give more information and to examine also the consumption of each district in connection with its imports and exports and its capacity for self support.

107. *Sources of food-supply.*—In a Division so amply provided with means of communication the markets of the world are open to its demands, provided that communication with them is opened by steam from Calcutta. On this point more information is urgently needed, and any intelligence of a reassuring character, which could be published with the *imprimatur* of Government, would have the most beneficial effect, not only on the minds of the people, but also on the prices of grain.

108. *Proposed measures of relief.*—These have been fully described above district by district, and I need only summarise them here for convenience sake. Test relief works have actually been commenced only in Patna, Shahabad, and Darbhanga; but before the next report falls due, others will be started in all the remaining districts. It is the unanimous opinion of all persons that, so far, the population are in good case, and no emaciation or actual distress has yet appeared, and that there is still sufficient field work. Advances are being given freely everywhere except in Darbhanga, and almost all officers have asked for a large addition to their allotments. Considering the urgency of the case, I have taken the responsibility of allowing District Officers to spend large additional sums in anticipation of formal sanction. Public meetings have been called in some districts, and it is time that they should be called everywhere in order to organise charitable relief.

109. It is a most providential circumstance that just at this time of stress new railway works should be opened in every district of the Division except Patna, and even here the Gaya-Lakhiserai line will run so close to the eastern boundary of the Bihar subdivision that it will certainly attract labourers thence. These works will be of incalculable value in providing profitable employments for thousands of the labouring class for the next eight months.

110. Lastly, I think it would be most desirable if, in the present circumstances, the operations of the Survey-Settlement Department could be interrupted for a year. These operations, for reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate, are a heavy burden on the villagers, and in such a season as the present I should be glad to save them every pice that it is possible. In order to avoid breaking up the survey parties, they might perhaps be allowed to continue in selected localities.

111. *Estimate of Expenditure.*—The District Boards everywhere have been revising their budgets and allotting funds for relief works. The following is a synopsis of their operations—

DISTRICT	Amount available in 1896-97.	Amount available in 1897-98.
1	2	3
	Rs	Ra.
Patna	25,000	25,000
Gaya	51,850	60,000
Shahabad	40,000	55,000
Saran	78,000	80,000
Champaran	25,000	25,000
Muzaffarpur	Not stated.	Not stated.
Darbhanga	45,000	1,00,000

These sums will suffice for the present, and will enable all District Officers to make a beginning with relief. Nothing but experience can show what further sums will be required and what the limits of our operations will be.

112. *Conclusion*—I have now to bring this long report to a close. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, I am convinced that for the present there is no occasion for panic. We are in all respects but two in a better position than we were in 1873-75. The people start with better years behind them, and the material prosperity of the Division must

have increased during the last quarter of a century ; the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops have been better than they were in 1873 ; our statistical information is much more full than it was in that year ; and, lastly, our communications have developed to a marvellous extent. On the other hand, prices are extraordinarily high, and the scarcity extends over a far wider area, so that not only are our usual markets closed to us, but all markets are filled with competitors. Much depends on the result of the *rabi*. If we have a total failure, distress will be very severe, if we have a full crop, it will be moderate but assuming that we have such crops as were reaped in 1874, we shall win through, with difficulty certainly, but still I believe without loss of life, and at a much less cost, provided that a steady supply of grain is available at rates which are not prohibitive. The note of the day is the opening of test relief works in the areas first to be affected, and the immediate organization of charitable relief for the non-agricultural population.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing for the head-quarters of each district in Bihar the rainfall, month by month, as compared with the normal rainfall and that for 1873-74

MONTH	PATNA.			GAYA.			SHAHABAD.			SARAN.			CHAMPARAN.			MUZAFFARPUR.			DARRANGA.			
	1873-74		1896-97	1873-74		1896-97	1873-74		1896-97	1873-74		1896-97	1873-74		1896-97	1873-74		1896-97	1873-74		1896-97.	
	Normal	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1896-97	Normal	1873-74	1896-97	Normal	1873-74	1896-97	Normal.	1873-74	1896-97.
1																						
April	0.20	0.10	—	—	0.25	0.04	—	0.16	—	—	0.25	0.62	0.03	0.77	0.40	—	0.65	0.51	0.08	0.60	0.91	0.03
May	2.09	0.23	0.79	0.79	1.77	0.73	0.27	1.32	0.46	0.28	2.00	0.66	0.79	2.53	1.45	1.55	2.46	0.40	2.09	2.63	0.14	3.14
June	6.24	3.23	7.19	6.63	1.39	1.39	5.34	5.30	1.34	6.76	6.42	4.11	2.66	8.19	9.04	4.04	7.42	0.18	6.07	8.03	4.96	5.11
July	11.83	15.20	8.97	12.23	12.23	22.74	10.44	11.30	16.79	9.69	12.18	15.94	8.78	11.57	11.72	10.58	11.42	12.20	13.61	11.50	9.92	13.39
August	10.48	12.93	10.06	11.73	11.73	9.13	10.91	11.51	9.25	10.44	10.29	9.27	8.76	11.34	10.31	9.45	10.08	9.17	9.33	10.75	7.28	10.03
September	7.94	1.32	3.70	6.79	6.79	2.63	3.03	7.07	2.43	2.39	7.45	1.12	1.25	9.30	0.51	2.35	8.99	2.55	4.05	9.26	3.97	6.21
October	3.25	0.06	—	—	2.53	—	—	3.30	—	—	4.21	—	—	3.54	—	—	3.40	—	—	2.92	—	—
November	0.19	0.04	—	—	0.24	0.03	—	0.25	—	—	0.18	—	—	0.02	—	—	0.08	—	—	0.06	—	—
December	0.16	0.07	—	—	0.26	0.11	—	0.33	0.06	—	0.17	0.04	—	0.21	0.22	—	0.12	0.24	—	0.11	0.15	—
January	0.57	0.41	—	—	0.66	0.08	—	0.56	0.48	—	0.75	0.12	—	0.67	0.06	—	0.68	0.16	—	0.64	0.29	—
February	0.41	0.27	—	—	0.42	1.04	—	0.40	0.99	—	0.45	0.32	—	0.38	1.05	—	0.39	0.71	—	0.40	0.74	—
March	0.30	0.61	—	—	0.39	0.23	—	0.41	0.38	—	0.21	0.40	—	0.57	0.16	—	0.48	0.21	—	0.30	0.16	—

J A. BOURDILLON,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing in an ordinary year the percentage of each food-crop to the total outturn of the district

Crop	Patna	Gaya	Shahabad	Saran	Champanan	Muzaffarpur	Darbhanga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bladoi	20 55	9 66	7 60	31 50	35 04	24 11	21 23
Kharif	43 43	65 89	44 27	30 11	43 92	45 65	57 71
Rabbi	36 01	24 47	48 11	38 38	21 02	30 21	21 05

APPENDIX D.

Statement for each district (in thousands of maunds), the estimated outturn of food-crops in 1896-97 with the average normal outturn

CROP.	PATNA		GAYA		SHAHABAD		SARAN		CHAMPARAN		MUZAFFARPUR		DARBHANGA.	
	Normal	1896-97	Normal	1896-97	Normal	1896-97	Normal	1896-97	Normal.	1896-97	Normal	1896-97	Normal	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bladoi	2,028	1,654	2,378	1,788	2,205	929	5,615	2,117	6,752	3,008	1,789	1,490	5,485	2,605
Kharif	5,563	3,010	10,071	8,122	18,183	2,406	5,305	1,074	8,463	1,531	9,025	1,602	14,506	4,219
Rabbi	1,006	3,204	5,972	4,479	14,325	10,743	6,874	3,409	4,051	2,025	5,973	3,793	5,437	2,719
Total	12,786	7,869	24,401	14,389	29,773	14,078	17,818	6,630	19,266	7,222	19,787	6,915	25,528	9,543

APPENDIX E.

Note on the occupation of the labouring classes, Bihar, by MR. C. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.S.

Bhadoi.—The *tumri* or preparation of bhadoi fields begin in Jeth or about the end of May, and is finished in the Rohini Nichatra, i.e., in June. The first operation is called *tokni*, i.e., breaking up the soil of these fields where weeds have grown, and requires four labourers per acre. Towards the end of June ploughing begins, requiring five labourers per acre, and immediately after 20 labourers per acre are required to transplant marua seedlings and six per acre to replough the paddy, kodo and makai lands and sow the seeds. In Sawan (end of June and beginning of July), weeding requires 15 labourers per acre. Thus the proportion of marua to other bhadoi crops being in North Bihar as one is to two, the labour of 35 men between the middle of May and the 5th July is required in one acre; i.e., 1½ acres of bhadoi land affords continuous daily employment to one labourer for 50 days. I estimate, therefore, that North Bihar can supply nearly 2,000,000 men with daily work on bhadoi lands for that period. Marua is the first crop reaped, viz., in August, and eight labourers per acre being required, three labourers per acre are employed in cutting makai towards the end of September.

Kharif or aghani paddy is the only important crop. Cultivation begins in February on lands liable to early inundation and in other lands in Rohini Nichatra (June). Jhil lands are prepared and sown in April. The first ploughing requires four labourers, after this one of two processes may be adopted—viz., broadcast sowing or transplantation. For broadcast sowing another ploughing is required in February or June, as the case may be, and sowing requires three labourers. The land is sometimes weeded in Sawan (June-July), requiring fifteen labourers. For transplantation six labourers are required at the beginning of August to prepare the land, and twenty-six labourers per acre are then required to transplant the seedlings. About ⅓rd of the aghani lands are sown broadcast. Thus an acre of paddy land affords employment to about thirty labourers, mainly from May to August. Paddy is cut in December, requiring about ten labourers per acre.

Rabi—Little or no *tumri* is required, as bhadoi crops have already been grown on most of the rabi land. A small portion only of the rabi land is kept *chaumas* (viz. in furrows) during the rains, and in it wheat only is sown. The chief rabi crops are barley, wheat, khesari and arhar. Khesari is sown broadcast in paddy lands without any further preparation. Arhar is always sown with some bhadoi crops and requires no separate labour. Wheat and barley employ 20 labourers per acre for ploughing and sowing in October. The exact time depends on the rainfall. Rabi crops are reaped in March and April, requiring about ten labourers per acre.

To summarise—The preparation and cultivation of bhadoi, aghani, and rabi crops afford almost continuous work to labourers from about the end of May until the end of October, and during this period they work in their own bhadoi fields when not required by their masters. From the beginning of November to the middle of March is the slack season for labour; during November-December labourers live on the produce of their own bhadoi fields and on their earnings from working in those of their masters. During the next 2½ months they live on their earnings from paddy-cutting, and even, though exchanging the paddy they receive for yams and cheap food of that sort, they often have difficulty in getting along. This year paddy has to a large extent failed, and the yam crop is very scanty, so the labouring classes will begin to feel the scarcity severely from about the beginning of January. If the rabi crops fail too, mahajans will stop advances, and from March to May labourers will be well nigh destitute. Then, if we get rain, they will begin to recover, but it will not be until they reap their marua in August that they will again be independent of help.

The cold-weather months are not altogether unproductive to the labouring classes. From October to the beginning of March they are largely employed in the preparation and sowing of indigo lands. The employment forms a valuable supplement to their scanty earnings, but their individual wages are small, and, in a year like the present, would be more valuable if paid in food-grain. The total number of labourers, however, who find employment in indigo factories throughout Bihar must be very large. *Tumri* in August to November employs 22 men per acre. Ploughing in October-November employs 3½ men per acre. *Ustani* (clod breaking) from end of October to November, 19 women and children. Ploughing in December employs 3½ men per acre. Second *ustani* requires 11 women and children in the same month.

Harrowing, August to January, employs 1 man per acre, and weeding in February 6 women and children. Hence an acre of indigo land gives employment to 30 men and 36 women and children. In Muzaffarpur and Champaran together there are nearly 5 lakhs of acres sown with indigo.

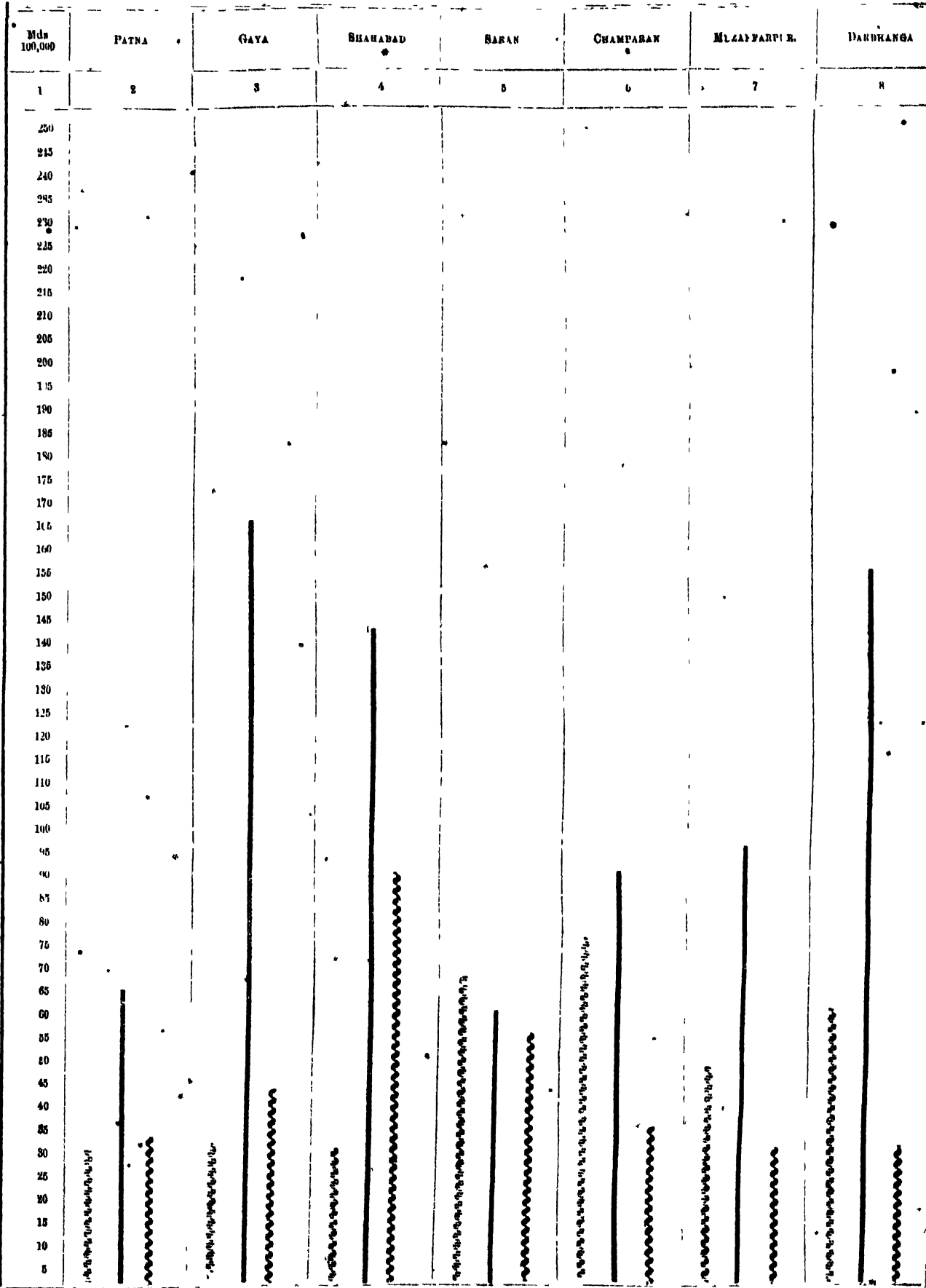
APPENDIX F.

A — Calendar of agricultural operations in North and West Bihar.

Month	Operations.
January ...	Cutting of sugarcane, indigo preparation, weeding of poppy.
February ...	Preparation of lands for early rice, indigo preparation, weeding of poppy.
March ..	Reaping of rabi crops, indigo preparations, weeding and lancing of the poppy.
April ...	Reaping of rabi crops including rahar, sowing of early rice
May .	Preparation for bhadoi, ploughing of early rice.
June ..	Preparation for bhadoi, ploughing and transplanting ditto, sowing of late rice, weeding of early rice, cutting and carting indigo.
July	Weeding of bhadoi, cutting and carting indigo
August ..	Reaping of marua and of early rice, preparation of lands for late rice and transplanting ditto, indigo preparations, cutting and carting ditto
September .	Reaping of makai and other bhadoi crops, indigo preparations.
October ...	Ploughing and sowing of wheat and barley, indigo preparations
November .	Indigo preparations.
December ...	Reaping of late rice, indigo preparations

GRAPHIC CHART TO ACCOMPANY APPENDIX C.

[The light curved rules represent *bha* lot, the straight thick rules *khars*, and the heavy curved rules *rabi*.]



No 4567, dated Calcutta, the 19th November 1896.

From—E M KONSTAM, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 666M R., dated the 12th November 1896, on the prospects of crops and the likelihood of distress in the Chota Nagpur Division, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor approves generally of the instructions issued by you. I am at the same time to convey the following remarks.

2. *Lohardaga*.—You should see that the wages to be offered on test relief works in Lohardaga, and wherever else it may be found desirable to open such works, are fixed strictly in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the Famine Code.

3. *Hazaribagh*.—The outturn of the rice crop is reported to be not likely more than 5 to 6 annas; but the *bhadoi*, according to the returns furnished to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, was a 16-anna harvest. Some funds for the purpose of providing charitable relief will, it is hoped, be supplied soon from those now in the hands of the Bengal Distress Relief Committee. Meanwhile the action ordered by you appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be suitable and sufficient.

4. No immediate distress is apprehended in the other districts, but prices are high in all, and the situation requires careful watching. I am to invite your attention to the instructions given to the Commissioner of Patna in the letters noted on the margin, which were published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The Forest Department is being addressed on the question of allowing the people to pick the *mahua* in the reserved forests. A further communication on the subject will be made to you at an early date.

(1) Government order No 94.
T R., dated 15th October 1896
(2) Government order No 1010.
T R., dated 30th October 1896

No 666M.R, dated Ranchi, the 12th November 1896.

From—C. R. MARINDIN, Esq., c s, Offg Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Government, a review of the situation in this division in respect to the prospects of the crops and the likelihood of the occurrence of any distress among the people owing to scarcity and high prices calling for relief measures, which I have drawn up upon demi-official reports received from District Officers.

2. It will be seen that Hazaribagh is the only district which gives any cause for anxiety in the immediate future, and I trust that the instructions I have given to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh on the subject will be approved.

In Lohardaga and Singhbhum the prospects are best, and it may be hoped that the population will in these districts tide over till next season without the necessity of any relief measures, but it is too soon yet to prophesy this with certainty, especially with regard to Lohardaga.

In Manbhum and Palamau, and more particularly in the latter, it seems likely that relief measures will be wanted later on. I beg to bring the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau to allow the people to pick the mahua in the reserved forests to the special notice of Government, and to recommend that orders allowing this be issued to the Forest Department. The mahua in this district is an important addition to the food supply, and in a season of scarcity like the present the concession asked for would no doubt be of substantial assistance to the people who can avail themselves of it.

3. The situation in this division may be affected by an influx of people from the surrounding native states, where there has been failure of crops, and I shall be in possession of more accurate information of the condition of things there as soon as I receive the reports which I have called for from the Chiefs.

Memorandum on the state of the crops and prospects of distress from scarcity in the Chota Nagpur Division.

1. On the 23th October, I called upon all District Officers to report demi-officially on the state of crops and prices of grain and the prospect of any distress from scarcity in their respective districts.

The following is the substance of the reports received.

2 *Lohardaga*.—The outturn of the high land or *gora* paddy was 10 annas. The outturn of the winter or low land paddy is expected to be about 8 annas.

Prices were 6 seers the rupee for old rice and 9½ to 10 seers for new rice.

There is plenty of grain in the district, and most of the raiyats hold certain stocks and are expected to benefit rather than otherwise from the high prices.

The labouring classes will no doubt be pinched by the high prices and emigration to Assam will increase, but this class is not numerous.

The only indication of any scarcity so far is the increase to a certain extent of the number of beggars in the town of Ranchi.

The Deputy Commissioner does not at present anticipate any distress in his district requiring relief or action under the Famine Code. If any does occur it will be in the Panch Parganas which the Deputy Commissioner proposes to visit shortly, and where he will try and induce the zamindars to start embankment works which will serve as tests of the extent of the distress if any.

The Deputy Commissioner should fix the rates of wages on these works if he intends them to be test works.

There is evidently no immediate cause for anxiety in Lohardaga, but the situation should be watched and any change for the worse reported at once.

3. *From Hazaribagh, dated 30th October 1896*.—Regarding the outturn of the crops the Deputy Commissioner, who has just been over an area of about 700 square miles in the Sadar subdivision, reports that there will be in the worst villages in that division of the district an outturn of from 2 to 4 annas on the 12 months' crops of marna, makai and rice. These villages are destitute of any means of irrigation and depend entirely on the surface rainfall. They number about ¼th to ⅓th of the total number of villages. In the next class where there are lowlying lands which get moisture from the higher lands by percolation by cutting bunds or lifting water, there will be a 4 to 6 annas' outturn. These villages amount to about ¼rd of the whole. The Deputy Commissioner estimates that a 4 to 6 annas' yield will be enough for the people to live on, but not enough for next year's sowings.

In the third and best class of villages where there are *ahars* and a good deal of moisture from the high lands appearing on the surface of the low lands, the greater portion of the high land paddy will be lost, but there will be a good crop on the low lands. The outturn for these villages is estimated to be 6 to 10 annas; very much the same as last year.

The average outturn of the winter rice crop for the district would appear to be between 5 and 6 annas.

4. *Prices*.—The prices of rice have for some time been 8 to 10 seers per rupee and in the town and bazars have occasionally gone down for a day or two to 6 seers. There has been some "demonstrating" in the town of Hazaribagh during the last week in October, and the Deputy Commissioner was asked to fix prices, but he confined himself to making police arrangements to meet any emergency. Apparently there was no want of work but merely an agitation against the high price of rice. There is a large population in Hazaribagh town who will eat nothing but rice, although in the villages the same class will eat marna, makai and mahua in time of scarcity, and the Deputy Commissioner observes that until the coolie class in the town reach the stage of eating these coarser grains, they cannot be said to be in real distress.

The mahajans are said to be buying up all the local stocks available and to be holding them for a further rise in prices.

The last crop and weather reports from this district of the 9th November says that prices of rice range from 7 to 9 seers per rupee, and that public feeling is greater.

The Deputy Commissioner does not say what stocks there are in the district, but presumably most raiyats have some.

5. In the Giridih subdivision the situation is said to be more favourable than the above owing to the drainage which that part of the district receives from the higher plateau to the large area under poppy cultivation, and to the sources of employment for labour in the coal mines and the new railway close at hand in the Sonthal Parganas, and the Deputy Commissioner considers that the state of Giridih can hardly be called pressing at the present moment.

6. As to the necessity of relief measures, Mr Herald thinks that it will be necessary to start some sources of relief in a month or six weeks in specially selected tracts. His road funds will have a probable surplus of Rs. 13,000 on the 31st March and Rs. 7,000 more could be saved by diversion from impending works, if the rule about keeping three months' funds in hand were suspended; and Rs. 20,000 thus available would be nearly sufficient, the Deputy Commissioner thinks, for the relief works likely to be required, though more might be wanted if food becomes dearer.

The most pressing want he considers is money for loans to small cultivators, and he asks for credit up to Rs. 10,000 to distribute on such loans in the Sadar. He also wishes Rs. 1,000

to be placed at his disposal for charitable relief as a fund for purchasing cotton to give employment to women, and he proposes to set private sources of charitable relief to work at once. A further grant may be wanted for loans to cultivators in Girdih, and the Subdivisional Officer proposes to start kitchens for the lame and blind, which the Deputy Commissioner considers premature.

7. The situation in Hazaribagh is worse than in other districts in the Division. There is apparently no immediate need for any relief measure by Government; and any relief that is wanted now should be obtained from sources of private charity which Mr. Herald proposes to organize. He is requested to report what action has been taken in this direction.

He is also requested to revise his District Road Committee budget at once, so as to save and keep as much money in hand as possible for the relief works which may hereafter be required. The revised budget should be forwarded along with an application to suspend the rule requiring a working balance of three months' income. He should also apply officially for a grant for loans to small cultivators explaining the terms on which he means to distribute it.

I hardly think it necessary to ask Government yet for an allotment of Rs 1,000 for charitable relief. All that seems likely to be wanted in this direction either at the Sadar or Girdih at present should be done by private charity, and even to this extent I would caution Mr. Herald not to be too premature in the distribution of charitable relief and to control the action of any committees that may be started for the purpose carefully.

In the worst tracts where there are any signs of distress among the labouring classes test relief works should be opened to gauge to reality of the distress, and any action of this sort taken should be at once reported with a statement of the rates of wages fixed and the food which it will buy. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to report weekly on the situation in his district.

8. *From Manbhum*—This report is dated the 2nd November, but owing to a change of officers it was not received till the 8th. Mr. Morshead estimates the outturn of the rice crop at from 5 to 8 annas. Pulses and oil seeds 4 to 8 annas. Sugarcane 8-16 annas.

The price of common rice at the Sadar and Gobindpur was 10 seers to the rupee, and in the crop report of 9th November it was the same in the Sadar, but had fallen to 8½ seers in Gobindpur.

There are believed to be considerable stocks of rice in the district, but they are irregularly distributed.

Mr. Morshead does not think any relief will be required till February, and possibly not then. The eastern portion of the district is likely to suffer most.

9. Mr. Lusson, the present Deputy Commissioner, is requested to watch the situation carefully. There does not appear to be any immediate cause for anxiety, and the reaping of the rice harvest should give work for the present. Possibly the smaller cultivators may require loans to tide them over till next season, and if any sign of distress appear on any locality, test relief works should be started. The Deputy Commissioner should, in view of the possible necessity of relief measures in February, see at once what savings he can effect in his road fund budget. Charitable relief is not likely to be wanted for some time, and when any necessity for it arises, the sources of private charity should be first indented on. The rate at which emigration to Assam increases should afford a means of gauging the extent to which any distress is being felt.

10. *From Singhbhum reports, dated 30th October*—The gora or aus crop in September was a full average one, but the winter rice is not estimated to yield more than a six or seven annas' outturn.

Prices were low in August and the beginning of September about 20 seers for the rupee, but when scarcity declared itself elsewhere, the mahajans began to export, and they rose to 14 seers at Chaibassa; and along the railway the price is now as high as eight seers.

The crop report from this district of the 31st October gives the outturn of the aman dhan at 10 annas and the price of rice at 10 seers the rupee.

Mr. Bompas says that the agricultural classes are unwilling to part with their stocks, but otherwise seem free from anxiety about their prospects, and that with the work of supplying sleepers on the railway going on in the district, he does not expect to have to start any relief work, though the people may be pinched next summer and loans to cultivators may be wanted. Here, as in Lohardaga, it seems only necessary for the situation to be watched.

11. *Palamau, reports dated 31st October and 9th November*—The September rice or aus dhan yielded a 12-anna crop. The prospects of the winter rice were excellent to begin with, but the yield is not expected now to be more than 6 annas. The rabi crop will entirely fail, except in the beds of the ahars. Mr. Cargill has lately been over a good portion of his district, and the above is the result of his enquiries.

The following prices are given in Mr. Cargill's subsequent report of the 9th—

Per rupee.			
Wheat	...	...	9 seers.
Barley	...	...	10 "
Common rice	...	...	7 "
Best rice	...	...	6 " 12 chittacks
Marua	...	...	12 " 6 "
Indian corn	...	...	12 " 6 "

In the interior rice is selling somewhat cheaper at 9 and 10 seers, which is a favourable sign. The present very high prices seem to date from about the middle of October, and rose partly on account of the assured failure of the rice and bad prospects of the *ab* and the sympathy with other districts.

12. As to the prospects of any distress calling for relief, Mr. Cargill thinks that there is no likelihood of anything of the sort happening till February or March next. The people have still some of the bhadoi rice in hand. The *lae* crop in November has been good and prices fair, and if there is a second good crop in April it will be a great help. The winter rice will yield 6 annas and there is the work of harvesting it. Part of the population are in the habit of living on jungly roots and fruits, and in the south of the district the jungle is heavy, cultivation scarce, the population sparse and cattle numerous. The mahua crop is also an important item in the food supply of the people, and Mr. Cargill suggests that Government might allow the mahua to be plucked this year by the people in the reserved forest. This suggestion will be recommended to Government. It is a hopeful sign in Palamau that the cultivators in the Government estate although, owing to the want of tahsil centres, they had to come long distances to Daltonganj to pay their rents, and though the management is in a transition state from a *ticadars* to a *khass* system, have already paid about 86 per cent of the October kist.

No special action is required, I think, in this district, but it would be as well to see what savings can be effected in the District Road Committee budget, and the condition of the people should be carefully watched and any symptoms of distress reported as soon as they occur.

C. R. MARINDIN,
Offg Commissioner, Chota Nagpur.

No 1J T., dated Camp Jajpur, the 5th November 1896.

From—R. C. DUTT, Esq, C.I.E., Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to bring to the notice of Government that the prospects of crops throughout this Division are considerably worse now than they were a month ago, and that the early cessation of rains has done more harm, and gives us more grounds for anxiety, than the floods of this year which were reported in September last.

CUTTACK

2 The Collector of Cuttack, writing on the 26th ultimo, reports that the price of common rice had risen more than 20 per cent. over the normal price, as shown below.—

Marts.	Seers per rupee (last market day of July).			Seers per rupee (last market day of October).	
	Srs.	ch.		Srs.	ch.
Cuttack	...	16 2	} 80 tolas to the seer	12 8	} 80 tolas to the seer
Kendrapara	..	17 3		12 0	
Jajpur	...	17 9		14 7	

The Collector adds that the high price is not due to depletion of the market, as the stocks in the district are still believed to be considerable, but to the general apprehension of failure of rice crop owing to the want of rain and the damage done by insects. If there be no rain very shortly, a serious failure of crops is anticipated, and scarcity is apprehended in many parts of the district.

3 Writing later, on the 30th October, from the interior of his district Mr. Growse says that the result of the early cessation of the rains is that the winter rice, which was replanted after the severe floods of July and August, and much of which promised a good return, is withering for want of moisture, and a great deal of it has already been spoilt. There is time yet, if there be rain within a week, to save some of the crops, but the sky shows no sign of rain. The *beah* crop in the area not protected by canals was destroyed by the floods of July and August, the *laghu sarah* or early-winter rice in the same parts has been much damaged or destroyed by an insect-pest; and the regular winter rice too is likely to fail on account of want of the late rains. Some scarcity in these parts seems therefore to be inevitable.

4 On the other hand, the crops in the area under irrigation from canals are said to be in good condition. The Collector reports the irrigated area to be 148,187 acres, but it does not

appear if he has included the large area which has been brought under irrigation within the last fortnight. There is a rush for canal water, and the Canal Revenue Deputy Collector informs me that within the last half of October leases have been executed for irrigating something like 40,000 acres, over and above the area which was under irrigation before. But even if the total irrigated area comes up to one hundred and seventy or eighty thousand acres, that represents less than one-fifth of the whole area of the district under rice cultivation.

5 The Collector believes there are still considerable stocks of rice in the district, though the exportation since the last cold season has been continuous and almost phenomenal. But the mahajans and big zamindars are now chary in parting with it, and hence there is difficulty sometimes in getting rice in the market and the prices are high. The prices of rice given by the Collector in his report of the ^{30th October} and November are these:—

				Seers per rupee.		
				Mrs. ch.		
Cuttack	...	...	...	11	3	} 80 tolas to the seer.
Kondrapara	..	...	...	15	2	
Jampur	...	..	...	13	2	

There would seem some mistake in the figures for Kendrapara unless prices there have gone down since the previous week, which is unlikely. A further reference will be made to the Collector on this point.

6 I have also consulted Raja Baidya Nath Pandit, Babu Lakhi Narain Rai Chaudhri, Babu Juggo Mohun Lal and other intelligent zamindars of Cuttack district as to the prospect of the crops, and the information which they give me is in substance the same as is supplied by the Collector. The rice within the irrigated area is practically safe, and we may expect to get there a crop not very much below the average. Outside the irrigated area the outturn is expected to be 6 annas, or even 4 annas only, 16 annas representing the average crop. Raja Baidya Nath estimates it at 6 annas, Babu Lakhi Narain at even less. Babu Juggo Mohun Lal thinks there will be some scarcity in parts of the district, but not a regular famine.

7. With regard to stocks of rice, both Raja Baidya Nath and Babu Juggo Mohun Lal assure me that there are still considerable stocks of rice in the district, but it is not coming to the market. In the first place, the larger zamindars keep considerable stores of paddy for being advanced to their rayats, and the Raja himself has paddy in store worth about Rs 25,000. But this rice is not meant for sale in the market, and is therefore not brought to the market. In the second place, the mahajans too have large stores yet, but are holding back in view of the impending scarcity and in order to keep up the price, and hence the difficulty sometimes felt in getting a sufficient supply in markets.

8 Since coming to Jajpur subdivision, I have made enquiries from the Subdivisional Officer as well as from Mr Webster employed on settlement work. A large part of this subdivision being under irrigation, the state of things here is considerably better than in the eastern subdivision of Kendrapara. The high prices of rice are a gain to those cultivators who have got rice. Rice sells here now at 9 seers (of 105 tolas the seer) per rupee, but Mr Webster informs me that one benevolent mahajan persists in selling at 11 seers the rupee for the benefit of the common people, much to the disgust of his brother mahajans. The Subdivisional Officer thinks that in the irrigated tracts the outturn may be expected to be 12 annas, but that outside that area the crop can scarcely be over 4 or 6 annas. This may be taken to be generally correct for the whole of the Cuttack district, and scarcity is apprehended in those parts which have little or no lands under irrigation.

BALASORE.

9. The Collector of Balasore, writing on the 27th October, reports that the prospects of crops in his district are extremely unsatisfactory and precarious. There was some local rainfall in a part of Bhadrak subdivision and in some parts of Bahupal thana, but elsewhere the crops on high lands are withering. They are being irrigated from tanks, *nalas* and water channels, wherever possible, but the area which can be so watered is very small compared with the total area under the rice crop. A kind of insect-pest has also made its appearance in some localities and has done much damage. Writing later, on the 31st October, Mr. Dé states that the crops on low lands are being irrigated from rivers, khals and tanks, but those on high lands are withering. Mr. Dé does not hope for more than a four-anna crop for the whole district.

10 The prospects in Bhadrak subdivision would seem to be somewhat better than in the rest of the Balasore district. Babu Sriram Chunder Bose, late Subdivisional Officer of Bhadrak, now employed on settlement duty, informs me that a six-anna crop may be expected for the whole of that subdivision. He apprehends some scarcity and distress, but not a general famine. The worst portions of the subdivision are parganas Bhera, Ankura, Byang and Kalma, and it is very likely that there will be some distress in those parganas. But people go in large numbers from these places to Calcutta for employment, and many will find employment in railway works in the district.

Babu Sriram Chunder Bose thinks that some relief operations may be necessary in February or March next for the support of those who are unable to work or fail to find work.

11 Rai Hari Ballabh Bose Bahadur has estates in Balasore district, and has lately visited portions of that district and of Cuttack. He informs me that many raiyats who were averse to taking canal water for irrigation so long are coming forward in large numbers and executing leases for five years to save their crops this year. He says the disinclination on the part of cultivators to use canal water in ordinary years is due to the fact that the irrigation rate is comparatively high. In Burdwan district, where the rental of rice lands is about 5 or 6 rupees the acre, a sum of only 12 annas the acre used to be charged, if I remember rightly, for irrigation from the Eden Canal. In Orissa, where the rental of rice lands is about 2 or 3 rupees the acre, the irrigation rate is Re 1-8 the acre. Rai Hari Ballabh rightly observes that in some places the irrigation rate equals or exceeds the rental. Considering the comparatively low rental in Orissa, the irrigation rate would seem to require revision, especially when it appears, as it does in the present year, that the area under irrigation can be considerably increased. The subject is one which requires some enquiry and careful consideration.

PURI.

12. The Collector of Puri, in his reports of the 26th and 28th October, writes that the prospects of winter rice are bad, that the crops on high lands are withering, and that the insect-pest has done considerable harm, but is now diminishing. Mr. Bell estimates a general outturn of 7 to 8 annas, and I shall be glad if he does not find reasons to reduce even this low estimate after further enquiry.

13. As in Cuttack, the Nakodas or Bombay merchants are still buying up rice for export, and this proceeding is looked upon with indignation and alarm by the people. Mr. Bell thinks that most of the rice exported by sea from Puri district at present goes to Ceylon.

14. As in Cuttack, the stores of rice are believed to be still large in Puri district. Mahajans and zamindars are in the habit of storing surplus paddy for years together, and they are holding back now in view of the impending scarcity. Prices are fluctuating, but Mr. Bell expects they will in a few weeks settle down at fairly steady though high rates.

15. Rai Hari Ballabh Bose Bahadur and Chowdhri Krittibas Das inform me that as in Cuttack there is sometimes difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of rice in the market in Puri. Chowdhri Krittibas takes a very gloomy view of things, specially with reference to Kotdesh pargana. Floods in that pargana and in some other parts of Puri are annual, and the stocks of grain are therefore poorer than elsewhere. The Chowdhri even expects a widespread famine as in 1866, but the information which I have detailed in the preceding paragraphs does not justify us in taking a view quite so gloomy.

ANGUL.

16. The Deputy Commissioner of Angul writes in his report dated 26th October that the *beali* and *laghu* (autumn rice and early winter rice) have yielded half the average outturn in spite of the damage done by the insect-pest. These crops are roughly estimated to grow on 30 per cent of the entire area under rice.

17. *Saradh* or regular winter rice grows on the remaining 70 per cent. of the rice area, and about one-half of this area which grows *saradh* is irrigable from tanks, reservoirs, &c. Mr. Wyllie thinks that the rice in the irrigable area will be fully saved, while that in the other half, which is not irrigable, will utterly fail. It will seem therefore that the people of Angul have got a half yield of the early rice and expect a half yield of the winter rice, and they are better off therefore than the people in the regulation districts of Orissa.

18. With respect to miscellaneous crops Mr. Wyllie reports that the *burhi* has been seriously damaged for want of rain and will not yield over 6 annas; the *raani* is more seriously damaged and will not yield over 4 annas, but the sugarcane and *arhar* are doing well. The areas on which these last crops are grown are, however, small.

19. In the Khondmal subdivision there was some rainfall, and the Subdivisional Officer has no anxiety as to any serious failure in crops when he wrote last.

20. You will observe that I have not compiled this report under the Bengal Famine Code. There is no actual scarcity or distress in our midst yet, and I do not apprehend any serious distress for a few months yet. We are attempting in the meantime to obtain the most reliable information from all available sources and to find out exactly how we stand. The information which has been obtained so far is decidedly unfavourable. All over the Division outside the irrigated area the outturn of rice will be very poor, and some scarcity and distress may be expected. On the other hand, there are two circumstances in our favour, as I stated six weeks ago in my report on the floods of July and August last. There is yet some stock of rice in the country in the hands of mahajans and zamindars; and there is an exceptionally large field for labour in the railway works which are now under construction. My latest information, however, is that the distress in Bihar has driven numbers of Bihar labourers to these works, and they are preferred to the Uriya their steady work.

No 618Met, dated Darjeeling, the 18th September 1896.

From—P NOLAN, Esq., C.S., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will have observed that there has been in this Division a deficiency in the rainfall of the present monsoon season, followed by a remarkable rise in the price of rice.

The following table brings together the relevant facts:—

DISTRICT.	RAINFALL FROM 16TH MAY TO 16TH SEPTEMBER.			Price of common rice on 31st August, seers per rupee	Proportion borne by <i>bhados</i> to total rice crop of district	Estimated outturn of <i>bhados</i> in annas	REMARKS
	Actual	Average	Deficiency				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi ..	31 30	41 06	—9 76	8. CH 9 0	13 6	8	
Dinajpur	30 37	53 78	—22 79	9 10	8 9	8	
Jalpaiguri ..	55 49	100 92	—45 03	11 0	28 3	6	
Darjeeling	92 33	96 32	—3 99	11 0	32 3	6 in the hills 4 in the Terai	
Rangpur ..	46 03	61 11	—15 09	9 0	22 0	12 5	Kurigram .. 16 Nilphamari ... 10 Gaibanda ... 12 Sadar .. 12
Bogra	37 26	49 56	—12 30	9 12	38 3	12	
Pabna	38 02	43 28	—4 66	10 8	16 2	10	

2. The following remarks by the District Officers in answering enquiries made by me on the subject are of interest:—

Rajshahi —“The yield of the *aus* paddy is not expected to be more than 8 annas of an average crop. The prospects of the *aman* paddy are becoming less and less certain. The Padma has risen, and the flood water is entering the *bils*. This will save the crops in the low lands, but unless we get good rain soon, the *aman* crop in the Barind will be jeopardized. The price of rice has risen, but the prospects are not such as to cause very great anxiety, although they require to be keenly watched.”

Dinajpur —“In Thakurgaon and the west of the district jute and sugarcane are the principal crops. The outturn is distinctly better than last year. The only circumstances which will prevent the outturn from reaching the estimate will be want of water to steep the jute. Thakurgaon, however, has had over 8 inches of rain last week, and prospects in that subdivision are distinctly better. In the extreme south and east of the district the crop consists chiefly of rice, both *bhados* and *aman*. There was heavy rain in the beginning of July, and no complaints have reached about the *aman*. In the immediate neighbourhood of Dinajpur itself, that is, a radius of 10 miles, prospects are bad. There is no water to steep the jute, and the winter rice seedlings after having been transplanted have dried up. If there is any distress, it will be in this tract.”

On September 3rd Mr. Mullick reported that “there has been over 3 inches of rain since Monday, and prospects have greatly improved.”

Jalpaiguri —“The present price of rice in Jalpaiguri is 10 seers, Alipore 10 seers, Malakata 8 seers, Mynaguri 9 seers, and Boda 9 seers per rupee. If there are favourable rains for the *aman* crop, I do not anticipate that the prices will rise much higher.”

Darjeeling —“In the hills the Manager of Government Estates reports the outturn of *aus dhan* cultivated by the Lepchas and Bhutias to be 6 annas, owing to want of timely rains. He estimates the outturn of *aman dhan* at 8 annas, owing to a similar cause. The Deputy Collector of Siliguri reports that the actual outturn of *aus* crop has fallen considerably short of expectations, owing to the insufficiency of rain. The expected outturn in the Terai is quoted at 4 annas.”

Bogra —“Excepting in a few isolated localities in the northern and western parts of the district we had plenty of rain in June and July to enable the cultivators to finish the winter rice. The winter rice is grown to be 16 annas, transplanting has been finished in about 1/2 land. But for the cessation of the rains in August the winter rice by this

time would have been in the most flourishing condition. As it is some lands on higher levels are still remaining to be cultivated, and although no injury to the standing crops has been done yet, rain is very urgently wanted, and if we do not get a copious shower of rain within the next fortnight, prospects of the *aman* crop will be gloomy."

Pabna.—"The *aus* crop has to a great extent suffered, owing to the insufficient and irregular rainfall during the sowing and flowering time. In February and March last there was .25 and .45 inches of rainfall respectively, consequently the sowing could not be carried on at the proper time. Again, the excessive and incessant fall of rain in June last retarded the progress of harrowing and weeding operations. In July 1896 the want of flood-water has seriously injured the crop on the high land, during its flowering time, the plants having withered away to a great extent. About one half of the cropped area is high land, and as such is more affected by the low flood and deficient rainfall. The outturn, as far as I have ascertained on local enquiry, has been 10 annas on the average."

"*Aman dhan* is extensively cultivated in the district. The *aman* crop is in a critical condition. The floods are the lowest known within living memory, and rainfall has been very scanty. If we get heavy rainfall now, the *aman* crop may be a 6 anna crop, if we get no rain, it may be only a 2 to 4 anna crop."

3. The adequacy of the food-supply for the year will depend on the result of the *aman* rice harvest, and its prospects are still uncertain. The only precautionary measure I have thought it expedient to take is the revision of the programmes of famine works, with a view to obtain professional sanction to the larger projects.

NOTE.

From a return received to-day, I learn that on the 5th instant common rice sold in Sirajganj at the rate of seven seers the rupee. This is the highest price on record, I find nothing in the tables, published with Sir Antony Macdonnell's volume on the Bihar famine, beyond eight seers a rupee, the figure attained at Muzaffarpur, and there only in May 1874. In October 1873 the price at Sirajganj was 17 seers the rupee, its highest range during the following season was 11 seers. Last *Calcutta Gazette* showed 8 seers as the limit, this was attained in four districts, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Tippera and Hooghly. I have information later than the Gazette only as to Bogra (8½) and the Dajeeeling Terai (8 to 10). There is a report in the bazar here, I do not know whether it has any prevalence, that the price this season is to reach four seers the rupee. Wheat has risen in proportion, and barley where it is much sold.

2. These extraordinary rates lead me to refer to the estimate of the outturn of the *aus* harvest, and the prospect in regard to the *aman* crop. Combining the information given, I find that the whole yield of rice in the Division is calculated for the year as follows:—Jalpaiguri, 6 annas, Dajeeeling, 7 annas, Rajshahi, 9 annas, Dinajpur, 10 annas, Pabna, 10 annas; Bogra and Rangpur, 12 annas. The degree of failure represented by these figures, though large in itself, is small when compared with that experienced by the worst districts in 1873. Referring to the returns for a few districts, I find that in Shahabad the *aus* was half an average crop, the *aman* a fourth, in Saran the *aus* two-thirds, the *aman* one-tenth, in Dinajpur, where the *aus* is insignificant, the winter harvest was in places three-eighths, in others a quarter, and in some localities nothing was obtained. The Collector of Bogra attributes the high prices to failure elsewhere, and in this I agree, so far as his district is concerned, and Sirajganj. In Jalpaiguri and the Terai the local failure will account for the state of the market. The claim is not to Calcutta for Bihar and the north-west, but to Mymensingh and the east. A very moderate demand for export will produce a great effect, as there is no surplus. The failure has been general throughout India, and when one district, in the course of trade, relieves greater necessities of another, it is out of stocks which in ordinary years would be consumed at home. Thus Bogra requires, to feed its own population properly, more than the three-quarter crop it is likely to get, and prices there must rise high indeed before they can attract away what can be dispensed with only by a reduction in consumption.

3. At this stage there is not much to be done by way of preparation. I have impressed on Collectors the importance of accuracy in the price returns, and of judgment in the estimate of crop outturns, particularly in regard to *aman*. I went over the estimates for relief works on the spot during the rains in all districts, except Dinajpur and Bogra, which are the first I will visit in the winter, and in regard to these two last, I am in correspondence with the local officers. They understand the importance of getting the "huge" works, as defined in the Famine Code "sanctioned" in time, and of being ready to start the small works as a test. There has been no complaint as yet, nor do I anticipate any until February; the jute has been a tolerable crop, and the high prices it has fetched have put a great part of the population in funds. But we must remember that the abundance of money in some quarters only tends to raise prices, and if this rise does not attract imports, as this year it will not, the effect is rather to concentrate than to relieve the suffering incident to an insufficient supply of food.

P. NOLAN

10th October 1896.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS FROM
JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1895, COMPARED WITH THE FIGURES FOR THE
CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN 1896.

THE following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd November 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

THE only articles under food-grains on which export duties are charged are—rice, paddy, and rice flour (cheera). The rate is 3 annas per Indian maund (82½ lbs.). There is no import duty on food-grains of any sort.

The imports of food-grains into Calcutta from foreign ports are small. During the first 10 months of the years 1895 and 1896, the total imports were as follows.—

		Owts.
January to October	1895	789
	1896	138

Hong-Kong supplied only 72 owts. in the 10 months of 1895, against 120 owts during the same period in 1896.

From the coast ports the only imports are rice and paddy, the quantities received in Calcutta from January to October 1895 and 1896, being—

	1895.	1896.
	Owts.	Owts.
Rice	651,331	1,100,604
Paddy	27,715	501,345
Total	679,046	1,601,949

These figures show a remarkable increase of 922,903 owts., or 135·91 per cent. Compared with these, the imports of rice from Burma are inconsiderable, as shown below :—

	1895.	1896.
	Owts.	Owts.
From Rangoon	10,635	2,382
„ Moulmein	3,152	6
„ Akyab	...	305
Total	13,787	2,693

Burma rice goes for the most part to foreign countries, the chief importers being the United Kingdom, Egypt, the Straits Settlements, and South America. The total quantities of rice and paddy exported from Burma during 1894-95 and 1895-96 were as follows—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Tons.	Tons.
Husked rice—		
To Foreign ports	1,139,028	1,230,609
„ Indian „	274,181	137,560
Total	1,413,209	1,368,169
Paddy—		
To Foreign ports	5,964	1,140
„ Indian „	.....	.....
Total	5,964	1,140

Out of the above supply, only 1,182 tons of rice were sent to Bengal during 1895-96, against 38,057 tons in 1894-95.

Balasore and Chandbali are the ports which ship the largest quantities of food-stuffs to Calcutta, as the following figures will show :—

		Rice Cwts.	Paddy. Cwts.	Total. Cwts.
Balasore ...	Jan to Oct 1895	156,453	7,516	163,969
	Ditto 1896	229,149	100,196	329,345
Chandbali...	Jan to Oct. 1895	474,259	20,199	494,458
	Ditto 1896	855,887	385,471	1,241,358

In the case of Balasore, the increase in the trade of the current year is 100·86 per cent, and in that of Chandbali 151·05 per cent.

The following figures show the total exports of food-grains from January to October 1895 and 1896, both months inclusive—

	1895 Cwts	1896. Cwts
To Foreign ports ...	8,213,733	5,315,786
„ Indian „ ...	2,421,727	1,438,269
Total ...	10,635,460	6,754,055

The total decrease during the past 10 months amounts to 36·49 per cent. The falling off in the exports to Foreign ports is 35·28 per cent, and to Indian ports, 40·61 per cent.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

Statement No 1, showing the quantities of Rice and Paddy imported into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during each of the ten months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

MONTHS		FOREIGN PORTS.					Total
		United Kingdom.	South America, Surinam	China, Hong-Kong	Straits, Penang	Fiji Islands	
1		2	3	4	5 *	6	7
		Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts
January	1895 ..	11	...	15	13	..	24
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	15
February	1895 ..	265	9	...	3	..	274
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
March	1895 ..	...	4	14	...	...	4
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	14
April	1895 ...	...	10	4	...	...	10
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4*
May	1895 ...	...	...	12	3	...	15
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	1895 ..	...	...	60	...	170	230
	1896 ...	...	...	11	...	...	11
July	1895 ..	...	8	...	...	...	8
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	1895 ...	...	...	60	...	...	60
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	1895 ..	...	6	...	2	...	8
	1896 ..	3	...	...	...	...	3
October	1895 ..	219	...	12	...	...	231
	1896 ..	6	...	4	8	...	18
Total	1895 ..	495	37	72	15	170	789
	1896 ...	9	..	120	9	..	138

MONTHS.		INDIAN PORTS.														TOTAL
		Bombay.	Madras.	Bimlipatam.	Calingsapatam.	Negapatam.	Coconada.	Gopalput.	Masulipatam.	Bangoon.	Akyab.	Moulmein.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Chandbal.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
January	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.						..				1,420	82	1,541
	1896 { Rice	..	.	..	..		1,468	..	..	4		3	1,018	30,163	81,056	73,144
February	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					7,363	25,728	34,548
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					25,070	78,958	1,04,538
March	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					809	16	825
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..	204				41,434	46,648	96,066
April	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					5,713	35,820	36,541
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					16,042	78,803	96,846
May	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					730	475	1,205
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					22,378	28,730	52,123
June	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					19,078	40,094	59,172
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					43,017	1,11,878	1,54,900
July	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					12,510	2,194	2,194
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					54,953	67,467	67,467
August	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					328	48,877	47,010
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..	2				1,08,059	1,08,059	1,08,059
September	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					427	2,189	2,625
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					16,026	60,665	76,688
October	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					15,172	91,069	46,241
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					60,948	71,225	1,39,180
November	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					40	39,007	49
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					8,612	48,441	17,035
December	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					20,853	98,014	1,18,404
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					1,002	30,127	1,002
January	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					3,776	47,904	44,080
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					10,202	67,033	108,195
February	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					18	680	704
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					10,821	10,180	67,003
March	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					4,167	25,722	29,889
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					10,145	41,186	58,645
April	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					96	2,010	3,426
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					18,181	41,741	61,600
May	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					25,073	38,739	77,817
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					17,764	90,128	1,10,976
June	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					3,070	9,687	13,246
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					5,070	26,263	4,00,431
July	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					16,906	55,986	71,882
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					21,072	80,071	1,12,960
August	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					7,518	20,199	27,718
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					1,50,445	4,74,255	6,51,331
September	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					1,00,106	7,66,471	5,61,345
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					2,20,148	8,55,887	11,03,004
October	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					1,03,960	1,04,458	6,79,046
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					3,28,342	12,41,368	16,01,946
Total	1895 { Paddy	.	..	.	..				..					7,518	20,199	27,718
	1896 { Rice	..	..	.	..				..					1,50,445	4,74,255	6,51,331
GRAND TOTAL	1895	4	7	2,920	870		6,645	6,217	2,401	10,035	905	3,162	6,806	1,00,106	7,66,471	5,61,345
	1896	4	7	2,929	879	3	18,382	8,467	2,401	2,882	305	3,162	6,806	3,28,342	12,41,368	16,01,946

Statement No II, showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Calcutta to both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the ten months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

MONTHS	Rice		Paddy.		Wheat		Gram and pulse.		Other food grains.		REMARKS.
	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt	
January .. { Foreign	197,131	654,747	643	1,636	149	2,152	6,608	89,087	2,628	5,000	
{ Indian	319,218	171,452	2,816	485	2,013	5,414	20,066	46,045	4,598	544	
Total	1,316,346	826,199	3,458	2,121	2,172	7,566	26,673	135,132	7,221	5,544	
February .. { Foreign	966,661	749,016	6,881	5,157	526	256	15,393	23,600	6,701	8,946	
{ Indian	273,224	166,240	10,427	1,198	3,118	8,247	32,237	37,685	2,341	2,610	
Total	1,239,785	915,256	17,308	6,355	3,974	8,503	47,630	61,135	9,046	11,556	
March ... { Foreign	862,234	689,689	6,299	3,586	3,455	646	15,810	71,167	939	2,658	
{ Indian	296,887	180,376	7,867	2,040	5,357	2,346	24,107	23,938	2,272	1,281	
Total	1,159,071	869,964	14,166	5,626	8,812	2,991	40,417	95,103	3,211	3,939	
April .. { Foreign	594,694	600,196	12,177	6,540	41,238	17,582	34,977	65,144	8,460	8,820	
{ Indian	217,899	109,412	5,840	737	4,140	2,528	20,116	47,566	1,882	1,771	
Total	842,593	709,607	18,017	7,277	45,78	20,110	55,163	112,710	10,342	10,591	
May .. { Foreign	527,350	237,801	5,178	4,568	169,318	29,394	75,353	71,302	13,265	10,074	
{ Indian	191,092	82,600	6,894	760	4,842	1,956	40,039	94,572	787	4,109	
Total	778,442	319,804	12,072	5,168	174,160	31,350	95,392	165,874	14,052	14,183	
June .. { Foreign	365,064	508,291	424	1,719	398,566	23,029	68,694	93,620	10,717	16,968	
{ Indian	127,601	31,970	14,892	22	4,779	2,404	30,275	49,851	2,160	7,613	
Total	492,565	540,260	15,316	1,741	403,345	25,433	98,469	143,471	12,877	21,571	
July .. { Foreign	632,613	477,064	3,284	186	209,927	579	83,181	62,242	3,131	8,587	
{ Indian	162,918	34,494	9,876	22	11,428	8,661	52,142	44,860	2,397	4,026	
Total	785,536	461,558	33,160	208	221,355	9,230	135,323	107,092	5,528	12,615	
August ... { Foreign	462,622	237,419		37	106,129	285	76,987	83,746	3,439	2,991	
{ Indian	136,658	27,179	22,407	22	8,450	2,872	36,441	69,978	6,858	1,462	
Total	599,280	264,798	22,407	59	114,579	3,157	113,428	153,724	9,797	4,453	
September .. { Foreign	317,234	222,174	904	37	56,269	324	54,000	43,989	3,734	1,222	
{ Indian	66,236	18,063	3,837	698	1,370	853	51,977	64,924	1,682	171	
Total	463,470	240,237	4,831	735	57,645	1,177	110,977	108,913	5,416	1,393	
October ... { Foreign	776,910	199,413	3,500	50	21,568	206	48,109	11,314	10,761	3,863	
{ Indian	67,221	30,139	2,690	22	1,652	3,104	54,311	36,948	7,218	3,463	
Total	843,131	229,552	5,990	72	23,220	3,310	102,420	48,262	17,979	7,326	
Total for 10 months { Foreign	6,641,617	4,525,708	39,180	23,306	1,010,145	74,453	459,012	615,101	63,779	77,119	
{ Indian	1,868,804	860,627	107,535	5,990	47,695	38,394	367,280	500,300	31,880	27,062	
GRAND TOTAL	8,510,421	5,386,285	146,715	29,302	1,067,840	112,847	826,292	1,121,401	95,659	104,171	

Statement No III showing the quantities of Food grains exported from Calcutta to each Foreign and Indian Port during the months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Ports to which exported	Rice		Paddy		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains		Remarks
	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Foreign Ports</i>	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	
To United Kingdom	893,741	632,161		16	923,731	70,318	264,232	301,077	1	.	
" Austria—Trieste	2, 09	.					...	.		..
" Belgium	2	.			7,964		...	.		..
" France—Dunkirk			"		24,024			.		..	
" " "Marseilles	1				.		8, 67	.		..	
" " "St Nazaire		1			.			1	..	...
" Germany—Hamburg	101,276	78,611	.		51,003	.	.	.	..	...
" " "Bremenhaven	229,363	117,689	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
" Holland	33,041	1,001	.		.	.	.	.	..	...
" Italy—Genoa	183	.	.		.	.	.	.	..	...
" Malta	1	2	.		.	.	.	.	..	...
" Abyssinia	85,943	100,194	.		.	.	.	.	..	...
" Cape Colony—Cape Town	85,311	60, 21	.		.	1,125	22	638	.	2,085	
" " "Algoa Bay	24,417	20, 243	.		.	.	.	.	..	...
" " "Mossel Bay	4,806	9,520	.		.	.	.	.	..	...
" " "Port Elizabeth	12,964	22,956	..		.	.	.	.	..	...
" " "East London	4,022	5,232	.		.	.	.	.	..	...
" Eastern Coast of Africa—					.	.	.	.	..	...
" " "Zanzibar	30,900	7,961	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
" " "other ports	6,180	1,619	..	.	.	.	7	21	.	..	
" Egypt—Suez	499	.	.		.	.	.	.	..	...
" " "Suakim	1,117	.	.		.	.	.	.	..	...
" Mauritius	600,198	374,650	7	6	293	583	121,179	181,921	61,141	70,551	
" Natal	135,198	277,297	.		6	.	8,281	21,621	151	3,067	
" Reunion	326,916	236,172	..		.	.	6,994	18,685	60	27	
" St Helena	.	21	.		.	.	.	.	..	...
" South America—					.	.	.	.	..	...
" " "Demerara	169,518	205,209	.		9	.	7,980	5,27	20	.	
" " "Berbice	.	.	.		.	.	.	220	...	...
" " "Surinam	12,564	31,360	.		.	.	.	249	.	...
" West Indies—Jamaica	19,439	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	...
" " "Trinidad	54,178	74,861	...		.	.	3,616	4,545	.	..	
" " "Barbadoes	61,731	49,089	...		.	.	.	734	.	..	
" " "Guadaloupe	44,291	.	...		.	.	1,027	.	..	...
" Aden	192,907	148,719	.		37	.	499	265	.	...
" Arabia—Maskat	277,165	244,964	.		.	.	1	.	..	...
" " "other states	370,318	340,595	.		.	.	4	1,818	...	...
" Ceylon	2,661,237	1,261,074	39,173	6,302	.	9	18,646	64,269	695	700	
" China—Hongkong	950	347	.	16,876	90	215	183	253	...	4	
" Japan	5,293	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
" Java	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
" Maldives (except)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	
" Minicoy	13,428	12,952	.	.	.	.	.	13	..	...
" Persia	100,745	105,132	..	.	.	.	.	5	..	...
" Straits Settlements	18,216	6,264	.	.	2,989	2,168	15,464	16,551	1,714	728	
" Turkey in Asia—					.	.	.	.	.	...
" " "Bagdad	296	607	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
" " "Bussorah	3,649	3,080	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
" " "Jaffa	92	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
" " "Smyrna	4	.	..	.	.	.	.	1	...	...
" " "Trebezonde	92	366	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
" New South Wales	3,644	4,842	.	100	.	.	1,191	1,240	..	...
" Queensland	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	80	...	...
" South Australia	61	.	.	.	.	.	2	146	...	...
" Victoria	6,631	9,419	..	.	.	.	80	266	...	...
" Western Australia	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	...	...
" New Zealand	4,101	2,900	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
" Fiji Islands	5,421	9,411	.	6	.	.	1,454	2,366	...	...
Total Foreign Ports	6,041,617	4,526,708	39,180	23,306	1,010,145	74,463	459,012	616,101	69,779	77,119	

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED	Rice		Paddy		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains		TUNNAGES
	1895	1896	1895.	1896.	1895	1896.	1895.	1896	1895	1896	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Indian Ports</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	
To Bombay—Bombay	700,316	592,408	220	220	11	...	645	181,699	490	2,650	
" Sind—Kurrachee	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Madras—Madras	22,628	1,016	440	...	73	36	291,884	175, 67	16,983	13,150	
" " Cochin	156,462	14,413	12,031	2,415	...	...	464	7,743	...	...
" " Badagara	107,103	60,507	1,97	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Calicut	370,773	98,280	3,046	81	...	88	110	10,612	...	...
" " Tellicherry	85, 52	87,964	880	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	...
" " Cuddalore	...	4	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...
" " Cannanore	69,074	22,682	11,114	876	...	...	117	...	...	...
" " Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	...
" " Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	2	191	1,570	...	...
" " Laccadives	...	1,019	...	27	...	...	...	39	...	...
" " Gopalpur	...	...	...	...	25	4	16	...	...	...
" " Tuticorin	91,472	2,001	6,441	...	...	...	146	...	...	...
" " Ponnani	20,608	3,243	641	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Bimlipatam	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
" " Calingapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
" " Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	...	...
" " Nagapatam	...	1	...	...	222	75	6,312	6,184	...	...
" " Vizagapatam	10	7	...	...	49	...	678	81	16	2	
" Burma—Rangoon	27,908	32,49	...	676	44,819	36,648	91,111	93,977	14,265	10,887	
" " Moulmein	40	24	...	...	2	50	6,096	4,619	1	3	
" " Akyab	403	1,281	...	3	107	75	6,551	6,167	224	95	
" " Kyaukpoo	4	...	...	...	...	...	155	180	...	...
" " Passen	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	74	...	...
" " Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	40	101	151	...	...
" Bengal—Chittagong	12	963	...	...	39	41	9,71	4,077	14	...	
" " Chandbali	47	113	770	...	2,903	1,942	8,143	5,563	32	6	
" " Balasore	11	5	...	...	...	...	1,509	2,170	1	3	
" " Cuttack	6	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	...	...
" " Port Blair	9	5	...	...	...	...	245	15	...	...
" " Nicobar	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
" " False Point	39	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...
" Pondichery	...	2	...	...	44	...	190	29	...	...
" Cutch—Mandvi	1,496	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Cochin—Narakal	189,378	1,90	51,251	230	...	...	2,682	2,466	...	...
" Travancore—Alleppey	26,059	8,581	3,941	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
" " Kolachel	2,313	...	6,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Poracand	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Trevandrum	3,418	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Indian Ports	1,862,504	869,577	107,535	5,996	47,606	8,904	367,280	500,300	31,880	27,062	
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS	8,510,421	5,386,236	146,716	29,302	57,840	112,817	826,292	1,121,401	65,659	101,171	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of October and the first fortnight of November 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1895, are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 24th November 1896.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee

Districts.	1896.			1895		
	15th October	31st October.	15th November	15th October.	31st October.	15th November
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—						
Burdwan	12 0	9 12	9 12	15 12	15 12	15 8
Birbhum	11 4	9 0	9 12	18 0	17 4	17 4
Bankura	13 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	17 8	18 12
Midnapore	11 0	9 8	10 0	19 0	16 0	16 0
Hoochly	10 0	8 8	8 8	12 6	12 14	12 14
Howrah	12 0	10 0	9 2	13 8	15 5	15 8
24 Parganas	11 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	13 4
Calcutta	8 14	8 6	8 6	11 6	12 4	11 13
Nadia	11 0	8 5	8 11	14 13	14 13	14 3
Murshidabad	11 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0
Jessore	11 0	9 2	9 2	16 0	14 7	16 0
Khulna	9 14	9 0	8 10	18 0	18 0	18 0
Rajshahi	9 8	7 8	9 8	15 15	15 0	16 8
Dinajpur	10 12	9 9	9 14	10 10	16 10	15 0
Jalpaiguri	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
Rangpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 8
Bogra	9 0	9 0	9 12 (new rice)	18 0	15 12	16 12
Pahna	10 8	9 12	9 8	18 0	18 0	16 8
Dacca	10 8	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 8
Mymensingh	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0
Faridpur	8 8	8 8	8 0	18 0	16 0	16 0
Backergunge	8 14	8 4	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 8
Tippera	8 0	7 3	7 0	17 5	16 0	14 8
Noakhali	11 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	17 0	17 0
Chittagong	9 8	9 8	9 0	13 8	14 8	14 8
Patna	10 12	9 0	10 0	20 8	18 8	18 8
Gaya	9 0	8 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Shahabad	9 0 and 10 0	8 0 and 8 8	8 8 and 9 8	19 0	18 0	18 0
Saran	10 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	17 8	18 0
Champaran	11 4	11 4	9 0	21 8	20 8	18 12
Muzaffarpur	9 0	8 4	7 8	16 12	16 0	16 0
Darbhanga	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 6
Monghyr	9 4	8 6	8 8	15 8	15 0	15 8
Bhagalpur	11 4	9 6	10 2	18 15	17 11	17 10
Purnea	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	..	20 0
Malda		8 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0
Sonthal Parganas	10 0	9 4	10 8	17 0	17 0	18 0
Cuttack	15 2	11 3	11 13	22 5	23 10	23 10
Balasore	16 0	10 12	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Puri	16 0	11 13	13 2	23 0	26 4	24 15
Hazaribagh	9 0	5 12	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 0
Lohardaga	9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	16 0	14 8	18 0
Pala nau	9 0	8 7	8 11	12 6	12 6	13 8
Manbhum	11 0 to 11 8	12 0 to 12 4	10 8 New 12 0	17 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	18 8 to 19 0
Singbhum	14 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	18 0

From the above figures it will be seen that the price of common rice is between 80 and 100 per cent. higher, and in some districts, especially in those of Orissa, more than 100 per cent. higher than at the corresponding time of last year. This is due to a great extent to exports from Orissa, which have increased very considerably this year.

DISTRICTS.	1896.			1895.		
	15th October.	31st October	15th November.	15th October.	31st October.	15th November.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S CH	S CH	S. CH.	S CH.	S. CH.	S CH.
WHEAT—						
Patna	8 12	8 4	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Gaya	8 8	8 0	8 1	13 1	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	8 0	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	and	and	and	and	and	and
Saran	8 8	8 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Champaran	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	14 0	15 0
Muzaffarpur	8 12	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	16 12
Darbhanga	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	15 0
Monghyr	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 6	16 6	13 6
Bhagalpur	9 0	8 4	8 12	16 8	15 8	15 0
Purnea	8 12	8 8	9 0	16 6	15 12	15 2
	9 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna	15 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	26 0	26 0
Gaya	12 8	11 2	11 2	22 4	22 0	22 12
Shahabad	14 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	23 0
		and				
Saran	14 8	11 8	12 8	28 0	25 8	25 0
Champaran	16 0	14 4	12 0	32 8	28 8	25 4
Muzaffarpur	16 8	13 0	12 0	30 0	26 0	25 0
Darbhanga	15 0	11 8	12 0	32 12	27 5	28 8
Monghyr	14 8	13 0	13 4	29 0	28 0	27 0
Bhagalpur	14 6	12 10	18 0	20 0	27 12	25 4
Purnea	16 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	26 0	24 0
Sonthal Parganas	18 0	13 8	14 0	32 0	30 0	30 0
Hazaribagh	12 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga	16 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Palamau	13 8	12 6	11 13	24 12	20 4	16 14
Manbhum	16 0	14 0	.	.....	20 0	24 0
Singbhum	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur	7 12	7 5	6 10	11 0	10 8	11 0
Gorakpur	8 9	9 0	8 9	15 12	15 12	15 5
Mirzapur	7 5	6 12	...	12 0	12 0	12 0
Bonares	8 13	7 13	9 1	11 13	12 0	12 1½
Ghazipur	8 8	7 12	.	14 0	15 0	14 4
Ballia	10 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	...	15 0
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur	7 12	7 10	7 10	14 8	13 8	13 0
Gorakpur	7 3	7 3	7 3	11 4	11 11	11 11
Mirzapur	8 1	7 14	.	12 0	12 0	12 0
Bonares	8 3½	7 13	7 11	13 7½	12 15	12 7
Ghazipur	8 8	7 8	.	12 12	12 4	12 4
Ballia	9 0	7 8	8 4	13 12	.....	13 0

RAINFALL AND MOISTURE IN THE SURFACE SOIL.

Memorandum by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal on the rainfall in Bengal for the present year to the end of October, and a somewhat more extended consideration of the prevailing lack of moisture in the surface soil.

THE following tables, giving the average rainfall for the larger divisions of Bengal month by month, show an almost entire absence of rain during the first three months. Such small amounts of rain as fell have produced little permanent improvement, being usually a few tenths of an inch, sufficient to moisten the surface only. The drought continued till the middle of April, from which time thunderstorms with rainfall became more frequent in Bengal, and afterwards, that is, towards the end of April, in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. From the middle of April till the commencement of the monsoon, rainfall was more frequent and copious in North and East Bengal than in normal years, about normal in South-West Bengal and Bihar, and considerably below the normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, especially the latter. This rainfall being due to thunderstorms was irregular in its occurrence, but never very heavy in amount.

With the setting in of the monsoon a marked change appeared. A low pressure area formed over the north of the Bay, and within this one cyclonic storm after another developed. They followed almost the same track westward across Orissa and part of Chota Nagpur, and caused much heavier rainfall in the southern districts than in the north of the province.

In June South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur received from 28 to 62 per cent, and in July Orissa and Chota Nagpur from 12 to 31 per cent in excess of the normal. During these weeks from the middle of June to the end of July the northern districts received less than usual. North Bengal had only 49 per cent of the normal in June, with practically the usual amount in July, and Bihar rather over 80 per cent. throughout. The effect therefore of the continued low pressure in the north of the Bay was to deprive North Bengal and Bihar of a considerable portion of the rainfall in perhaps the most important part of the monsoon season.

From the beginning of August there was a decided weakness in the monsoon current, except in Orissa where the average rainfall was 28 per cent. in excess. The total fall in North Bengal was only 39 per cent, in East Bengal 46 per cent, and in South-West Bengal and Bihar from 70 to 75 per cent. of the normal. The rainfall occurred during the passage of shallow depressions, and it was not well distributed, especially in Bihar, where a large proportion of the rain was received in heavy falls on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Thunderstorms were more frequent than usual, and being followed by brighter sunshine, an appreciable part of the rainfall was probably soon lost in vapour.

There would have been very little rain in September but for a shallow depression which formed in the north of the Bay about the middle of the month, and followed zig-zag path, first north into the Sundarbans, then west across Lower Bengal into Chota Nagpur, and afterwards north-east into North Bengal, where it filled up. This irregular course brought every part of the province under its influence, except the extreme west of Bihar, where very little rain fell throughout the month. There were several days of general rain, moderate in amount in Lower Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but excessive in the east of Bihar and north of Bengal during the two last days of the existence of the depression. The average fall during these two days must have been about 8 inches, a large portion of which must have been carried away by surface drainage. From the middle of the month rainfall became more scattered, and in Bihar almost entirely ceased. The greater part of the rainfall in the last week was in East and North Bengal, but at times it spread westwards, though in no great quantity, to South-West Bengal and Orissa. In consequence of the heavy fall in the middle of September in North Bengal and the continued showery weather throughout in East Bengal, these were the only divisions that received excess falls. In the west and centre of the province amounts were from 12 to 35 per cent in defect—the latter in Chota Nagpur.

From the beginning of October rainfall all but entirely ceased, except in North Bengal, where light showers fell at the beginning and towards the end of the month. The average fall was practically nil, except in East Bengal, where it was 9 per cent, and North Bengal, where it was 26 per cent of the normal fall. In addition to the absence of rainfall, day temperatures were steadily several degrees above the normal, and the hot dry westerly winds which blew across a great part of the province must have quickly dried up whatever moisture was near the surface.

In discussing the connection of rainfall with crops whose roots may be assumed to pass only a few inches below the surface of the ground, a consideration of great importance, I think, is the depth of the sub-soil water. My reason for attaching importance to this is that moisture at a considerable depth below the surface may be raised through the pores of the soil by capillary action, and in ordinary years, when the sub-soil water is at its normal depth or higher, this action gives an adequate supply of moisture even if there should be scanty rainfall. If the sub-soil water be taken into account, a consideration of the rainfall during 1896 is not sufficient to account for the present condition of the soil, and it is doubtful if even that of 1895 will satisfactorily explain the present want of moisture. Starting, however, with the assumption that the depth of the sub-soil water was normal at the beginning of 1895, the rainfall of that year was so unsatisfactory that there must have been a greater loss than usual, partly by drainage and partly by evaporation.

The following tables give the rainfall during 1895 month by month for the various divisions, the second as percentages of the normal, the first in inches, and they both show the difference from the amounts usually received during the respective months. In the early part of the year there was unusually little rain, except during April, when every division received more than the normal amount. On the whole it may be taken that there was during the first six months a greater loss of moisture than usual in the soil, not only near the surface, but at greater depths, and that the surface of the subsoil water was depressed below its normal level.

During the monsoon months from July to October rainfall was considerably in excess in parts of the province, but those divisions which show more than the usual amount one month had less the following month; for example, in July excess rainfall was confined to North Bengal and the east of Bihar, and in August to Orissa and the west of Bihar. At other times all divisions received less than the usual amount, and the average fall for the monsoon season was below the normal over the whole province. The loss of moisture which had been going on from the beginning of the year must therefore have continued till the end of September. The crops in that year would undoubtedly have suffered from the shrinkage of the subsoil water if timely rain had not fallen at the beginning and towards the end of October. During November and December there was very little rain except in East Bengal, where more than an inch fell during the passage of a depression unusually late in the season. Taking the average for the whole year, the rainfall in every division of the province except Orissa received from 11 to 29 per cent less than the usual amount of rain in 1895, and on the assumption that the soil had an average amount of moisture at the beginning of the year, there must have been considerably less than the average at the end.

This condition was probably intensified by the character of the rainfall during the monsoon season of that year, the peculiarity being even more marked in 1896. This was the comparative absence of cyclonic storms, which cause cloudy weather with moderate general rainfall over a wide area, and the more frequent occurrence of local disturbances or thunderstorms attended by a short but heavy downpour, a large portion of which would fail to penetrate the surface, being carried off by surface drainage. Whether the surface were drained or not, the period of rainfall being shorter than usual, and the sunshine greater, there would under these circumstances be greater evaporation and a further loss of moisture. This loss would, no doubt, be of importance when withdrawn from a soil already deprived of a portion of its normal amount of moisture.

Without referring to the depth of water in tanks, which I have no doubt would support my conclusion in most parts of the province and certainly in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, I think it safe to assume that the sub-soil water was much lower than usual at the beginning of 1896, and that the upper layers of the soil were in consequence drier, though it might not have been to a very marked degree.

The information regarding the rainfall of 1896 given in the early part of this memorandum, shows that the deficiency of moisture with which the year began has never been made up, but has at times greatly increased. In the early part, that is, up to the middle of April, there was not only unusually scanty rainfall, but temperature was month by month several degrees above the normal and occasionally higher than has been recorded at corresponding dates since the present system of meteorological observation began. The double loss of moisture in the soil must, therefore, have continued, owing to the scanty rainfall and the evaporation of such water as reached the surface from below.

Rainfall became more general from the middle of April, and more than the usual amount fell till the early part of the monsoon season was over, that is, till the end of July. From that time till now not a single cyclonic storm formed in the Bay, but one or two shallow depression passed over the province in August and one in the middle of September. Except during the existence of these shallow depressions, much of the rain that fell was caused by local thunderstorms and was less efficacious than the same amount would have been if it had been allowed time to penetrate to a distance below the surface. The monsoon rainfall of the present year has not, therefore, added much to the supply of subsoil water, and the disastrous effects on the crops which have followed the almost entire absence of rainfall since the middle of September must be partly due to that fact.

The absence of reserve moisture below the surface must remain for months to come a serious danger to all crops, as they will require more than usually favourable rainfall for their support. There is no immediate prospect that rainfall will be either more plentiful or more frequent, and the next chance will come with the season for cold weather rainfall in January.

I have attempted to show that—

- (1) the subsoil water has been falling more rapidly than usual during the past two years in the drier months
- (2) the monsoon rainfall in both 1895 and 1896 was not sufficient to supply even what is lost in ordinary years, so that when the rain ceased in the middle of September, the subsoil was inadequately charged with moisture
- (3) the hot westerly winds during October rapidly dried the surface layers of the soil, and the moisture necessary for the support of the crops was restored neither by occasional rainfall nor by capillary action from the subsoil.

C LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Table showing the average rainfall in the divisions of Bengal for each month and the difference from the normal, 1895

[illegible]

Table showing the same average rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal, 1895

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS	Actual rainfall of the year 1886 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period													
	January	February	March.	April	May	June	July.	August	September	October.	November	December	13	14
South-West Bengal	44	9	23	111	86	82	67	49	67	56	3	8	13	14
North Bengal	27	5	39	129	91	47	165	87	89	30	24	30	13	14
East Bengal	11	1	33	140	133	43	61	90	75	107	41	38	13	14
Bihar	71	86	34	129	70	72	120	102	77	16	7	48	13	14
Orissa	49	101	28	194	46	312	79	116	90	89	53	10	13	14
Coastal Nagpur	66	53	17	418	70	109	96	67	78	53				

STATISTICS OF RAINFALL, PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, AND
OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS IN THE YEARS 1873-74,
1888-89, 1891-92, AND 1896-97, WITH SHORT
ACCOUNTS OF FAMINE RELIEF IN PAST YEARS.

*(Compiled in the Department of Land Records and Agriculture,
Bengal.)*

NOVEMBER, 1896.

BURDWAN.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION.	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November.	December	January.	February	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadr	1873-74	4 17	4 44	6 44	10 60	17 13	4 44	0 40	0 08	1 15	1 30	4 07	2 45	
	1884-85	1 17	2 19	4 75	14 13	13 74	8 64	0 71	2 68		0 36	0 36	0 16	
	1891-92		1 48	3 46	14 01	15 44	1 42	0 48	0 25			0 15		
	1896-97	0 18	0 63	17 14	7 06	10 16	9 33							
	Normal	2 49	4 99	8 30	11 22	12 80	8 07	3 93	0 31	0 23	0 32	0 66	1 27	
Kaina	1873-74	2 86	2 73	2 21	15 11	17 47	3 24	1 34			1 17	4 40	0 71	
	1884-85	1 61	3 21	7 17	20 48	23 61	4 64	0 53	3 70		0 73	0 47	0 31	
	1891-92	2 79	11 40	2 71	12 82	12 73	6 52		0 34			0 02		
	1896-97	3 47	12 51	13 60	10 07	6 59	10 26							
	Normal	2 39	4 86	8 43	10 17	11 48	6 64	3 03	0 44	0 25	0 40	1 04	1 39	
Katwa	1873-74	1 49	8 45	5 62	12 29	11 58	2 76	0 36	0 07		1 43	4 70	0 05	
	1884-85	1 70	0 33	9 26	1 24	25 64	6 45	0 48	1 41		6 10	0 60	0 43	
	1891-92	0 65	8 47	8 54	12 0	7 84	1 26	0 60	0 98			0 15		
	1896-97	1 15	6 66	10 21	6 67	8 37	5 01							
	Normal	1 54	5 31	9 02	9 04	13 03	8 40	4 04	0 23	0 11	0 45	1 16	1 29	
Raniganj	1873-74	1 26	1 77	4 43	14 23	15 53	5 54	0 26	0 33		1 32	3 14	0 28	
	1884-85	2 61	1 52	9 33	20 21	20 53	6 25	0 11	0 60		1 15	0 41	0 48	
	1891-92	0 22	11 14	6 08	9 04	13 45	4 60	1 85	0 28			0 69		
	1896-97		3 44	12 15	9 70	6 38	5 44							
	Normal	1 36	3 13	8 34	13 72	13 60	7 26	3 41	0 20	0 11	0 33	1 14	0 63	
Distriet aver- age	1873-74	2 15	2 43	4 63	15 31	15 23	4 07	0 54	0 12	0 20	1 34	4 06	0 87	
	1884-85	1 49	3 62	7 06	16 38	26 67	6 54	0 67	2 10		0 51	0 14	0 30	
	1891-92	1 15	11 35	4 71	13 17	12 04	3 87	0 36	0 51			0 11		
	1896-97	0 64	6 47	11 32	8 76	7 43	7 09							
	Normal	1 74	5 02	9 21	12 01	11 05	7 70	3 83	0 20	0 17	0 34	1 07	1 23	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seeds of 80 lbs retailed for a rupee

SUBDIVISION.	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILK			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September.	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gadar	1873	5 CH	5 CH	5 CH	5 CH	5 CH	5 CH	5 CH	5 CH	5 CH	
	1888	21 4	15 0	15 0							
	1891	19 8	17 4	17 4							
	1891	18 12	18 8	18 4							
	1890	14 0	10 14								

The above is taken from the Forerightly Prices Current Returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These returns do not state prices prevailing in sub-divisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1874 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. McDonnell's "Food grain Supply and Famine Relief."

[illegible]

Outturn of Food Crops.					
SUBDIVISION	Year.	Bhador crops	Winter rice.	Rabi crops.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas 10 to 12	Annas 2†	Annas. P	†Collector's first report of November 1873.
	1883-89	13	10	11	
	1891-92	11	7½	10	
	1895-97	*	10	... ..
Kalna	1873-74	12	6†	P	†Collector's first report of November 1873.
	1883-89	10	10	10	
	1891-92	16	10	12	
	1896-97	*	10	.....
Katwa	1873-74	10	P	P	
	1883-89	7	10	10	
	1891-92	16	10	6	
	1896-97	*	10	.....
Raniganj	1873-74	10P	2P†	P	†Collector's first report of November 1873.
	1883-89	14	10	14 to 16	
	1891-92	15	6	9	
	1896-97	*	6	.....
District average.	1873-74	10 to 12	8‡	‡This does not agree with the Collector's subdivisional estimates This figure is taken from Mr MacDonnell's ' Food-grain supply.'
	1883-89	11	10	12	
	1891-92	14½	8½	9	
	1896-97	13	9	.....

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874

Cause.—The winter rice crop of 1872 was only half an average crop. The rainfall of 1873 was very unseasonable as in other districts. The *aus* rice crop, however, escaped injury except in places where it was damaged by floods, and the winter rice crop, though seriously injured, was well over half an average crop. The prevalence of epidemic fever for the past ten years had materially added to the troubles of this district.

Private trade.—Private trade in food-grains was reported to have been active in this district throughout the period of distress, but from a consideration of the returns of trade during the year, Mr MacDonnell did not believe that the district derived much help from outside. Prices were throughout cheaper in Burdwan than in many other districts, and consequently exportation from the district never ceased.

Relief given.—The expenditure of cash and grain in relief was as follows:—

			Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	...	...	6,812	5,46,723
Wages of labour	...	...	1,495	62,277
Loans	...	...	3,002	70,559
Grain sold for cash	...	..	4	.....
Total			11,313	6,79,559

The number of persons charitably relieved averaged in each fortnight as follows:—

In fortnight ending	9th March	1874	...	...	...	115
Ditto	23rd "	"	...	...	...	142
Ditto	6th April	"	...	...	...	6,987
Ditto	20th "	"	...	...	...	13,370
Ditto	4th May	"	...	...	...	10,625
Ditto	18th "	"	...	...	...	10,939
Ditto	18th June	"	...	...	...	11,351
Ditto	15th "	"	...	...	...	12,182
Ditto	29th "	"	...	...	...	26,000
Ditto	13th July	"	...	...	...	55,046
Ditto	27th "	"	...	...	...	58,932
Ditto	10th August	"	...	...	...	69,551
Ditto	24th "	"	...	...	...	61,196
Ditto	7th September	"	...	...	...	67,869
Ditto	21st "	"	...	...	...	60,828
Ditto	5th October	"	...	...	...	68,492
Ditto	18th "	"	...	...	...	5,600
Ditto	2nd November	"	...	...	...	5,663
Ditto	16th "	"	...	...	...	4,761
Ditto	30th "	"	...	...	...	3,475

The numbers so relieved were equivalent to 250,989 individuals relieved for the period of one month. It will be noticed that gratuitous relief was given in this district up to a much later period than was found necessary in other districts.

The average daily attendance on the relief works in each month was as follows —

January 1874	...	1,168	June 1874	...	11,574
February "	...	3,513	July "	...	7,571
March "	...	3,359	August "	...	5,252
April "	...	6,430	September "	...	2,206
May "	...	9,613			

This was equivalent to 50,686 persons relieved by wages for the period of one month.

Since 1874, the district has been free from scarcity and famine.

BIRBHUM.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September	October	November.	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0.30	1.12	3.02	24.74	17.40	3.74	0.91	0.08		0.53	3.80	1.33	
	1888-89	1.28	3.94	6.00	15.60	21.14	6.50	1.10	1.35		1.12	1.11	0.63	
	1891-92	0.49	8.50	5.60	12.88	11.35	6.46	1.02	1.40			0.81		
	1896-97	0.44	4.00	15.35	6.18	5.31	5.97							
	Normal	1.03	3.72	10.47	12.70	13.65	10.41	3.67	0.12	0.15	0.45	0.91	0.73	
Rampur Hat	1873-74	0.20	0.70	2.40	11.24	8.35	3.18				0.78	2.47	0.70	
	1888-89	1.15	3.37	6.08	15.67	24.05	14.62	0.81	1.74		2.48	0.86	1.69	
	1891-92	0.41	8.40	1.87	12.20	5.98	4.89	2.87	1.74			0.93		
	1896-97	0.50	5.78	14.69	9.00	5.70	11.18							
	Normal	1.47	3.67	10.02	10.48	12.73	10.39	3.88	0.16	0.19	0.53	0.83	0.71	
District average.	1873-74	0.30	0.04	3.16	19.01	12.92	1.60	0.45	0.01		0.64	3.08	1.02	
	1888-89	1.38	2.81	6.79	16.19	22.41	7.70	0.60	1.27		0.60	0.81	0.76	
	1891-92	0.30	0.68	0.67	10.78	12.17	3.40	1.55	1.14			0.71		
	1896-97	0.48	3.41	13.41	7.02	6.86	9.01							
	Normal	1.12	4.16	10.73	12.71	12.00	9.90	3.47	0.13	0.16	0.60	0.90	0.63	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tlas retained for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MARUA			REMARKS.
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	9 CH	8 CH	5 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1883	18 0	15 0	13 4							
	1891	16 13	15 6	15 0							
	1893	12 0	10 2		20 0						

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for the Sadar subdivision for 1893 are taken from the Appendix to Mr MacDonnell's "Food grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Whole district	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH
		19 0*	15 7	15 0*							

Outturn of Food-crops

SUBDIVISION	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
	1888-89	...	...	...
	1891-92	...	...	...
	1896-97	...	...	...
Rampur Hat	1873-74	...	...	...
	1888-89	...	...	...
	1891-92	...	...	...
	1896-97	...	...	...
District average.	1873-74	...	...	...
	1888-89	...	...	...
	1891-92	...	...	...
	1896-97	...	...	...

† Vide Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

* Separate estimates of outturn are not available for each subdivision.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The winter rice crop of 1872 was a short one, except towards the east. The rainfall of 1873 was very irregularly distributed. It was scanty in May and June, excessive in July and August, and quite insufficient in September and October. The outturn of *aus* rice was estimated at 9 annas, and that of winter rice at only 6 annas, the failure of the crops being greatest in the central parts of the district. The distress of the people consequent on the short harvest was further aggravated by epidemic fever of a virulent type which had been prevailing for some time, and by a serious outbreak of cholera in March and April 1874, which spread over the entire district and caused much mortality.

Private trade.—It was a noteworthy fact that the exports of food-grains from the district during the 12 months ending with September 1874 exceeded the imports by nearly 1,400 tons, the import including some 3,900 tons despatched by Government for purposes of relief.

Relief given.—The actual expenditure of cash and grain incurred by Government in relief was as follows:—

	Grain Tons	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	1,725	49,456
Wages of labour	1,004	64,809
Loans	800	61,615
Total	3,529	1,75,880

The average number of persons charitably relieved was as follows:—

In fortnight ending	9th March	1874	149
Ditto	23rd "	"	680
Ditto	4th April	"	63
Ditto	18th "	"	1,796
Ditto	2nd May	"	3,600
Ditto	16th "	"	5,475
Ditto	30th "	"	9,801
Ditto	13th June	"	10,913
Ditto	27th "	"	18,014
Ditto	11th July	"	20,254
Ditto	25th "	"	24,615
Ditto	8th August	"	31,395
Ditto	22nd "	"	38,321
Ditto	5th September	"	37,439
Ditto	19th "	"	31,243
Ditto	3rd October	"	21,957

These were equivalent to 120,157 individuals charitably relieved for a period of one month.

The average number employed on relief works was as follows:—

February 1874	652	June 1874	10,352
March "	2,107	July "	6,655
April "	3,846	August "	7,826
May "	8,054	September "	5,194

These were equivalent to 44,486 persons relieved by wages for one month.

Since 1874, the district has been free from scarcity and famine

BANKURA.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April.	May	June	July	August	September	October.	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	1.45	2.20	3.28	15.18	14.72	3.65	0.80	0.44	0.07	1.45	2.84	0.74	
	1888-89	1.72	2.04	8.40	18.54	10.47	4.17	1.72	1.40		0.55	0.39	0.87	
	1891-92		10.40	4.00	10.44	13.04	5.55	1.14	0.60			0.24		
	1896-97	0.10	8.32	11.04	30.43	0.08	6.14							
	Normal	1.45	3.87	9.35	12.47	14.95	7.04	4.15	0.25	0.23	0.37	0.67	1.25	
Vishnupur	1873-74	3.81	2.37	4.50	15.07	25.30	6.61		0.05		0.75	1.57	1.63	
	1888-89	1.17	9.40	6.92	12.13	17.93	5.23		0.37			0.45		
	1891-92		3.54	13.52	16.29	14.17	4.38							
	1896-97													
	Normal	1.00	4.70	10.50	12.01	11.02	9.10	2.71	0.37	0.24	0.34	0.70	1.37	
District average	1873-74	1.45	2.20	3.28	15.18	14.72	3.65	0.80	0.44	0.07	1.45	2.84	0.74	
	1888-89	1.70	2.11	8.74	15.74	19.47	5.79	0.56	0.68	0.16	0.40	1.15	0.63	
	1891-92	0.34	10.04	6.28	11.10	14.61	5.10	1.16	0.51			0.43		
	1896-97	0.05	4.40	12.11	33.77	9.81	4.82							
	Normal	1.21	4.80	10.44	12.67	12.42	8.15	3.40	0.47	0.27	0.38	0.73	1.14	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of se rs of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year.	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MARUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1888	17 8	16 0	14 14	34 0	24 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	
	1891	20 0	19 8	10 1	28 0	23 0	23 0				
	1896	14 12	14 14	19 0	22 8	23 0	12 0				
	1890	15 12	12 0			10 14					

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for the Sadar Subdivision for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Whole district	1873	14 9*	15 5	14 8							
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OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas	Annas.	Annas.	
	1888-89	12	10	6	
	1891-92	15	12	9½	
	1896-97		8	.....
	Normal				
Vishnupur	1873-74			?	
	1888-89	10	8	10	
	1891-92	12	10	9½	
	1896-97		10	.....
	Normal				
District average	1873-74	7½†		?	
	1888-89	11	9	8	
	1891-92	13½	11	9½	
	1896-97	16	9	.....
	Normal				

† The Collector estimated the outturn of *bhadoi* rice as 14 annas, and that of winter rice at 6 annas. The figure given is taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply," and includes *bhadoi* and winter rice both.

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The year 1873 was ushered in by a short winter rice crop in 1872, estimated at only one-half of the average. The rainfall of 1873 was unseasonably distributed, as in Birbhūm, with the result that the rice crop (including both *aus* and *ahant*), which is practically the only source of food-grains in the district, gave a little over seven-sixteenths of the average outturn.

Private trade.—Importation of food-grains seem to have been steadily carried on, but up to March 1874, they were nearly balanced by the exports *via* Raniganj. Since March, however, there was very little export, but food-grains continued to be imported from Midnapore and Chota Nagpur, though in an intermittent manner.

Relief given.—The expenditure of cash and grain is exhibited below —

	Grain Tons	Cash Rs
Charitable relief	930	1,02,659
Wages of labour	797	96,850
Loans	1,290	56,005
Grain sold for cash	87	
Total ..	3,104	2,55,514

The number of persons charitably relieved was as follows —

In fortnight ending 22nd March	1874	489
Ditto 6th April	"	1,432
Ditto 20th "	"	3,513
Ditto 4th May	"	6,852
Ditto 18th "	"	8,130
Ditto 1st June	"	10,909
Ditto 15th "	"	14,446
Ditto 29th "	"	21,635
Ditto 13th July	"	36,899
Ditto 27th "	"	39,398
Ditto 10th August	"	32,802
Ditto 24th "	"	17,645
Ditto 7th September	"	15,354
Ditto 21st "	"	11,240
Ditto 5th October	"	7,319

These were equivalent to 107,828 individuals gratuitously relieved for a period of one month.

The average attendance in the relief work was as follows.—

March 1874	2,291
April "	1,890
May "	2,639
June "	3,492
July "	3,651
August "	4,103
September "	3,002

These were equivalent to 21,368 persons relieved by wages for a period of one month.

Since 1874 the district has been free from scarcity and famine

MIDNÄPORE

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Badar	1873-74	1 08	9 41	7 11	13 07	11 60	4 02	0 11	0 01	0 04	1 59	2 53	1 00	
	1888-89	2 53	5 31	3 62	23 44	23 47	7 06	2 45	0 10		1 07	5 50		
	1891-92		6 71	4 57	8 13	21 09	10 10	0 48	0 18			0 18	..	
	1896-97	0 08	6 26	13 34	11 54	13 05	4 74							
	Normal	1 50	5 13	8 62	12 54	12 58	7 17	4 78	0 23	0 37	0 21	0 89	1 46	
Tamluk	1873-74	2 28	3 53	8 52	22 20	6 79	8 02	0 15	0 04	1 14	0 75	5 54	2 48	
	1888-89	2 00	2 50	4 20	16 00	27 40	12 40	1 40				2 40		
	1891-92	6 02	4 05	10 21	12 34	17 10	10 07		0 35			0 20	..	
	1896-97	0 02	5 37	15 03	20 08	8 46	0 17							
	Normal	1 60	5 07	9 20	11 08	13 80	8 32	4 40	0 85	0 26	0 89	1 22	1 77	
Gontal	1873-74	3 10	3 50	5 28	15 04	7 05	12 37	3 57	0 88	1 21	0 59	5 50	0 83	
	1888-89	1 00	3 78	0 05	10 05	26 05	9 53	0 93	3 43			1 78	0 16	
	1891-92	0 14	2 42	4 48	11 07	14 31	13 23		2 49					
	1896-97		7 30	14 71	17 68	12 06	0 60							
	Normal	1 49	4 57	9 51	15 03	19 09	11 24	8 30	0 65	0 40	0 28	1 33	1 05	
Ghatol	1873-74													
	1888-89	3 01	2 33	6 28	13 52	29 11	11 47	0 27	0 60		0 46	1 37	0 08	
	1891-92	0 34	0 54	7 21	12 31	17 36	0 67	0 38	0 28			0 00		
	1896-97	0 37	2 48	12 29	16 35	7 03	8 11							
	Normal	1 80	5 39	10 24	13 74	15 46	8 77	3 57	0 12	0 34	0 51	0 69	1 02	
District average	1873-74	2 44	5 44	5 50	17 10	7 11	9 44	1 27	0 11	0 80	1 11	4 72	1 00	
	1888-89	2 01	3 39	4 70	17 25	24 00	10 14	1 17	0 28		0 71	3 06	0 01	
	1891-92	0 13	7 15	7 04	10 03	8 52	9 01	0 28	0 26			0 16		
	1896-97	0 09	5 07	14 00	16 05	11 94	6 37							
	Normal	1 47	5 29	9 80	12 59	13 18	9 04	5 29	0 34	0 33	0 45	1 08	1 47	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee

SUBDIVISION.	Year	COMMON LICE			MAYE			MAYE			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Badar	1877	8 CH.	8 CH	8 CH							
	1880	26 0	26 0	19 0							
	1881	21 0	19 8	15 0							
	1881	15 14	16 0	17 0							
	1886	15 8	10 4								

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price Current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These returns do not state prices prevailing in Sub divisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Belief."

[illegible]

OUTPUT OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year	Bhadoi	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas	Annas	Annas.	
Sadar	1873-74	...	13	11	
	1888-89	...	11	12	
	1891-92	...	*	8	
	1896-97	...	*	8	
Tamluk	1873-74	...	8	10	
	1888-89	...	14	10	
	1891-92	...	*	10	
	1896-97	...	*	9	
Contai	1873-74	...	6	8	
	1888-89	...	14	8	
	1891-92	...	*	8	
	1896-97	...	*	8	
Ghatal	1873-74	...	8	12	
	1888-89	...	14	10	
	1891-92	...	*	9	
	1896-97	...	*	9	
District average	1873-74	...	Almost bumper.	11†	† Collector's report of 10th November 1873
	1888-89	...	9	10	
	1891-92	...	13	12	
	1896-97	...	14	8 to 9	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY

1874

In 1874 the district of Midnapore was entirely free from any suffering arising out of scarcity or failure of the crops, although, in consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic fever in the north-east part of the district, some relief was found to be necessary

1888 AND 1889.

Some relief was given in the Contai subdivision of Midnapore in 1888 and 1889, but the distress was solely due to the heavy floods of 1888, and not to failure of the rains

There was no distress in 1892.

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS. *

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2.	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As	
Sadar	1873-74	...	...	P	
	1888-89	...	11	13	
	1891-92	...	8	9	
	1896-97	...	...	...
Serampore	1873-74	...	...	P	
	1888-89	...	11	10 to 12	14
	1891-92	...	10	12	9
	1896-97	...	...	7	...
Jahanabad	1873-74	...	...	P	
	1888-89	...	12	12	12
	1891-92	...	12	8	3
	1896-97	...	...	9	...
Howrah	1873-74	...	...	P	
	1888-89	...	6	9	15
	1891-92	...	16	16	12
	1896-97	...	...	11	...
Ulubaria	1873-74	...	...	P	
	1888-89	...	12	8	16
	1891-92	...	15	16	7
	1896-97	...	...	7	...
District average	1873-74	...	Full crop†	½ of full crop.†	P
	1888-89	...	10	10½	14
	1891-92	...	12½	13	9
	1896-97	...	13	8	.....

† Vide Hooghly Collector's letter of 10th November 1873. This does not take into account the outturn in Howrah sub-district

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

• FAMINE AND SCARCITY
1874.

Mr. MacDonnell does not give a detailed account of the famine relief operations in this district. The winter rice crop of 1873 was a partial failure, and was about half an average crop. The following statement of the expenditure of cash and grain incurred by Government in relieving distress in Hooghly is reproduced from a table appended to Mr. MacDonnell's "Report on Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief" —

			Grain Tons.	Cash, Rs
Charitable relief	..	...	2,368	2,20,000
Wages of labour	...	..	502	1,81,020
Loans	...	...	44	58,611
Total			2,814	4,09,631

The distress was mostly confined to the northern parts of the district. Out of the 2,814 maunds of grain, only 18 maunds were distributed in charitable relief in the Howrah subdistrict. The whole of the cash expenditure was incurred in the district of Hooghly proper.

The following statement of the average daily number of persons gratuitously relieved and in receipt of wages on relief works are reproduced from the Divisional Administration Report for 1874-75 —

			Charitable relief and light labour No.	Relief works, No.
November 1873	...	.	...	396
December "	..	..	..	1,172
January 1874	.	...	.....	1,394
February "	...	...	...	1,665
March "	...	.	1,268	1,550
April "	.	..	6,100	1,911
May "	..	...	14,236	1,428
June "	...	.	16,710	1,977
July "	..	..	16,968	1,685
August "	...	..	20,493	1,356
September "	...	.	50,234	998
October "	..	..	26,716	26
November "	..	..	19,954	87
December "	..	...	7,338	85

The total expenditure incurred by Government, inclusive of the value of grain imported by Government into the district, amounted to nearly Rs 5,16,000.

Since 1874, the district has been free from scarcity and famine.

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS					
Subdivision	Year	Bhadol.	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74 ..	As Fair average	As 4 to 8	As 7	
	1888-89	9	8	12	
	1891-92	14	12	13	
	1896-97	*	10		
Barasat	1873-74 ...	Full	2(?)	7	
	1888-89	12	12	10	
	1891-92	11	11	12	
	1896-97 .	*	11		
Basirhat	1873-74	Average	6	7	
	1888-89 .	16	12	10	
	1891-92	16	16	8	
	1896-97	*	6		
Diamond Harbour	1873-74	*	*	7	
	1888-89 .	6	6	12	
	1891-92 ..	16	12	2	
	1896-97 .	*	12		
District average	1873-74	16	6	7	
	1888-89 ..	10	9	11	
	1891-92	14	13	12	
	1896-97 ..	15	9½		

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY

1874

The following extract from the Collector's Annual Report for 1874-75 will give an idea of the condition of the district in 1874 —

"The scarcity of the year (1874-75) has but little affected the excise revenue .. When one remembers the widespread havoc caused by the inundation of 1871, and considers that the following season was of no special prosperity, it seems truly astonishing that the loss of half the crops of 1873 can be endured so easily ... We passed through the whole period of scarcity and distress without being compelled to do anything whatever. The administration of relief (except in the shape of work on tanks and roads) was confined to a corner of the district "

We gather from the statements of cash and grain expenditure appended to Mr Mac-Donnell's " Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief " that 43 tons of grain was distributed in the district in charitable relief, and Rs 80,466 spent in wages to labourers employed on relief works, and Rs 8,294 was advanced on loan.

1888

The Diamond Harbour subdivision and small areas in the Barrackpore and Dumdum subdivision suffered from more or less severe inundations in 1888 The distress caused thereby was unconnected with failure of the rains, and, need not therefore, be related in this note

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION	Year	Bhadon	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As	As	As	
Sadar	1873-74	*	*	?	
	1888-89	8	5	12	
	1891-92	12	9	7	
	1896-97	*	2	.....
Kushtia	1873-74	*	*	?	
	1888-89	6	7	8	
	1891-92	12	4	7	
	1896-97	*	4	.....
Meherpur	1873-74	*	*	?	
	1888-89	10	12	6 to 7	
	1891-92	14	3	4	
	1896-97	*	1	..	
Ranaghat	1873-74	*	*	?	
	1888-89	12	6	12	
	1891-92	14	6	6	
	1896-97	*	4	...	
District average	1873-74	Average.	5	?	
	1888-89	7 to 8	10	9½	
	1891-92	13	6	6	
	1896-97	8	2½†	.....	† Probably wrong Special report called for

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The year 1871-72 was marked by exceptionally heavy rainfall and unprecedented inundations, resulting in great injury to the standing crops and to life and property over a large portion of the district. The year 1872-73 was on the whole a prosperous year, but there was a partial failure of the crops in some places, and nowhere were the crops so good as to repair the losses caused by the disastrous season which had preceded it. The rainfall of 1873 was again unseasonable and deficient, being heavy in July and August, and scanty in May and June, and again in September and October. The result was that the *aghani* or *aman* crop did not yield more than an ordinary crop; the *aus* rice was much below the average in some places, though first rate in others.

[It is to be remembered that Nadia is perhaps the only district where the *aus* rice crop is of greater importance than the *aman* crop. According to the latest estimates it occupies nearly twice as much area as the latter. The Nadia district of 1874 included the Bongong subdivision, which has since been transferred to the Jessore district.]

Private trade.—Was reported to have been more or less active throughout the year. The district possessed a great advantage in its numerous rivers and its propinquity to the Eastern districts which were unaffected by drought in 1873.

Area specially affected.—Severe distress never prevailed in Nadia during 1874. The part of the country which suffered most was in the Meherpur subdivision, adjoining the distressed districts of Murshidabad and Rajshahi. The difficulties of this tract were enhanced by the want of drinking water, which ultimately induced a severe outbreak of cholera. Large advances in cash had, therefore, to be made for the re-excavation of village tanks.

Relief given.—The expenditure of grain and cash in relief operations during 1874 is shown below —

		Grain.	Cash.
		Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	...	264	54,000
Wages of labour	...	478	1,30,712
Loans	...	115	1,30,662
Grain sold for cash	...	6	...
Total	...	863	3,15,374

The numbers of people gratuitously relieved are not known; but taking two-thirds of a seer of grain or one anna in cash as the daily allowance per head, the quantity of grain and amount of cash expended in charitable relief were calculated to support 43,160 individuals for the period of one month.

The average daily attendance on the relief works was as follows:—

February 1874	...	1,662	June 1874	...	4,054
March "	...	2,409	July "	...	5,006
April "	...	1,850	August "	...	4,848
May "	...	2,348	September "	...	2,037

These were equivalent to 24,314 persons relieved for a period of one month.

Since 1874 there has been no scarcity or famine in this district arising from failure of the rains.

MURSHIDABAD.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0 66	0 70	3 01	9 71	10 30	4 98	0 42	0 03	..	1 10	1 33	0 23	.
	1888-89	2 73	3 20	4 22	11 89	14 93	5 25	0 63	3 07	..	1 33	0 90	0 29	
	1891-92	0 23	12 20	4 29	9 77	5 30	6 05	0 66	1 06	..	..	0 78	..
	1896-97	0 36	2 01	11 32	4 80	7 43	9 47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Normal	1 61	5 54	9 27	10 38	12 18	10 91	4 48*	0 25	0 17	0 54	1 00	1 08	
Kandi	1873-74	Not available		
	1888-89	2 19	2 41	7 13	20 08	14 58	4 33	0 67	1 77	..	0 76	0 80	0 84	
	1891-92	..	8 00	7 41	9 76	5 01	3 88	3 05	1 20	..	..	0 55	..
	1896-97	..	4 47	13 41	7 43	6 09	6 29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Normal	1 67	4 55	9 54	12 00	11 53	9 57	3 93	0 32	0 27	0 39	0 80	0 90	
Jangipur	1873-74
	1888-89	0 72	1 59	5 49	11 04	8 88	6 70	1 14	0 38	0 06	0 26	1 77	1 44	
	1891-92	1 20	3 50	4 37	10 55	13 35	8 48	3 24	0 53	0 30	2 97	1 00	0 06	
	1896-97	0 20	11 17	10 45	10 33	4 06	7 07	2 71	1 43	..	..	0 90	0 21
	Normal	1 15	5 00	8 72	10 99	11 58	10 78	3 30	0 10	0 14	0 44	0 71	0 65	
District average	1873-74	0 70	1 14	4 25	10 37	9 49	5 83	0 78	0 15	0 03	0 08	1 35	0 63	.
	1888-89	2 43	3 28	5 40	14 29	14 70	7 17	1 09	1 47	0 08	0 06	0 93	0 29	
	1891-92	0 21	10 94	7 14	10 77	4 39	6 34	1 71	1 23	..	..	0 70	0 28
	1896-97	0 50	4 49	11 32	..	7 18	..	0 01	..	..	..	..	..
	Normal	1 55	5 37	9 00	11 11	10 11	9 45	4 23	0 24	0 17	0 45	0 79	0 91	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MAHUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH.	.
	1883	15 0	13 8	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891	18 8	15 4	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1896	15 8	15 8	15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Normal	11 13	10 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the Calcutta Gazette, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famis relief":—

Whole district	1873	Seers. 15 to 22	Seers. 13 to 23	Seers. 13 to 18
----------------	------	----	----	----	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As.	
Sadar ...	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	12 to 14	10	14	
	1891-92	15	8	12	
	1896-97	*	5	.....
Kandi ...	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	*	12	16	
	1891-92	12	8	7	
	1896-97	*	8	.....
Jangipur ...	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	10	12	18	
	1891-92	14	8	14	
	1896-97	*	9	.....
District aver- age.	1873-74	Average.†	6†	.....	† <i>Vide</i> Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grains Supply."
	1888-89	10 (P)	11	16	
	1891-92	13½	8	11	
	1896-97	9	7	.....

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause—At the opening of the year 1873, the poorer classes were suffering from antecedent losses caused by a great inundation in 1871, and by the partial failure of the winter rice crop of 1872. The unseasonable and greatly deficient rainfall of 1873 resulted in a poor outturn of the *aman* rice crop, which was estimated at about 6 annas. The *aus* crop, however, escaped injury, and gave an almost average outturn. The *rabi* crop was estimated to have yielded three-fourths of an average outturn.

Private trade—Neither the exports nor the imports of food-grains were considerable. On the whole, the exports exceeded the imports, owing to the higher range of prices which prevailed in districts more distressed than Murshidabad.

Relief given.—The expenditure of cash and grain during 1874 was as follows:—

			Tons	Rs
* Charitable relief	...	...	2 642	2,88,000
Wages of labour	..	...	707	70,795
Loans	..	...	710	26,031
Grain sold for cash	...	...	36	...
		Total	4,095	3,34,826

The average number of persons charitably relieved in 1874 was as follows:—

In fortnight ending—		In fortnight ending—	
21st March	367	11th July	13,853
4th April	379	25th "	18 465
18th "	661	8th August	19,787
2nd May	2,739	22nd "	23,397
16th "	2,154	5th September	9,847
30th "	3,237	19th "	14,077
13th June	5,906	3rd October	14,639
27th "	9,815		

These numbers were equivalent to 65,000 persons relieved for a period of one month.

The average daily attendance of labourers on relief works was as follows:—

December 1873	...	737
January 1874	...	1,892
February "	...	2,338
March "	...	2,834
April "	...	3,134
May "	...	3,103
June "	...	3,347
July "	...	2,765
August "	...	6,171
September "	...	1,967

These were equivalent to 28,288 individuals relieved for one month.

The partial distress which existed in some riparian tracts in this district in 1889 was caused by floods, and does not therefore fall within the scope of this note.

Outturn of food-crops

SUBDIVISION	Year	Bhadon	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As	As	As.	
Sadar	1873-74	*	Loss than 10	*	
	1888-89	12	16	10 to 11	
	1891-92	14	16	14	
	1896-97	*	1	...	
Jhonida	1873-74	*	Less than 10	*	
	1888-89	8 (loss than)	12	10	
	1891-92	10	8	5	
	1896-97	*	1	.	
Magura	1873-74	*	10	*	
	1888-89	10	9	7½	
	1891-92	16	10	9½	
	1896-97	*	2	..	
Narail	1873-74	*	10	*	
	1888-89	8	15	14	
	1891-92	16	12	10	
	1896-97	*	4	...	
Bangaon	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	12	8	11	
	1891-92	16	8	9½	
	1896-97	*	Nil	....
District aver- age	1873-74	?	10	10½	
	1888-89	12	12	12	
	1891-92	12	11	10	
	1896-97	8	1½*	...	* The estimate is probably wrong Special report called for

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY

The district has not suffered from scarcity or famine in recent years.

KHULNA

Rainfall

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	4.07	6.21	10.00	14.44	10.17	0.22	0.60	0.21	0.40	1.80	6.12	0.64	
	1888-89	3.89	1.10	4.90	22.10	13.00	1.04	2.10	0.15		0.25	0.95	0.64	
	1891-92	1.93	4.09	4.10	11.50	7.77	5.03	0.10	1.80			0.10		
	1896-97	0.86	4.47	17.10	9.11	4.77	8.48							
	Normal	1.21	0.62	12.09	11.83	12.17	9.74	4.20	0.44	0.34	0.60	1.1	0.50	
Sattkira	1873-74	1.21	0.08	8.58	10.11	12.92	7.12	0.25	0.21	0.0	0.34	81	0.12	
	1888-89	1.41	0.39	1.90	14.52	11.72	5.48	0.54	0.72		0.86	0.93	1.66	
	1891-92	2.96	7.77	7.16	15.43	8.01	0.6	0.31	3.13			0.12		
	1896-97	2.20	4.09	13.72	1.28	5.75	12.80							
	Normal	2.01	6.28	12.50	12.35	12.41	5.88	4.70	0.38	0.33	0.40	0.91	0.50	
Bagerhat	1873-74	3.05	8.22	7.01	14.18	11.89	6.44	0.60	0.36	0.77	1.20	1.31	1.61	
	1888-89	6.03	0.81	10.89	16.88	19.60	4.40	1.39	0.40	..	0.29	0.78	0.57	
	1891-92	1.15	6.51	11.40	16.44	8.48	5.21	0.84	2.44					
	1896-97	1.63	3.86	16.40	12.20	6.5	10.09	0.41						
	Normal	7.31	6.4	11.25	14.71	11.47	10.01	8.95	0.69	0.78	0.69	1.31	1.82	
District average	1873-74	2.74	0.60	8.91	13.04	11.0	5.7	0.50	0.31	0.40	1.11	1.72	0.19	
	1888-89	4.31	2.46	6.63	13.53	12.7	5.1	1.53	1.14		0.67	0.68	0.72	
	1891-92	2.03	10.14	4.13	12.48	7.00	5.11	0.74	1.78			0.10	0.01	
	1896-97	1.68	4.47	15.73	10.43	6.82	10.13	0.14						
	Normal	2.94	6.49	12.05	12.82	11.78	8.5	4.72	0.41	0.12	0.66	1.1	1.19	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILIA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	
	1888	20 4	10 6	17 0							
	1891	16 0	15 10	14 4							
	1896	9 2	9 7								

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisions and figures for 1873, are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's Food grain supply and famine relief.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILIA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
Sadar Sattkira Bagerhat	1873	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	
		30 0*	17 0*	10 8*							
		13 0	17 0	10 0							
		23 0	23 0	20 0							

* These figures differ from the figures quoted above from the fortnightly prices-current.

Outturn of food-crops.					
SUBDIVISION.	Year	Bhadol.	Winter rice	Rabi.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	As	As	As	In 3 thannas it is said the rice crop will be a total failure, special report called for
	1888-89	10	10	8	
	1891-92	10	14	13	
	1896-97	*	12	...	
Satkhura ..	1873-74	Nearly full	7	8	
	1888-89	14	10	8	
	1891-92	12	11	6	
	1896-97	*	7	.. .	
Bagerhat	1873-74	?	10	?	
	1888-89	8	10	8	
	1891-92	12	12	14	
	1896-97	*	11	....
District average.	1873-74	?	9	?	
	1888-89	10	10	8	
	1891-92	11½	12½	11	
	1896-97	12½	10	...	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY

The district has not suffered from famine or scarcity in recent years.

RAJSHAHI.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	1.00	0.31	0.80	6.73	11.37	3.73	0.33	0.27	0.01	0.03	2.34	0.04	
	1888-89	3.18	4.00	8.88	7.70	9.21	7.75	3.10	0.22		1.78	1.01	0.04	
	1891-92	0.18	10.33	0.33	18.75	8.93	3.37	2.07	0.31			0.08	1.10	
	1896-97	2.01	9.21	10.63	8.87		4.78							
	Normal	1.48	5.44	9.45	11.07	11.05	11.37	4.44	0.14	0.11	0.60	0.70	0.81	
Nator	1873-74	3.05	1.42	7.79	9.15	13.00	0.06	0.14	0.15	0.10	1.01	2.35	0.84	
	1888-89	3.23	4.23	5.11	13.45	14.23	10.30	0.40	0.25		2.70	0.25	1.07	
	1891-92	1.20	17.40	8.22	13.06	13.11	3.95	1.70	1.44			0.91		
	1896-97	0.46	9.30	9.60	14.05	4.75	4.78							
	Normal	2.17	6.82	10.25	11.96	12.10	11.04	4.45	0.28	0.11	0.61	0.80	0.98	
Naugaon	1873-74													
	1888-89	1.35	4.20	4.20	11.45	7.34	9.13	0.75	0.31		3.81	1.50		
	1891-92	1.14	8.81	4.81	11.73	5.94	5.85	0.45	1.00			0.40	1.30	
	1896-97		8.08	13.15	7.88	8.78	5.14							
	Normal	0.08	5.35	13.60	11.25	8.73	13.08	2.20	0.17	0.17	0.66	0.36	1.27	
District average	1873-74	3.88	0.80	7.34	7.89	13.43	4.80	0.33	0.31	0.05	1.19	2.45	0.37	
	1873-80	3.70	5.11	3.85	13.08	11.73	12.08	1.25	0.24		2.34	0.08	0.03	
	1891-92	0.84	12.04	6.47	13.87	7.07	3.90	1.41	1.22			0.65	1.12	
	1896-97	0.70	7.87		11.97	4.01	6.27	0.16						
	Normal	1.78	6.30	9.78	11.72	10.15	10.21	2.73	0.10	0.13	0.55	0.70	0.67	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of aers of 80 tola retained for a rupa.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			Mash			MARUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 28 72	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 75 4	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 30 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	19 8	17 11	10 24							
	1891	13 14	30 72	13 2							
	1896	9 0	8 8								
	...										

The above is taken from the fortnightly price-current returns published in the Calcutta Gazette. These returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief."

SUBDIVISION	Year	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	REMARKS
Sadar	1873	21 0	15 8	19 12	24 0						
Nator											
Naugaon											
											These figures differ from the figures quoted above from the fortnightly price-currents.

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadon.	Winter rice	Rabi.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas.	Annas.	Annas	
	1888-89	9	14	9	
	1891-92	8	6	10	
	1896-97				
	...				
Nator	1873-74				
	1888-89	10	14	3	
	1891-92	10	10	12	
	1896-97		5		
	...				
Naugaon	1873-74				
	1888-89	6	12	9	
	1891-92	16	10	16	
	1896-97		8		
	...				
District average	1873-74	8†	8†	?	
	1888-89	8	13	10½	
	1891-92	13	8½	13	
	1896-97	8	6†		
	...				

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

† Vide Mr. MacDonnell "Food-grains Supply."

‡ Special report called for.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Causes.—The deficient and unseasonable rainfall of 1873 caused an extensive failure of the rice crops. Generally speaking, the *aus* crop was one-half and the *aman* three-eighths of an average crop all over the district.

Private trade.—Private trade was fairly active, but failed to reduce high prices, and did not seem to have extended to the large trade centres. In June, the Collector reported that the price of rice had in places reached the famine rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers for the rupee.

Relief given.—The expenditure of cash and grain incurred by Government is shown below:—

			Grain Tons	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	...	...	2,080	46,998
Wages of labour	...	...	209	51,841
Loans	...	...	380	1,83,872
Grain sold for cash	...	...	176	.....
		Total	2,825	2,82,711

The average daily number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was as follows:—

In fortnight ending	4th April	1874	...	...	282
Ditto	18th "	"	...	...	1,558
Ditto	3rd May	"	...	...	4,202
Ditto	17th "	"	...	...	6,642
Ditto	31st "	"	...	...	11,457
Ditto	14th June	"	...	...	14,674
Ditto	27th "	"	...	...	21,773
Ditto	11th July	"	...	...	34,298
Ditto	25th "	"	...	...	58,830
Ditto	8th August	"	...	...	50,747
Ditto	22nd "	"	...	...	39,819
Ditto	5th September	"	...	...	23,518
Ditto	19th "	"	...	...	7,691
Ditto	3rd October	"	...	...	1,488

These were equivalent to 138,488 people relieved for the period of one month. This includes the people who were employed on light labour, such as spinning, weaving, &c., and who numbered a little more than those in receipt of pure gratuitous relief.

The average daily number employed on the relief works was as follows:—

November 1873	...	619	April 1874	...	2,971
December "	...	713	May "	...	2,162
January 1874	...	557	June "	...	1,914
February "	...	451	July "	...	979
March "	...	3,816	August "	...	878
	September 1874	...	395		

These numbers were equivalent to 14,955 people relieved for one month.

The relief detailed here is exclusive of that afforded by the labour employed on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Since 1874 the district has been free from scarcity and famine.

DINAJPUR.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0.33	0.41	15.37	8.24	15.02	1.42	..	..	0.32	0.13	1.02	0.01	
	1888-89	0.33	15.75	7.94	15.40	10.55	0.20	..	0.27	..	2.42	0.57	1.10	
	1891-92	0.33	15.75	8.24	20.08	5.05	2.04	0.42	..	..	..	0.21	..	
	1896-97	0.04	0.41	9.23	6.44	4.02	17.32	0.75	..	..	..	..	..
	Normal	1.07	7.22	15.50	15.45	12.17	11.14	5.12	0.09	0.11	0.40	0.50	0.07	
Thakurgaon	1873-74	..	..	..	..	Not available.			..	..	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	10.15	0.25	..	0.42	..	2.47	0.57	0.20	
	1891-92	0.21	11.08	12.00	22.05	5.05	0.21	1.22	..	..	..	0.18	1.17	
	1896-97	1.25	17.73	5.17	17.05	15.21	16.50	0.45	..	..	..	..	..
	Normal	..	..	..	..	Not available.			..	..	..	..	..
District average	1873-74	0.33	0.41	15.37	8.24	15.02	1.42	..	..	0.32	0.13	1.02	0.01	
	1888-89	0.31	8.20	5.16	14.04	11.52	0.15	0.40	0.22	0.01	2.05	0.25	0.25	
	1891-92	0.33	0.07	0.25	15.75	4.05	4.25	1.14	0.19	..	..	0.34	0.27	
	1896-97	0.44	0.23	0.24	11.09	3.24	15.05	0.15	..	..	..	..	..
	Normal	1.12	6.10	12.75	12.12	12.92	11.22	5.22	0.12	0.17	0.25	0.42	0.20	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 talas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAHLE.			MARUA.			REMARKS
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. ..	S. CH. ..	S. CH. ..	S. CH. ..	S. CH. ..	S. CH. ..	
	1888	15 0	17 154	17 154	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891	15 15	15 0	15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1896	10 5	10 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The above is taken from the Fortnightly price-current returns, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr MacDonnell's Food-grain Supply and Famine relief.

Whole district	1873	S. CH. 31 0	S. CH. 16 8	S. CH. 14 8
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Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice	Rabi.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas	Annas.	Annas	
	1888-89	6	6	10	
	1891-92	..	..	..
	1896-97	..	8 to 10	..	
Thakurgaon	1873-74	..	..	..
	1888-89	9	6	13	
	1891-92	..	..	..
	1896-97	..	12	..	
District average	1873-74	2†	4†	16†	† Vide Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."
	1888-89	7†	6	11†	
	1891-92	10	6	12	
	1896-97	8	10	..	

* Separate estimates for subdivisions are not available.

DINAJPUR.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The rainfall of 1873 was deficient by 43½ inches, that is, by more than half the normal quantity, and the September and October rains were almost wholly wanting. The result was a very poor *bhādai* crop, estimated at about one-eighth of the average, and a nearly equally poor winter rice crop, of which not more than 4 annas was saved in the whole district. The rice crop was completely lost wherever recourse could not be had to artificial irrigation, or wherever the natural basins which stud the country did not retain moisture from the early rains.

The *rabi* gave an average outturn, but in Dinajpur the *rabi* harvest is of no importance as a source of food-supply.

Private trade.—The district derived but little help from private trade, and it owed its immunity from great distress mainly to the efforts of Government.

Relief given.—The Government expenditure in money and grain is shown below:—

		Grain.	Cash.
		Tons	Rs.
Charitable relief	...	2,732	87,633
Wages of labour	...	2,981	11,61,492
Loans	...	12,531	23,800
Grain sold for cash	...	13,516	...
Total	...	31,713	12,72,425

The average daily attendance at the relief works was as follows:—

November 1873 ..	1,808	May 1874	94,797
December ..	6,055	June "	53,259
January 1874 ...	21,179	July "	25,742
February ..	29,666	August "	8,653
March ..	60,516	September "	2,543
April ..	98,208		

These were equivalent to 397,456 persons relieved by wages for a period of one month.

The numbers charitably relieved were:—

In fortnight ending on 6th April 1874	...	1,791
Ditto on 20th "	...	7,175
Ditto on 4th May "	...	12,678
Ditto on 18th "	...	19,869
Ditto on 1st June "	...	19,112
Ditto on 15th "	...	27,149
Ditto on 29th "	...	54,693
Ditto on 13th July "	...	82,512
Ditto on 27th "	...	84,307
Ditto on 10th August "	...	53,841
Ditto on 24th "	...	34,845
Ditto on 7th September "	...	26,147
Ditto on 21st "	...	17,190
Ditto on 5th October "	...	9,831

These were equivalent to 225,590 people relieved for a period of one month

The scarcity of 1892

The failure of the winter rice crop of 1891 affected a large tract of country, extending over 1,030 square miles, with a population of nearly half a million souls. The tract lay to the north of the Dinajpur branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and comprised Western Thakurgaon, Ranisankol thana, and a part of the Pirganj thana in the Thakurgaon subdivision, the Hemtabad thana, excluding Itiganj outpost, and a part of the Birganj thana in the Sadar subdivision. Relief works were opened in January 1892, but there were no large numbers at work till about the middle of February, when the *rabi* had perished. Heavy rain began to fall on the 16th March, and changed the whole situation. The highest daily average number of labourers employed was 2,406 in the week ending 7th May. The number then gradually diminished until the works were closed on the 2nd July.

Rupees 5,838 was advanced as loans to cultivators under the Agriculturist Loans Act.

The total cost to Government was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief works	23,075	14	3
Gratuitous relief	3	15	0
Advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	5,838	0	0
Total	28,917	13	3

JALPAIGURI

Rainfall.

Sub-division	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	7.48	2.47	28.93	15.68	13.79	15.76							
	1888-89	8.34	5.08	29.73	35.75	20.04	13.61	1.35	0.16	0.18	1.18	0.74	0.96	
	1891-92	3.40	12.68	9.07	18.84	11.79	7.45	1.48			12.40	0.88	0.46	
	1896-97	4.05	13.17	4.90	33.48	4.74	18.70	2.11				0.60		
	Normal	4.08	11.96	28.42	25.08	24.94	23.08	5.69	0.10	0.09	0.55	0.28	1.80	
Alipur	1873-74					Not available								
	1888-89	8.76	7.24	33.05	18.21	12.77	11.02	0.38			1.68	1.10	2.14	
	1891-92	3.88	14.90	13.00	20.28	9.37	11.36	2.40				0.84	0.50	
	1896-97	5.48	10.07	6.44	?	13.54	15.29	2.18						
	Normal					Not available								
District average	1873-74	7.48	2.47	28.93	15.68	13.79	15.76							
	1888-89	7.10	8.14	31.54	22.67	15.00	8.91	0.08	0.35	0.15	1.10	0.78	0.95	
	1891-92	3.89	14.07	16.41	23.08	10.86	8.98	1.50			2.19	1.70	0.89	
	1896-97	3.68	15.79	7.04	?	9.83	16.28	2.14				0.40	1.18	
	Normal	5.20	12.27	25.56	28.08	23.40	19.04	5.60	0.10	0.09	0.55	0.24	1.80	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee

Sub-division	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILLET			Remarks
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1888	18 0	16 0	16 0							
	1891	20 0	17 0	15 8	20 0	20 0					
	1896	13 0	11 0	11 0							
	Normal	10 0	9 8								

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief."

Whole district	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH							
		17 0*	10 0*	10 0*							

Outturn of food-crops

Sub-division	Year	Bhadoi.	Winter rice	Rabi	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	As. 12 in Baikantapore, 7 in Boda, and 10 in Patgram	As	As (?)	The figures for 1873-74 are taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply."
	1888-89	10 to 12	9	7 (?)	
	1891-92	9	8	10	
	1896-97	*	8	...	
	Normal				
Alipur	1873-74	13			
	1888-89	17	9	12	
	1891-92	8	8	11	
	1896-97	*	6	.....
	Normal				
District average	1873-74	7 to 12		(?)	Rain fell in November, and probably improved the situation.
	1888-89	13	9	10 (?)	
	1891-92	8½	8	10½	
	1896-97	7½	7½	.....
	Normal				

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.
1874.

Cause —In the year 1873 there was a deficient rainfall all over the district; the deficiency was more markedly injurious in pargana Boda, in the south of the district, belonging to the then minor Maharaja of Cooch Behar, less so in the central tracts, and still less so in the north (the Duars). In the Duars the rice harvest (including both the autumn and winter rice crops) was 13 annas, in the central region 10 annas, and in Boda only 7 annas. The failure was greatest in South Boda, along the Dinajpur and Rangpur borders. Taking the district as a whole, the failure of the harvest was not such that, had stocks not been depleted by exports, any assistance from outside would have been necessary.

Private trade —Early in the year 1874, very large exports of rice took place from this district to Poonea, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Darjeeling. The activity of the export trade was something beyond precedent. It forced up prices gradually till the beginning of May, when a sudden rise took place, and by the middle of the month, the price of rice had reached the famine rate of 8 seers the rupee, and put a temporary check on the export trade. So far local stocks had been only partially depleted by exportation, the prohibitive prices reached being, it is believed, due to holders of grain keeping back their stocks in anticipation of still higher prices. The appearance of Government grain in the market, and its sale at a fixed price, put a stop to such exportations, and induced the grain-holders to part with their stocks. The export trade sprung up afresh and as vigorous as ever.

Affected area.—Severe or continuous pressure was felt only in pargana Boda, where the failure in the harvest had been greatest. The expenditure for relief in this pargana was entirely borne by the Cooch Behar State, to which the property belonged.

Relief given —The expenditure incurred by the Cooch Behar State in Boda and by Government in the rest of the district is exhibited below :—

	GRAIN			CASH		
	Government	Cooch Behar State	Total.	Government.	Cooch Behar State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Rs	Rs	Rs
Charitable relief	40	120	160		1,841	1,841
Wages of labour	80	"	40	17,696	20,000	37,765
Loans	1,316	700	780	55,110		55,110
Grain sold for cash		876	2,192			
Total	1,440	1,696	3,142	72,806	21,610	94,416

Mr. MacDonnell was unable, for want of materials, to present actual figures for those relieved by the expenditure tabulated above, but estimated that the total expenditure incurred was sufficient to support 226,307 individuals for a month.

SINCE 1874 the district has been free from serious scarcity.

DARJEELING.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	6 10	5 08	13 76	22 46	14 06	10 36	0 02						
	1888-89	3 14	3 88	6 53	39 42	23 01	12 00	0 08	0 10		2 85	1 00	0 22	
	1891-92	0 97	16 09	14 47	27 11	23 27	5 74	0 88	0 01		0 50	2 45	0 29	
	1896-97	2 51	9 61	22 71	17 12	20 86	26 14	0 63				2 14	0 28	
	Normal	4 40	6 58	24 00	30 07	25 45	17 68	6 46	0 14	0 26	0 64	0 22	1 36	
Kurseong	1873-74					Not available.								
	1888-89					21 46	26 09	1 84						
	1891-92	0 17	16 51	17 63	27 78	35 37	24 13	0 71			0 06	3 16	0 40	
	1896-97	0 86	11 02	19 28	40 35									
	Normal					Not available								
District (average)	1873-74	6 10	5 08	13 76	22 46	14 06	10 36	0 02						
	1888-89	5 12	6 74	20 65	35 56	20 26	4 29	2 07			2 62	1 00	0 83	
	1891-92	2 23	14 15	14 80	23 58	16 30	13 91	2 08			0 37	1 14	2 03	
	1896-97	3 02	10 87	17 06	22 93	21 77	24 48	2 12				2 10	0 88	
	Normal	5 22	11 38	27 22	35 47	27 98	19 53	6 05	0 30	0 29	0 26	0 67	2 12	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	YEAR	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILWA			REMARKS.
		September	October	November	September.	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1888	12 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	
	1895	14 0	14 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	1896	12 0	8 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	9 12	12 0	
Whole district		12 0	10 0	9 0							

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, these returns do not state prices in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's Food-grain Supply and Famine relief.

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year	Bhadol.	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar, including Kalimpong.	1873-74	As	As	As	
	1888-89	12	14	14	
	1891-92	10	10	11	
	1896-97	*	8	..	
Kurseong, including Sili-guri.	1873-74	*	*	?	
	1888-89	14	10	4	
	1891-92	12	9	12	
	1896-97	*	4	.....
District average.	1873-74	12 (maize)	10 1	?	† Vide Assistant Commissioner's letter of 15th November 1873.
	1888-89	13	10 1	9	
	1891-92	11	9	11 1/2	
	1896-97	9 1/2	8	... ..

* Separate returns not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1873-74

THE Darjeeling district was included in the partially distressed tracts in the famine of 1874. The records at hand do not furnish materials for a detailed account of the relief given in this district. The following statement of the expenditure of cash and grain incurred by Government is taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply"—

			Grain Tons.	Cash Rs.
Charitable relief	...		89	.
Wages of labour	...	...	...	3,495
Loans	...	...	...	6,000
Grain sold for cost	..	..	13	.....
		Total	102	9,495

The district mainly depends for its food-supply on imports from the plains; its material condition has, therefore, little relation to the crops locally grown

NEITHER in 1888-89 nor in 1891-92 was any pressure due to scarcity felt in Darjeeling

RANGPUR

RAINFALL.

Subdivision	Year	April.	May.	June	July	August	September	October	November	December.	January	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	8.24	1.07	13.07	3.93	11.11	2.63							
	1888-89	6.05	11.80	11.53	7.87	13.27	7.51	0.10	0.97	0.38	8.60	1.55	1.40	
	1891-92	1.73	18.34	11.28	20.54	4.10	5.97	10.45	0.00		3.75	0.03	0.40	
	1896-97	3.40	22.77	4.50	11.44	3.21	28.16	1.04				0.28	3.70	
	Normal	3.14	10.23	19.51	16.48	12.05	13.61	5.33	0.10	0.10	0.58	0.30	1.30	
Kurigram	1873-74					Not available								
	1888-89	4.75	11.12	30.28	11.05	8.10	17.29	1.15	1.11		2.30	0.01	0.25	
	1891-92	3.98	16.87	10.74	19.83	2.58	2.28	4.33	0.08			0.45	3.86	
	1896-97	4.31	21.14	5.90	15.88	6.96	33.68	3.53						
	Normal	4.79	13.78	23.49	13.19	11.07	12.60	4.41	0.15	0.17	0.51	0.31	1.03	
Gaibanda	1873-74	4.85	0.87	12.75	7.84	12.31	7.15	0.10						
	1888-89	6.59	14.09	10.50	6.35	11.18	6.80		0.35	0.17	1.10	0.18	0.92	
	1891-92	1.95	15.70	7.08	10.16	6.78	3.74	3.04	0.46		2.79	0.51		
	1896-97	0.49	12.72	5.88	14.80	9.16	10.29	0.77				0.30	3.77	
	Normal	2.73	8.89	15.99	12.34	10.25	11.97	5.12	0.11	0.17	0.35	0.51	1.40	
Nilphamari	1873-74					Not available								
	1888-89	7.23	9.0	15.03	12.88	8.09	8.47		0.70		2.28	1.23	0.09	
	1891-92	1.03	13.38	7.87	26.35	7.34	1.70	0.10				0.40	1.10	
	1896-97	1.20	11.20	3.02	13.43	10.38	23.18	2.04						
	Normal	3.43	13.03	20.19	13.73	14.92	15.68	4.69	0.02	0.21	0.40	0.62	1.18	
District (average)	1873-74	6.54	0.97	12.01	6.88	13.23	4.80	0.08						
	1888-89	5.04	11.75	17.10	9.78	16.16	8.47	0.31	0.81	0.54	2.45	1.20	1.16	
	1891-92	1.92	10.17	9.24	21.47	3.96	3.25	4.05	0.15		2.50	0.52	0.17	
	1896-97	3.10	19.33	7.37	15.14	6.19	22.08	1.55				0.36	2.88	
	Normal	3.81	11.07	19.51	15.23	12.95	13.35	4.89	0.10	0.16	0.48	0.43	1.47	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of sers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee

Subdivision	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE.			MILWA			Remarks
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1888	16 14	11 4	14 0							
	1891	18 4	17 84	17 12							
	1896	12 10	12 84	10 4							
	Normal	8 0	8 0		12 14	13 0					
The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices-current returns published in the Calcutta Gazette. These returns do not state prices in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following district figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."											
Whole district	1873	16 2	13 4	13 9							

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS

Subdivision.	Year	Bradoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1.	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas	Annas.	Annas	
	1888-89	16	10	16	
	1891-92	8	8		
	1896-97	*	12	.....
	Normal	*	*	*	
Kurigram	1873-74	16	14	11½	
	1888-89	12	4	*	
	1891-92	*	10	.....
	1896-97	*	2	*	
	Normal	*	*	*	
Gaibanda	1873-74	14	10	16	
	1888-89	16	8	*	
	1891-92	*	12	.....
	1896-97	*	*	*	
	Normal	*	*	*	
Nilphamari	1873-74	14	12	12	
	1888-89	6	8	*	
	1891-92	*	8	.....
	1896-97	*	8	*	
	Normal	*	*	*	
District average.	1873-74	8	8½	*	
	1888-89	15	11	14	
	1891-92	9½	7	10	
	1896-97	10½	10 to 11	.....
	Normal	*	*	*	
Vide Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."					

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause—The rainfall of 1873 fell short of the normal by nearly 30 inches; the deficiency was very marked in May, July, September, and October. The rains came to a sudden stop in September, when a copious downpour was necessary to develop and mature the winter rice crop, and in October there was little or no rain. The outturn of the autumn rice crop was one-half of an average crop, but the winter rice crop was lost more or less everywhere. Along the Brahmaputra to the east and in the north the outturn of winter rice was about eight annas, but towards the south and west the failure was more pronounced, and in the central tract most of all. On the whole, the outturn of the winter crop in 1873 averaged about 3 annas (one-fifth of an average crop) in the whole district. The effects of the serious failure of the rice crop were mitigated by the bumper rice harvest of 1872.

Private trade—Mr MacDonnell suggested that the large exportation of rice from Dinajpur in 1873 was mainly derived from Rangpur, and helped to drain the latter of much of its food stock. During the first quarter of 1874, considerable importations of food-grains were made from Cooch Behar, from Assam and from the districts of the Dacca Division, but it is likely that much of the grain so imported passed through the district into Dinajpur. The import trade collapsed in April, causing a general failure of supplies throughout the district, and a sudden increase in the prices of food-grains. It was at this stage that Government interfered by throwing grain into the market; and although the quantity sold by Government was inconsiderable, it broke up the monopoly of the traders, and by restoring confidence, exercised a powerful and beneficial moral influence on the people.

Private relief—In no other district, equally distressed, did the people owe so little to Government and so much to private charity as in Rangpur. The relief operations in this district, therefore, cost comparatively little to Government.

Relief given—The expenditure of grain and cash incurred by Government in the administration of relief was as follows:—

			Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	...	...	1,517	1,54,970
Wages of labour		..	922	4,50,909
Loans	...	..	1,828	1,75,934
Grain sold for cash	...	...	5,763	.
Total			10,030	7,18,818

The number of individuals charitably relieved averaged in each fortnight as below —

In fortnight ending	27th January	1874	...	..	50
Ditto	7th February	"	..	..	567
Ditto	21st "	"	..	..	1,532
Ditto	7th March	"	.	.	3,075
Ditto	21st "	"	.	...	4,625
Ditto	4th April	"	..	...	8,968
Ditto	18th "	"	.	...	14,623
Ditto	2nd May	"	.	.	18,985
Ditto	16th "	"	..	...	21,735
Ditto	30th "	"	.	...	25,468
Ditto	13th June	"	...	..	32,593
Ditto	27th "	"	...	..	36,319
Ditto	11th July	"	...	...	32,051
Ditto	25th "	"	...	..	16,136
Ditto	8th August	"	...	..	10,997
Ditto	22nd "	"	...	...	5,306
Ditto	2nd September	"	..	...	570

These were equivalent to 116,107 individuals relieved for one month.

The average daily attendance of labourers on the relief works was as follows:—

December 1873	...	59	May 1874	...	53,308
January 1874	...	722	June "	...	22,747
February "	...	1,705	July "	.	5,830
March "	...	8,988	August "	...	93
April "	...	31,696	September "	.	7

These were equivalent to 125,155 individuals relieved for the period of one month.

SINCE 1874 the district has been free from scarcity and famine.

BOGRA.

RAINFALL

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	November	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district	1873-74	3 12	2 01	6 74	9 93	12 33	3 29			0 38	2 49	5 06	0 10	
	1885-86	4 18	9 98	5 94	6 76	11 34	6 10	0 52	0 72	0 11	2 01	0 61	0 02	
	1891-92	1 09	9 79	10 89	14 54	4 49	12 26	0 09	2 09			0 35	1 89	
	1896-97													
Normal		2 25	7 94	12 49	12 67	11 55	10 60	4 40	0 35	0 17	0 37	0 78	1 10	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE			WARRA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH							
	1886	24 0	12 12	15 12							
	1891	15 0	19 6	10 2							
	1896	9 6	14 4	15 12							

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."

Bogra (whole district)	1873 *	24 0	12 4	15 2							
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Outturn of food-crops

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter-rice.	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Whole district	1873-74	Annas 9	Annas 6*	Annas 9	* <i>Vide</i> Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply." The figure probably refers to the outturn of bhadoi and winter rice taken together.
	1886-89	...	10	10*	
	1891-92	17	6	15	
	1896-97	12	12	...	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874

Cause—The deficiency of rain in 1873 resulted in great loss to the rice crop, of which the outturn (including *aus* and *aman* both) was estimated at $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an average crop.

Private trade.—Grain was exported from the district to Dinajpur and Rangpur in the early part of 1874, but later on, the high prices (which reached the prohibitive rate of 7½ to 9 seers the rupee in June) induced by depleted stock, caused an influx of grain from the eastern districts.

Relief given—The Government expenditure of cash and grain is shown below.—

	Grain. Tons	Cash Rs
Charitable relief	2,549	56,440
Wages of labour	813	2,58,111
Loans	2,386	53,998
Grain sold for cash	1,834	..
Total	7,582	3,68,549

The average daily number gratuitously relieved, including the number employed on light labour, was as follows.—

For fortnight ending 23rd March	...	660	} * The majority of these persons were labourers who were aided with small gifts of grain when leaving the relief works. Later information than the 10th August is not available.
Ditto 6th April	..	583	
Ditto 14th "	..	..
Ditto 4th May	...	8,199	
Ditto 16th "	..	9,150	
Ditto 16th June	..	42,398	
Ditto 13th "	..	23,124	
Ditto 27th "	...	15,943	
Ditto 13th July	...	24,677*	
Ditto 27th "	..	47,822*	
Ditto 10th August	..	68,413*	

These were equivalent to 120,485 individuals relieved for one month.

The average daily attendance of labourers on the relief works was as follows—

December 1873	.. 45	April 1874	29,285
January 1874	.. 587	May "	.. 45,451
February "	.. 1,546	June "	.. 17,521
March "	.. 8,000	July "	.. 8,060

These were equivalent to 110,518 individuals relieved for the period of one month.

These figures take no account of the aid afforded to the district by the labour employed on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

1888

Some distress was caused in this district by partial failure of the crops in 1888, but it was not serious enough to call for special measures of relief.

RABNA.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	7.13	3.14	5.98	15.51	7.19	4.81	0.45		0.08	0.55	1.89	1.68	
	1888-89	6.34	4.07	6.17	14.73	10.63	4.65	0.37	0.68		0.53	0.71	0.64	
	1891-92	5.18	12.34	8.99	6.88	4.24	2.44	1.03	0.99			0.23	0.27	
	1896-97	0.82	8.80	13.44	0.98	5.93	4.78	0.81						
	Normal	3.12	6.95	10.30	10.17	12.78	10.97	4.80	0.15	0.14	0.30	1.09	1.73	
Serajganj	1873-74	0.80	3.34	6.39	9.39	8.55	4.33	0.53		0.20	1.50	0.77	0.45	
	1888-89	5.89	11.35	5.71	10.82	10.75	3.46	1.67	0.12	0.10	2.12	0.20	1.06	
	1891-92	4.20	0.15	13.43	9.28	7.04	4.16	3.52	1.00			0.10	1.06	
	1896-97	1.95	10.35	15.72	6.51	4.00	7.19	0.10						
	Normal	2.78	7.27	11.40	10.97	11.23	9.87	4.38	0.88	0.14	0.45	1.01	1.28	
District (average)	1873-74	3.96	3.19	6.14	12.45	7.87	4.57	0.49		0.14	1.02	1.33	1.05	
	1888-89	6.12	7.68	5.94	12.07	10.70	3.66	0.97	0.35	0.05	1.33	0.12	0.62	
	1891-92	3.74	10.70	9.26	7.93	5.94	3.50	2.29	1.03			0.25	0.67	
	1896-97	1.39	8.63	14.68	6.75	4.97	5.99	0.50						
	Normal	3.10	7.75	10.85	11.12	11.17	9.34	4.50	0.27	0.14	0.41	1.05	1.59	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE			MILIA			REMARKS
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8.00	14.8	14.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1888	18.15	17.10	16.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1891	20.10	14.13	15.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	17.10	10.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices-current returns in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the returns do not state prices in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."

Serajganj	1873	24.8	17.0	15.2	
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OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	Bhadai.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas 8*	Annas 9*	Annas. ?	* The figures are taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply"
	1888-89	8	12	7½	
	1891-92	+	+	8	
	1896-97	+	4	..	
Serajganj	1873-74	5*	6*	?	
	1888-89	8	12	8	
	1891-92	+	+	8	
	1896-97	+	6	..	
District average.	1873-74	6½*	About 8*	?	The rainfall was very deficient in July, August and September, hence the low estimate of rice outturn.
	1888-89	8	12	7½	
	1891-92	12	8	8	
	1896-97	10	5	..	

† Separate estimates of outturn for each subdivision are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The failure of the rice crop, due to the deficient and unseasonable rainfall of 1873, was not so great in this district as in the other districts of the Rajshahi Division. The autumn or *aus* crop gave an outturn of 8 annas in the Sadar and 5 annas in the Serajganj subdivision, and that of winter rice was at least 9 annas in the Sadar and 6 annas in Serajganj, that is, not less than one-half of the average in the whole district. Had it not been for the depletion of food-stocks and consequent high prices caused by exportation to other districts, there would have been no necessity for the adoption of any relief measures in this district. As it was, the expenditure of grain and cash incurred for relief in Pabna was inconsiderable. It is shown below :—

			Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	...	...	70	12,911
Wages of labour	...	...	100	22,456
Loans	...	...	268	66,519
Grain sold for cash	...	...	144	.....
Total	...	...	512	1,01,186

The average daily number of persons gratuitously relieved was as follows :—

In the fortnight ending 20th April	...	...	335
Ditto 5th May	...	...	245
Ditto 15th "	...	...	270
Ditto 28th "	...	...	282
Ditto 10th June	...	...	6,713
Ditto 24th "	...	...	3,737
Ditto 8th July	...	...	10,276
Ditto 22nd "	...	...	7,615
Ditto 5th August	...	...	4,919
Ditto 19th "	...	...	6,274
Ditto 2nd September	...	...	8,390
Ditto 16th "	...	...	7,967
Ditto 30th "	...	...	2,601

These were equivalent to 28,440 individuals relieved for a period of one month.

The average daily number of labourers employed on the relief works was as follows :—

December 1873	...	...	111
January 1874	...	...	229
February "	...	...	621
March "	...	...	1,635
April "	...	...	863
May "	...	...	2,598
June "	...	...	2,214
July "	...	...	1,118
August "	...	...	252
September "	...	...	40

These were equivalent to 9,681 persons aided by wages for one month.

SINCE 1874 the district has been free from famine and scarcity.

DACCA.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	April.	May	June.	July.	August	September	October.	November.	December.	January.	February	March.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	5.00	4.55	9.50	16.00	17.25	3.26	0.40	0.80	...	0.36	1.88	4.07	
	1880-80	9.53	4.09	7.83	16.14	16.08	6.91	1.56	0.48	...	0.84	0.99	0.11	
	1891-92	5.05	17.13	15.15	12.34	8.33	8.33	0.18	1.98			1.10	1.25	
	1896-97	4.05	14.37	12.39	6.73	6.59	14.61	0.04						
	Normal	4.01	8.95	12.37	12.34	12.55	9.97	3.95	0.50	0.19	0.23	1.15	2.01	
Manikganj	1873-74	6.23	3.71	4.79	10.87	15.87	0.06	0.51	...		0.89	2.06	2.18	
	1880-80	7.58	4.61	6.50	14.43	14.09	5.94	1.03	0.36		1.09	0.30	0.11	
	1891-92	8.11	11.03	14.77	7.43	6.06	8.71	0.04	0.63			1.13	0.85	
	1896-97	3.92	12.33	11.79	5.91	6.46	12.44	0.75						
	Normal	3.96	8.85	9.84	11.30	11.33	8.13	3.95	0.46	0.13	0.44	1.15	2.05	
Munshiganj	1873-74	5.03	5.83	11.99	17.23	16.33	4.46	0.46			0.21	1.98	2.77	
	1880-80	6.37	5.38	11.59	22.28	13.14	10.35	1.47	1.07		0.45	0.19	0.09	
	1891-92	6.76	14.96	10.09	10.81	9.33	5.08	0.41	3.70	...		0.88	1.38	
	1896-97	4.69	10.79	14.61	7.20	7.74	8.68	0.03						
	Normal	4.32	9.43	15.94	15.74	14.88	12.24	5.46	0.34	0.33	0.64	1.35	4.08	
Narainganj	1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	Not available.	...						
	1880-80	11.28	4.36	13.47	22.59	13.97	6.96	3.28	0.71		0.29	1.04	0.08	
	1891-92	6.52	18.84	12.44	11.47	18.41	7.51	1.46	3.34			0.83	1.10	
	1896-97	6.05	11.50	16.81	9.96	5.96	17.25	0.03						
	Normal	4.90	8.20	15.96	15.09	13.46	10.33	4.45	1.28	0.30	0.80	0.99	3.11	
District average	1873-74	5.85	4.70	8.76	14.43	16.45	5.03	0.39	0.87		0.86	1.07	3.01	
	1880-80	9.19	4.67	10.81	18.04	12.70	7.09	1.59	0.60		0.69	0.61	0.08	
	1891-92	6.11	15.30	13.12	10.34	9.16	5.93	0.07	3.45			0.98	1.14	
	1896-97	4.69	10.79	14.61	7.20	7.74	8.68	0.41						
	Normal	4.77	9.68	12.73	13.46	12.64	8.60	4.45	0.77	0.34	0.43	1.20	3.21	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE			MILWA.			REMARKS.
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1880	17 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1891	15 0	...	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	8 12	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The above is taken from Fortnightly prices-current returns, published in the Calcutta Gazette these returns do not state prices prevailing in sub-divisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for 1873 are taken from Appendix to Mr MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."

Whole district	1893	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
		25 5	22 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadai.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74	12(<i>aus</i>)	6	9	
	1888-89	16	16	11	
	1891-92	8	12	8	
	1896-97	*	7	.....
Manikganj ...	1873-74	12(<i>aus</i>)	6 to 8(P)	9	
	1888-89	16	14	7	
	1891-92	8	8	10	
	1896-97	*	8	...	
Munshiganj .	1873-74	16(<i>aus</i>)	11	9	
	1888-89	18	16	11	
	1891-92	16	10	10	
	1896-97	*	10	.. ...
Narainganj ..	1873-74	12 to 14(<i>aus</i>)	6 to 8	9	
	1888-89	12	12	10	
	1891-92	8	12	9	
	1896-97	*	8	....
District average ...	1873-74	13(<i>aus</i>)	6 to 8	9	
	1888-89	15½	14½	9½	
	1891-92	10	10½	9½	
	1896-97	13½	7½†	.....	† Better than 1873-74.

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available .

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

THERE was no famine or scarcity in this district in any of the years 1873-74, 1888-89 and 1891-92. Dacca is practically free from liability to famine.

MYMENSINGH.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April.	May	June	July	August.	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Badar	1873-74	3 70	3 23	31 99	10 42	16 88	4 02	0 27		0 01	1 14	3 54	3 77	Deficient in August
	1888-89	5 08	21 49	9 89	9 50	15 31	12 34	4 30	0 19	0 05	0 57	0 21	0 06	
	1891-92	3 79	18 49	14 11	10 79	12 15	4 20	3 40	2 38			1 53	1 21	
	1896-97	3 38	15 20	18 98	14 91	3 70	20 25							
Normal	3 89	11 03	19 00	14 43	13 78	14 19	5 60	0 30	0 18	0 98	1 01	2 24		
Netrokona	1873-74						Not available							
	1888-89	4 29	19 78	15 05	10 26	13 98	10 88	2 54	0 09		0 30		0 28	
	1891-92	5 75	17 26	22 39	14 79	14 75	8 00	2 76	1 71			1 73	5 57	
	1896-97	5 40	23 33	18 06	18 14	5 77	13 07	1 35						
Normal	4 24	11 48	21 78	16 86	10 97	14 04	6 06	0 37	0 17	0 19	0 40	2 57		
Kishorganj	1873-74	3 09	5 72	10 97	13 80	18 30	5 14	2 46	0 51	3 15	2 03	3 54	7 47	
	1888-89	11 78	23 13	19 08	10 20	12 20	10 64	3 19	0 55	0 50	0 50	0 21		
	1891-92	4 38	23 18	26 06	15 43	13 07	6 21	3 49	1 07			0 30	0 06	
	1896-97	5 01	10 05	19 80	8 83	3 57	13 03							
Normal	4 80	10 10	10 07	13 08	13 18	13 11	5 30	0 41	0 92	0 57	0 86	3 01		
Jamalpur	1873-74	5 32	4 10	9 94	10 64	11 52	5 53	0 25	0 13	1 05	1 00	3 78	0 30	
	1888-89	4 03	14 57	11 05	12 82	17 40	6 02	1 73	1 42		1 54	0 40		
	1891-92	3 40	1 31	11 10	11 68	16 05	3 35	2 29	1 50			0 20	2 51	
	1896-97	3 24	15 70	10 90	12 30	6 43	17 20							
Normal	3 26	8 79	14 90	12 17	13 45	14 06	5 03	0 23	0 28	0 43	1 07	1 46		
Tangail	1873-74	3 34	4 02	6 16	14 86	9 12	5 01	0 35	0 05	0 20	0 43	3 05	1 08	
	1888-89	5 32	4 37	6 21	9 77	11 06	2 16	4 70			1 04	0 24		
	1891-92	5 20	13 79	13 21	6 21	4 45	3 53	0 41	0 63			0 82	0 84	
	1896-97	1 01	11 04	16 10	5 99	4 05	10 53							
Normal	3 51	7 04	13 10	11 10	12 01	9 80	4 97	0 25	0 10	0 43	1 18	1 45		
District average	1873-74	4 09	4 43	13 72	12 45	13 21	5 78	0 84	0 17	1 25	1 15	3 55	2 01	
	1888-89	6 34	16 46	12 41	12 21	13 89	9 77	3 28	0 49	0 01	0 59	0 23	0 07	
	1891-92	4 22	17 33	10 64	12 30	11 23	4 66	2 69	1 61	...		0 99	2 24	
	1896-97			15 64	12 96	5 43	16 07	0 19						
Normal	4 26	11 05	17 91	10 17	14 88	12 34	5 41	0 31	0 21	0 40	0 92	3 22		

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILK			REMARKS.
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1875	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH.	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	
	1880	23 0	18 0	17 0	.	"					
	1881	18 2	17 8	16 0							
	1881	14 4	14 4	13 13							
	1886	8 0	8 0								

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisonal figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief."—

				S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH
Badar	.	.	.	23 4	18 0	17 0	..	..	S CH.	..	S CH	S CH
Netrokona	.	.	.	Not available			..	..	..	..	..	..
Kishoryanj	.	.	.	21 5	17 12	20 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamulpur	.	.	.	23 0	17 0	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tangail	.	.	.	20 0	18 1	17 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION	Year	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ..	*	*	P	
	1888-89 ..	12	16	12	
	1891-92 .	12	12	7	
	1896-97	*	6	.....
Netrokona ..	1873-74 ...	*	*	P	
	1888-89 ...	12	16	15	
	1891-92 ...	12	12	16	
	1896-97 ..	*	12	.....
Kishorganj	1873-74 ...	*	*	P	
	1888-89 ..	14	12	12	
	1891-92 ...	8	12	.....
	1896-97 .	*	4 to 6	.....
Jamalpur ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	P	
	1888-89 ...	10	12	8	
	1891-92 ...	12	14	13	
	1896-97 ..	*	8 to 10	.. ...
Tangail ...	1873-74 ..	*	*	P	
	1888-89 ...	19	16	15	
	1891-92 ..	14	14	10	
	1896-97	*	6	... .
District aver- age	1873-74 ...	4	6	P	
	1888-89 ...	14	14	12½	
	1891-92 ...	12	13	11½	
	1896-97 ...	12	7 to 8	... .

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

The district is practically free from liability to famine.

FARIDPUR.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	8 10	5 30	5 14	7 55	11 53	10 90		0 03		1 16	4 07	4 24	Rainfall very short in July, August, September and wholly wanting October.
	1880-81	7 08	4 28	7 71	16 88	14 48	8 74	0 81	0 50		0 70	0 68	0 50	
	1891-92	6 38	9 35	9 00	13 05	8 83	4 58	1 82	1 07			1 37	0 77	
	1896-97	5 65	10 48	10 93	7 84	6 51	13 03	0 05						
	Normal	3 74	8 90	12 49	11 85	12 57	10 04	4 30	0 39	0 15	0 54	1 51	2 53	
Madariapur	1873-74	5 51	10 07	6 71	13 35	16 36	6 40	1 30	0 33	0 07	1 14	1 53	5 67	
	1880-81	6 39	2 94	7 67	16 72	11 59	8 16	1 06	1 65		0 40	0 66	0 93	
	1891-92	3 44	5 85	5 44	14 47	7 51	6 49	0 46	4 11			0 37		
	1896-97	1 12	4 03	8 07	6 39	6 28	11 00							
	Normal	3 02	9 24	13 30	11 98	12 25	8 50	4 18	0 44	0 14	0 61	0 07	2 83	
Gosalundo	1873-74	4 21	4 15	5 78	10 48	10 89	6 09	0 30	0 05	0 15	0 08	4 01	1 87	
	1880-81	8 04	5 16	7 92	12 23	14 36	4 02	0 63	0 30		0 77	0 22	0 19	
	1891-92	2 11	11 33	9 40	7 18	5 19	5 91	0 50	0 50			0 81	0 47	
	1896-97	3 06	12 35	10 31	4 63	6 84	8 53							
	Normal	3 93	7 63	11 80	11 87	11 37	8 61	4 83	0 33	0 14	0 40	1 22	2 33	
District average	1873-74	5 94	6 67	5 87	10 64	12 89	7 80	0 53	0 13	0 07	1 09	3 23	2 20	
	1880-81	7 45	4 47	7 77	16 13	13 45	6 15	0 84	0 82		0 60	0 50	0 27	
	1891-92	5 13	9 00	7 95	11 65	5 84	4 68	0 90	1 80			0 85	0 41	
	1896-97	2 61	9 36	9 07	6 29	6 53	10 04	0 02						
	Normal	3 90	8 50	12 23	11 95	11 51	8 06	4 44	0 39	0 14	0 45	1 20	2 70	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE.			MILWA.			REMARKS.
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	5 CH.	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1880	22 0	18 0	17 0							
	1891	19 0	18 0	14 0							
	1896	16 0	16 0	17 0							

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current Returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1893 are taken from the Appendix to Mr MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief."

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE.			MILWA.			REMARKS.
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	5 CH.	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	* These differ somewhat from the prices quoted above from the fortnightly prices current
	1893	21 4*	20 8*	20 4*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madariapur	1893	24 0	27 0	28 0							
Gosalundo	1893	16 0	16 0	16 8							

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION	Year	Bhadol.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ..	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	8	14	8	
	1891-92 ...	14	14	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	....
Madaripur ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	14	12	
	1891-92 ...	12	12	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	8 to 10	.....
Goalundo ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	8	12	6	
	1891-92 ...	16	10	8	
	1896-97 ..	*	4 to 6	.. ...
District aver- age	1873-74	8 (as.)	9½	?	
	1888-89	9	13½	8½	
	1891-92	14	12	8½	
	1896-97	14	8	.	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

The district is practically free from liability to famine or scarcity arising from drought.

BACKERGUNGE.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	April.	May	June	July	August	September.	October.	November.	December	January	February.	March.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	2.82	5.28	7.07	16.43	17.39	7.80	1.96	0.90	0.80	1.01	3.67	0.85	
	1888-89	3.01	3.18	0.45	21.79	21.33	5.62	8.07	0.24		0.90	1.43	0.78	
	1891-92	1.89	7.60	6.37	19.38	8.25	11.24	0.75	2.10			0.28	0.36	
	1896-97	0.06	9.64	15.21	14.02	6.79	13.04							
	Normal	3.24	8.03	10.50	15.73	12.41	11.08	4.08	1.25	0.32	0.77	1.00	2.72	
Patuakhali.	1873-74	6.50	11.06	14.54	24.25	17.76	10.85	4.70	0.40	1.40	0.28	1.09	0.55	
	1888-89	0.07	2.37	6.07	3.54	32.37	4.78	8.01				2.67	0.35	
	1891-92	4.73	8.75	12.31	17.79	14.71	10.04	1.48	0.74			0.02		
	1896-97	1.40	7.62	25.13	12.84	12.00	13.90	0.02						
	Normal	7.04	8.29	22.78	21.49	17.08	13.36	5.90	1.60	0.47	0.70	1.15	1.61	
Pirojpur	1873-74	2.30	6.63	9.43	14.87	17.14	6.88	1.21	0.67	0.56	0.70	1.02	0.70	
	1888-89	6.40	2.00	8.40	20.21	21.84	7.87	0.80	0.09		0.27	0.74	0.37	
	1891-92	1.81	10.39	10.23	17.21	14.30	9.20	0.49	1.60				0.20	
	1896-97	1.32	6.41	11.48	10.85	7.19	10.40							
	Normal	1.62	7.10	16.43	16.08	14.76	11.33	5.75	1.21	0.20	0.71	1.30	1.61	
Dakhin Shabazpur	1873-74	Not available												
	1888-89	7.43	2.04	5.02	16.74	27.48	8.46	14.60	0.49		0.26	0.80	1.53	
	1891-92	1.90	12.14	6.90	13.50	9.07	7.27	0.35	0.33				0.22	
	1896-97	0.40	7.03	18.12	8.62	11.61	13.10							
	Normal	3.59	7.24	21.40	18.62	18.23	12.12	5.49	1.60	0.51	0.58	0.78	2.62	
District average.	1873-74	3.89	7.66	10.55	18.51	16.06	8.53	2.64	0.47	0.92	0.60	2.44	0.85	
	1888-89	6.68	2.30	6.94	22.73	25.72	6.08	8.09	0.20		0.24	1.12	0.77	
	1891-92	2.48	0.77	8.05	17.39	11.11	9.06	0.77	1.22			0.03	0.33	
	1896-97	1.50	7.07	10.08	11.74	9.74	13.32	0.10						
	Normal	3.21	8.10	16.25	18.65	15.28	10.67	5.55	0.42	0.40	0.71	1.05	2.17	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year	COMMON RICE			MAI/P			MARUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH							
	1888	26 0	20 0	14 14							
	1891	16 0	16 24	18 7							
	1896	16 0		14 12							
	1896	8 14	8 9								
		Aug									
		9 15									

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1893 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food grain supply and famine relief" —

Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH							
Patuakhali		26 0	20 0	14 2*							
Pirojpur		10 0	Not available	17 0							
Dakhin Shabazpur		10 0	Not available								

* This differs slightly from the price quoted above from the fortnightly prices-current

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	.	... ..	.....
	1888-89 ..	11	15	9	
	1891-92 ...	*	13	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	9 to 10	.....
Patuakhali ...	1873-74 ...	.....	.....	...
	1888-89 ...	8	12	16	
	1891-92 ...	*	16	9	
	1896-97 ...	*	13	.....
Pirojpur ...	1873-74 ...	.....	.....	.. ..
	1888-89 ...	12	12	16	
	1891-92 ...	*	16	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	9 to 10	.....
Dakhin Shabazpur.	1873-74 ...	.....	.. ...	.....
	1888-89 ...	8	18	8	
	1891-92 ...	*	10	4	
	1896-97 ...	*	9 to 10	.....
District average.	1873-74 ...	.....	....	.....
	1888-89 ...	10	14	12½	
	1891-92 ..	14	13½	7½	
	1896-97 ...	12½	10	.. ...

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

This district is practically free from famine or scarcity arising from drought.

TIPPERA
Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July	August	September.	October	November.	December	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	5 53	6 38	18 14	9 72	25 65	4 64	0 55	0 34	0 78	1 10	1 89	3 89	
	1888-89	11 18	9 39	6 18	13 81	28 84	8 55	6 76	0 35			1 28		
	1891-92	13 36	21 08	11 02	10 45	8 14	6 76	2 33	4 84			0 07	1 38	
	1896-97	6 72	11 23	17 77	12 21	2 83	16 08	0 89						
	Normal ...	5 20	10 35	19 13	16 98	17 65	11 40	4 23	0 94	0 44	0 69	0 87	3 76	
Brahmanbaria.	1873-74	7 06	5 23	19 59	6 66	8 66	3 95	3 08	0 12	0 33	0 97	4 72	3 44	
	1888-89	15 88	14 66	16 71	6 80	18 28	12 18	8 61	0 51		0 30	0 97	0 13	
	1891-92	8 76	17 95	14 16	15 38	7 43	2 78	3 15	8 19			0 48	1 46	
	1896-97	6 76	22 43	11 87	8 56	4 43	7 35	2 82						
	Normal ...	5 19	10 81	18 46	10 97	12 67	11 69	4 76	0 67	0 28	0 77	1 30	4 71	
Chandpur	1873-74						Not available							
	1888-89	8 29	2 75	9 70	10 28	13 80	7 84	3 78			0 68	1 04	0 90	
	1891-92	3 27	17 01	9 20	10 05	13 11	8 00		4 45			2 18	1 30	
	1896-97	4 05	11 17	18 42	0 70	7 49	10 25	0 16						
	Normal ..	4 30	8 03	16 77	15 51	20 23	11 83	6 14	0 56	0 89	0 53	0 69	3 27	
District average	18 73-74	6 29	5 80	18 86	8 19	17 15	4 29	1 81	0 23	0 55	1 03	3 30	2 41	
	1888-89	13 01	10 28	10 89	12 40	18 24	8 98	3 54	0 28		0 57	0 98	0 96	
	1891-92	9 13	19 13	14 39	11 87	8 47	5 91	1 94	4 32			0 87	1 16	
	1896-97	6 04				4 04		0 57						
	Normal ..	5 49	10 32	14 05	12 97	12 85	9 23	5 11	0 73	0 37	0 66	1 02	4 11	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.
Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	9 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1888	24 0	17 0	17 12							
	1891	20 0	20 0	16 0	...						
	1896	16 12	14 15	13 14	...						
		7 10	7 9								

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief":—

Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
Brahmanbaria		24 8*	21 0*	20 2*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandpur		23 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Not available.								

* These differ from the prices quoted above from the fortnightly prices currents.

Outturn of food crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi	Winter rice.	Rabi	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	Annas. *	Annas. *	Annas. ?	
	1889-89 ...	12	*	10	
	1891-92 .	11	14	10	
	1896-97 ..	*	6	... ..
Brahmanbaria	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	15	*	16	
	1891-92 .	12	12	18	
	1896-97 ..	*	14	... ..
Chandpur ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	d	
	1888-89 ...	13	*	13	
	1891-92 ...	20	15	12	
	1896-97 .		12	... ..
District Total	1873-74 ...	Good	12	?	
	1888-89 ...	13	14	13	
	1891-92 ...	14½	14	13½	
	1896-97 ...	17	10	.	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

This district is practically free from famine or scarcity arising from drought

NOAKHALI.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	April.	May	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February	March.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	8.95	9.00	19.30	23.39	26.84	11.64	7.29	1.25	1.34	0.94	3.14	2.58	
	1888-89	8.01	7.72	8.39	34.09	32.45	8.08	16.89	0.09			1.53	3.12	
	1891-92	3.94	14.68	15.77	19.73	12.47	7.54	3.14	0.84	0.06		0.26	0.03	
	1896-97	3.29	14.77	19.46	23.97	20.02	15.13	0.93						
	Normal	4.23	9.89	26.07	23.97	25.35	17.83	6.86	1.92	0.29	0.13	0.81	3.55	
Fenny	1873-74					Not available								
	1888-89	10.31	5.40	9.00	35.47	30.98	16.00	8.24	0.10			1.45	3.45	
	1891-92	6.80	16.13	10.62	27.08	8.31	8.90	2.45	1.44			1.48	1.14	
	1896-97	3.60	9.96	16.43	23.71	12.39	19.26	1.00						
	Normal	4.87	10.97	28.36	22.56	24.01	15.71	5.89	8.97	0.91	0.79	1.19	4.00	
District average.	1873-74	8.95	9.00	19.30	23.39	26.84	11.61	7.38	1.25	1.34	0.24	3.14	2.58	
	1888-89	9.16	6.56	0.23	34.78	31.71	12.34	13.57	0.10			1.50	3.29	
	1891-92	5.14	15.38	13.99	23.39	10.39	6.73	2.80	1.14	0.03		0.87	0.89	
	1896-97	3.12	11.35	21.63	20.77	13.27	16.31	0.88						
	Normal	4.44	10.93	21.54	24.66	24.60	15.98	6.87	2.53	0.75	0.71	1.08	3.78	

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September	October.	November	September.	October	November	September	October	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S CH 23 0	S CH 22 0	S CH 17 0	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH.	S CH	S CH.	
	1888	21 8		16 8							
	1891	15 0		15 0							
	1896	Ans 9 15									
		Amam 8 8	10 4								

The above is taken from the fortnightly price-current returns published in the Calcutta Gazette, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for the Sadar subdivision for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief" —

Sadar	...	1873	S CH 23 0	S CH 23 0	S CH 18 18*	* This differs some what from the price quoted above from the fortnightly price-current.
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Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	...	Annas. •	Annas. •	Annas. P
	1888-89	...	16	•	10
	1891-92	...	12	10	8
	1896-97	...	•	8	.....
Fenny	1873-74	...	•	•	P
	1888-89	...	16	•	9
	1891-92	...	16	10	8
	1896-97	...	•	8½	... ..
District Total	1873-74	...	Good.	Average.	P
	1888-89	...	16	15	9½
	1891-92	...	14	10	8
	1896-97	...	11	8	.....

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

This district is practically free from famine arising from drought.

CHITTAGONG.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	5.71	5.84	21.89	10.30	18.40	10.95	3.85	0.23	0.72		2.77	1.66	
	1888-89	6.64	13.41	0.67	20.81	37.31	14.54	4.24				0.90	0.88	
	1891-92	7.10	11.00	8.55	30.03	10.49	4.84	1.92	1.39	0.33		0.25	0.04	
	1896-97	3.80	12.80	10.80	19.03	4.87	8.91	1.96						
	Normal	3.32	9.63	24.94	21.97	19.77	13.52	5.60	1.51	0.70	0.83	0.96	2.31	
Cox's Bazar.	1873-74	6.81	5.54	31.18	56.85	23.02	13.64	8.90	0.49		0.05	0.21	1.82	
	1888-89	1.37	10.18	12.30	61.25	45.75	7.84	10.01				0.50	0.53	
	1891-92	3.23	8.60	9.39	50.55	24.21	8.04	3.52	1.09	0.04				
	1896-97	1.81	6.25	37.65	20.68	20.49	13.63							
	Normal	2.51	10.36	34.81	40.14	27.13	15.11	7.72	2.04	0.38	0.77	0.49	1.82	
District average	1873-74	6.20	6.04	27.73	37.85	20.75	12.20	6.43	0.36	0.96	0.03	1.40	1.40	
	1888-89	5.60	11.80	10.90	45.75	41.53	11.11	7.13				0.70	0.57	
	1891-92	5.41	9.74	8.98	53.21	17.35	6.70	2.72	1.80	0.20		0.13	0.02	
	1896-97	3.76	7.25	22.00	19.08	9.47	10.25	0.60						
	Normal	3.41	11.54	22.51	24.38	21.18	11.64	6.68	2.14	0.54	0.70	0.73	2.07	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MARCA			REMARKS.
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH 23 0	8 CH 21 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	
	1888	10 0	18 04	18 0							
	1891	16 12	16 0	15 0							
	1896	9 12	9 8								
	Normal										

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices current returns published in the *Cultivator Gazette*, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873, are taken from the Appendix to Mr. M. McDonnell's Food grain supply and famine relief.

Sadar	1873	8 CH 23 0	8 CH 21 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 20 0	* These differ from the prices quoted above from the fortnightly prices current
Cox's Bazar		23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadon	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas.	Annas	Annas.	
	1888-89	8	.....	7	
	1891-92	8	12	6	
	1896-97	8	10	9	
	Normal	8	10	.....
Cox's Bazar...	1873-74	8	8	8	
	1888-89	12	14	10	
	1891-92	12	14	10	
	1896-97	12	12	10	
	Normal	12	12	10	
District average	1873-74	Good.	Average.	8	
	1888-89	10	13	8	
	1891-92	13	13	9½	
	1896-97	12	11	.....
	Normal	12	11	.....

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY

The district is practically free from famine arising from drought.

PATNA.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0 10	0 13	3 41	13 04	11 78	0 04			0 13	0 40	0 58	0 37	
	1888-89	0 03	0 77	3 83	15 14	17 11	3 17	0 58			2 12	1 52	0 25	
	1891-92	"	2 08	10 57	7 23	5 77	3 45	1 72			0 06	1 33	...	
	1896-97	"	1 36	7 40	8 57	11 57	3 42							
	Normal	0 23	2 30	6 68	11 59	10 62	7 79	3 33	0 15	0 17	0 37	0 78	0 33	
Bairi	1873-74	0 00	0 40	3 30	12 17	14 62	1 64		0 12		0 20	1 05	1 37	
	1888-89		1 55	1 30	21 42	17 25	11 20		1 00		3 13	2 71	0 20	
	1891-92		3 78	10 02	13 15	0 40	3 40	0 50	"		.	0 23		
	1896-97		0 54	0 94	9 30	8 32	4 41							
	Normal	0 12	2 26	5 08	12 22	0 38	7 70	3 18	0 23	0 15	0 47	0 43	0 54	
Behar	1873-74	0 10	0 10	2 40	18 01	14 02	1 69		0 05	0 14	0 43	1 01	0 37	
	1888-89	0 03	1 47	4 58	20 07	21 41	3 03	0 28	0 87		1 80	0 68		
	1891-92	0 14	1 45	4 56	15 38	7 78	4 41	1 16				0 49		
	1896-97		0 38	5 91	6 51	10 01	6 10							
	Normal	0 22	8 20	6 44	12 00	10 60	6 57	3 22	0 24	0 14	0 67	0 52	0 34	
Dinapore	1873-74	0 10	0 10	3 80	16 70	11 70	0 70	0 20			0 45	0 12	1 45	
	1888-89		0 05	4 01	17 00	15 53	2 70		0 51		2 00	1 21	0 53	
	1891-92		3 59	12 70	6 21	6 06	8 20	0 40			0 10	0 03		
	1896-97		0 86	5 29	6 10	7 00	2 02							
	Normal	0 23	1 09	6 52	11 40	11 32	6 64	3 28	0 14	0 10	0 56	0 30	0 16	
District average	1873-74	0 10	0 13	3 23	15 20	12 03	1 92	0 05	0 04	0 07	0 41	0 97	0 61	
	1888-89	0 01	1 20	1 50	18 78	16 00	5 18	0 07	0 05		2 8	2 01	0 20	
	1891-92	0 04	4 31	9 45	10 72	7 25	4 47	0 90			0 04	0 62		
	1896-97		0 70	7 10	8 07	10 05	3 70							
	Normal	0 20	2 09	6 24	11 01	10 48	17 04	3 25	0 19	0 16	0 57	0 41	0 90	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE.			MAIZ			WABUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	14 CH	14 0	28 0	18 0	17 0				
	1875	22 0	18 0	24 0	37 0	30 0	30 0				
	1888	17 2	15 12	16 15	22 0	20 0	20 12	25 0		29 8	
	1891	14 0	18 4	17 8	24 8	21 8	21 4	25 0	20 0	25 0	
	1896	12 2	9 14		17 2	13 8		10 0			

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette* these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivision other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's Food grain Supply and Famine Relief —

Sadar	1873	10 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	18 0	17 0			
Bairi		Not available								
Bihar		15 8	14 8	12 8	20 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	17 8	22 0
Dinapore		16 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	17 8	16 8	19 8	19 8	

Outturn of Food-crops

SUBDIVISION	Year.	Bhadoi	Winter rice	Rabi.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	2	10	12	
	1891-92	10	4	4	
	1896-97	*	12	.....
Barh	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	1	3	12	
	1891-92	16	8	9	
	1896-97	*	8	.....
Behar	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	4	6	9	
	1891-92	16	4	8	
	1896-97	*	10	.....
Dinapore	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	2	5½	13	
	1891-92	12	6	8	
	1896-97	*	5	.....
District average	1873-74	4	1 to 2	12	
	1888-89	2	6	11½	
	1891-92	11½	5½	8	
	1896-97	10	10†	.....	† 9 in Commissioner's report of 11th November 1896.

* Separate estimates of outturn are not available for each subdivision.

FAMINE RELIEF.

During 1874 the district of Patna was not included in the distressed area; neither during this famine, nor, during the subsequent scarcities in 1889 and 1892 was relief afforded in any shape in this district.

GAYA.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74		0'30	1'33	13'44	10'01	4'13							
	1885-86	0'01	0'23	3'06	10'40	22'20	7'25	0'40	1'14	0'08	1'37	1'36	0'27	
	1891-92	...	0'29	0'33	7'40	12'21	4'24	1'81			0'72	2'18	0'20	
	1896-97	...	0'25	0'27	10'28	5'25	3'08	...			0'12	0'67	...	
	Normal	0'21	1'44	6'16	12'06	11'48	7'23	2'36	0'27	0'26	0'61	0'60	0'28	
Nowada	1873-74		0'30	1'02	27'21	10'2	7'22		0'12	0'15	0'00	1'06	0'28	
	1885-86		0'40	1'77	14'20	26'23	4'40		0'18		2'12	0'08	0'25	
	1891-92	0'06	2'19	0'56	11'57	11'54	4'30	0'40	...		0'01	0'46	...	
	1896-97	...	0'41	10'02	15'55	10'08	6'00							
	Normal	0'30	2'02	5'45	11'71	10'73	6'27	2'07	0'19	0'23	0'70	0'46	0'47	
Jahanabad	1873-74		0'08	2'00	24'00	8'46	4'43			0'12	0'17	0'20	0'25	
	1885-86		0'27	2'71	12'07	23'06	6'07	0'08	0'50		1'30	1'08	0'25	
	1891-92		0'06	5'62	12'46	4'07	1'06	1'00				0'11		
	1896-97		0'08	10'78	10'20	15'74	2'23	...						
	Normal	0'15	1'74	5'06	12'24	12'23	5'06	2'55	0'25	0'10	0'71	0'40	0'35	
Aurangabad	1873-74	0'16	1'36	0'32	20'2	8'45	1'30			0'11	1'10	0'17	0'25	
	1885-86		0'88	2'25	23'04	21'11	5'07	0'71	0'51		0'65	0'20	0'27	
	1891-92	0'19	1'35	3'88	5'79	10'27	2'55	0'35			0'37	1'21		
	1896-97			9'20	9'45	10'20	2'04							
	Normal	0'23	1'69	5'62	12'10	12'52	7'21	2'75	0'24	0'35	0'60	0'38	0'28	
District average	1873-74	0'04	0'73	1'39	23'74	9'18	2'09		0'08	0'11	0'78	1'04	0'28	
	1885-86		0'37	2'45	14'77	24'70	6'29	0'29	0'57		1'35	1'04	0'42	
	1891-92	0'06	1'22	5'60	9'30	9'67	3'24	1'14			0'13	0'1		
	1896-97		0'27	8'34	10'44	10'01	3'53							
	Normal	0'25	1'77	5'63	12'23	11'73	6'79	2'53	0'24	0'26	0'66	0'42	0'20	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

S. DIVISION.	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			WHEAT.			REMARKS.
		September	October	November.	September	October	November.	September	October.	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH.	8 CH.	8 CH.	8 CH.	8 CH.	8 CH.	8 CH.	8 CH.	8 CH.	
	1886	11 5	10 0	10 5	16 0	14 0	14 5	16 0	14 5	15 0	
	1891	14 2	11 12	13 0							
	1896	14 12	14 15	14 2		11 15		17 0	15 14		
	Normal	11 5	8 10								

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices-current returns published in the Calcutta Gazette, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisonal figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr Macdonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."

S. DIVISION.	Year		COMMON RICE			MAIZE			WHEAT.			REMARKS.
			September	October	November.	September	October	November.	September	October.	November	
Sadar	1873		12 6	11 6	10 12	20 0	18 8	14 5	22 8	17 4	17 0	* These differ from the prices quoted above from Fortnightly Prices-current.
Nowada			14 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	18 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	
Jahanabad			14 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	18 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	
Aurangabad			15 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	18 0				

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas	Annas.	Annas	
Sadar	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	6	6	10	
	1891-92	14	6	5	
	1896-97	.....	7	.....
Nawada	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	5	7	11	
	1891-92	15	7	7	
	1896-97	.....	10	...	
Jahanabad....	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	8	4	8	
	1891-92	16	6	6½	
	1896-97	.....	8	.....
Aurangabad	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	6	8	14	
	1891-92	16	4	7	
	1896-97	.....	7	.....
District average.	1873-74	8	6	16	
	1888-89	6	6	11	
	1891-92	15	5	6½	
	1896-97	12	8	.....

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

GAYA.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.*

Cause.—The monsoon rainfall of 1873, though not much below the average, was very deficient in September, and failed altogether in October. The rice crop was consequently poor, being estimated at 3/4ths of an average crop. The *bhados* was not less than half of an average crop, and the *rabi* gave an average outturn.

Relief given.—The aid given by Government in this district was inconsiderable. The actual expenditure of grain and cash was as follows.—

	GRAIN Tons.	CASH. Rs.
Charitable relief	220	11,522
Wages of labour	117	40,648
Loans	85	40,503
Grain sold for cash	2,438	.....
Total	2,865	92,673

The average daily attendance of labourers on relief works was as follows:—

January 1874	142	June 1874	2,756
February "	454	July "	1,192
March "	764	August "	377
April "	1,384	September "	383
May "	2,486		

The average daily number of persons charitably relieved gradually rose from 162 in the beginning of March 1874 to 2,120 in the fortnight ending on the 8th August, and then dwindled down to 542 in the fortnight ending on the 3rd October. The average daily number in receipt of charitable relief was 977 for a period of 7½ months.

THE SCARCITY OF 1888-89.

The rains of 1888, though plentiful, were badly distributed. The fall was excessive in August, and caused serious floods, which swept away embankments and reservoirs, and nearly the whole of the *bhados* crop in the flooded area. All the three harvests (*bhados*, *aghani* and *rabi*) were poor. But only one tract of country near Sherghati was affected to such an extent as to necessitate the opening of relief works. *

The actual expenditure in the administration of relief incurred by Government and the District Board is shown below:—

	Government. Rs.	District Board Rs.	Total Rs.
Relief work	4,268	26	4,294
Charitable relief	6	...	6
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	56,125	...	56,125
Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	15,857	...	15,857
Total	76,256	26	76,282

The average daily attendance on relief works was as follows:—

January 1889	155	April 1889	1,212
February "	424	May "	2,379
March "	541	June "	4,500
July 1889 ... ..	...	...	4,000

Gratuitous relief was also afforded to many persons by the Mohunt of Bodh Gaya and other local zamindars.

THE SCARCITY OF 1891-92

The deficiency of rainfall in September and October 1891 caused great loss to the winter rice crop. The *rabi* was also poor owing to insufficient moisture. Apprehensions of distress were felt with regard to Gaya and several other districts of Bihar, but in Gaya the distress was not sufficiently serious to call for the intervention of Government.

SHAHABAD.

Baynsfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	January	February.	March.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Badar	1873-74		0 70	1 91	10 76	10 91	3 00			0 08	0 31	1 40	0 25	
	1883-84		0 15	0 77	17 80	17 74	5 58	0 43	0 47		1 04	1 18	0 18	
	1891-92		1 35	7 26	5 15	5 91	6 40	1 21			0 69	0 26		
	1890-97		1 40	5 03	10 70	7 73	1 04							
	Normal	0 23	1 80	5 95	11 63	10 98	6 67	3 23	0 15	0 31	0 71	0 45	0 36	
Buzar	1873-74		0 23	1 18	10 00	8 10	1 80			0 15	0 30	1 00	0 40	
	1883-84	0 01	0 67	2 53	12 11	13 39	11 25	0 60			1 33	1 22	0 04	
	1891-92		6 25	2 23	2 47	8 13	5 08	1 30			0 08	1 21		
	1890-97		0 28	8 64	8 68	7 39	2 06							
	Normal	0 17	1 03	4 06	11 07	10 22	7 10	3 25	0 17	0 23	0 79	0 36	0 28	
Sunaram	1873-74		0 65	1 70	20 61	7 42	1 67				0 66	1 04	0 07	
	1883-84	0 03	0 24	0 72	14 18	18 81	7 13		0 60		0 29	0 66	1 23	
	1891-92	0 20	2 26	2 51	2 23	10 35	5 27	0 77			0 08	0 67		
	1890-97			5 64	9 40	18 01	4 51							
	Normal	0 17	1 17	5 17	11 33	11 59	6 94	3 08	0 21	0 26	0 50	0 46	0 37	
Bhabua	1873-74		0 37	0 21	16 80	10 37	3 44				0 44	0 57	0 79	
	1883-84	0 20	0 40	1 37	13 37	17 13	7 20		0 60		0 50	0 40	0 78	
	1891-92	0 01	0 39	1 14	5 56	16 61	5 54	0 46			0 43	3 34		
	1890-97			7 93	6 53	9 36	1 03							
	Normal	0 3	1 16	5 29	12 31	11 71	6 67	3 24	0 40	0 36	0 68	0 40	0 36	
District aver- age	1873-74		0 43	1 24	16 79	9 25	2 43			0 06	0 48	0 99	0 36	
	1883-84	0 07	0 56	1 47	14 69	18 40	7 28	0 49	0 46		0 39	0 65	0 67	
	1891-92	0 06	0 28	3 52	3 07	10 32	5 40	0 33			9 13	1 23	Nil	
	1890-97		0 29	6 76	9 39	10 44	2 30							
	Normal	0 16	1 26	6 20	11 30	11 61	7 07	3 30	0 23	0 33	0 68	0 40	0 31	

PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MANUA			REMARKS
		September.	October.	November.	September	October.	November.	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bader	1878	S CH	S CH	S. GR.	S CH	S GR.	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	
	1888	15 0	14 8	13 0	15 0	17 8	16 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	
	1891	14 14	14 6	14 11						20 0	
	1891	14 8	14 11	14 12	21 0	21 0	21 8				
	1896	11 1	8 16		16 0	13 10					

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current returns published in the *Colony Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the andar. The following subdivisinal figures for 1873 are taken from the appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "food-grain Supply and Famine Relief."

		S. CH.	R. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Arrah	{	16 19*	14 8	18 0	17 6*	19 6*	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	* These differ from
Buxar		17 0	16 8	18 0	24 0	20 0	17 0	" "	" "	the figures quoted
Masarrum		18 0	18 8	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	" "	28 0	above from
Bhabha		16 0	13 0	11 4	..	..	16 0	2 1/2	28 0	the fortnightly
									10 0	Prices Currents.

Outturn of Food Crops.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	Bhadol	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arrah	1873-74	As	As	As	
	1888-89	2	12	12	
	1891-92	2	10	10	
	1896-97	*	4	.....
Buxar	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	9	12	12	
	1891-92	2	6	12	
	1896-97	*	4	.....
Sasaram	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	16	10	10	
	1891-92	8	12 annas in protected area, 3 to 4 in un- protected.	11	
	1896-97	*	9	.....
Bhabhua	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	2	10	6	
	1891-92	4	5	10	
	1896-97	*	Nil.	.....
District aver- age	1873-74	4	2	16	
	1888-89	7	11	10	
	1891-92	4	6½	11	
	1896-97	7½	4	.....

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

SHAHABAD

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause—The summer and autumn rains of 1873 were deficient by $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and this deficient fall, unlike the almost equally deficient fall in the preceding year, was unhappily distributed. The rains commenced late, were concentrated in July and August, and ceased altogether at that most important period in September and October, when the rice plant shooting into ears requires abundant moisture to fill out and develop the grain. The result was that the *bhadoi* crops of 1873 yielded only one-fourth of an average crop, while of the great winter rice crop only one-eighth was saved. The *rahi* proved an average crop.—The Sone Canals, which were then in course of construction, were the means of saving the *aghani* and *rahi* crops on some 90,000 acres of land.

Private import trade—Besides the actual relief given in the shape of cash and grain, the wide publicity given by Government at the earliest date to the state of the country and the condition of the local markets, coupled with the reduction in railway freight, caused an uninterrupted influx of private grain, chiefly from the North-Western Provinces, and to this fact Shahabad, like the rest of South Bihar, mainly owed its immunity from serious hardship.

Relief given.—The actual expenditure of grain and cash was as follows—

		Grain Tons.	Cash, Rs.
Charitable relief	...	287	33,566
Wages of labour	...	545	1,89,373
Loan	...	158	17,437
Grain sold for cash (inclusive of 2,773 tons sold to labourers on the Sone Canals)		3,153	.....
Total	..	4,143	2,40,376

The number of labourers relieved by wages in cash and grain was as follows—

November 1873	...	950
December "	...	2,286
January 1874	...	2,227
February "	...	2,582
March "	...	3,033
April "	...	6,290
May "	...	10,074
June "	...	6,451
July "	...	4,407
August "	...	4,493
September "	...	2,996

These were equivalent to 45,792 persons relieved for a period of one month.

The number of persons charitably relieved was as follows—

In fortnight ending 21st March 1874	...	135
Ditto 4th April	...	239
Ditto 18th "	...	413
Ditto 2nd May	...	2,361
Ditto 16th "	...	2,827
Ditto 30th "	...	3,166
Ditto 15th June	...	647
Ditto 27th "	...	1,224
Ditto 14th July	...	2,965
Ditto 30th "	...	2,559
Ditto 12th August	...	2,997
Ditto 5th September	...	2,497
Ditto 22nd "	...	2,890
Ditto 5th October	...	613

These were equivalent to 12,516 persons charitably relieved for one month.

The relief afforded by the sale of grain and by loans of grain and cash was estimated to be sufficient for the support of 170,531 individuals for a month.

The total number thus directly or indirectly relieved by Government was equivalent to 216,323 individuals relieved for a period of 30 days.

The relief operations during the famine of 1873-74 were commenced in November 1873, and brought to a close in October 1894, and thus extended over a period of 12 months.

THE SCARCITIES OF 1888-89 AND 1891-92

The harvests of 1888 and 1891 were poor in Shahabad as in the rest of Bihar, but the distress caused thereby was not sufficiently serious to require the intervention of Government.

SARAN
Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	1.00		3.44	15.57	10.50	1.10				0.22	0.87	0.30	
	1888-89	0.10	1.06	12.00	14.41	12.33	5.44				2.01	1.13	0.14	
	1891-92		1.10	4.03	7.14	8.08	2.44	0.38	0.55			1.11		
	1896-97		0.48	4.30	8.00	7.00	2.27							
	Normal	0.26	1.52	6.02	12.30	9.91	6.00	3.00	0.20	0.18	0.00	0.13	6.29	
Siwan	1873-74	0.25	1.33	4.20	10.31	8.34	1.14			0.05	0.03	0.77	0.12	
	1888-89	0.03	0.40	3.04	11.06	12.60	12.24		0.25	0.05	2.00	1.01	0.26	
	1891-92		1.42	13.34	9.21	8.47	0.48	0.70				0.11		
	1896-97	0.10	0.70	2.31	8.34	0.73	0.68							
	Normal	0.27	1.84	6.01	11.75	10.78	8.02	4.02	0.11	0.10	0.70	0.18	0.23	
Gopalganj	1873-74						Not available							
	1888-89	1.11	1.21	4.34	11.70	11.44	7.18				1.20	1.75	0.30	
	1891-92		9.18	11.65	10.0	5.03	3.81	1.87				0.10		
	1896-97		1.02	1.43	9.91	9.15								
	Normal	0.20	2.64	0.43	12.51	10.19	6.91	5.01	0.11	0.17	0.54	0.3	0.14	
District average	1873-74	0.62	0.66	4.11	13.94	9.57	1.12			0.14	0.12	0.82	0.40	
	1888-89	0.58	0.92	1.17	12.63	12.22	8.25				2.00	1.30	0.40	
	1891-92	Nil	1.50	0.81	7.08	6.48	4.30	1.01	0.21			0.71		
	1896-97	0.04	0.79	2.64	8.74	4.70	1.28							
	Normal	0.25	2.00	6.43	12.18	10.20	7.45	4.21	0.19	0.17	0.75	0.45	0.21	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILLET			REMARKS
1	2	September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	12
Sadar	1873-74	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
	1888-89	15.0	11.0	12.0	23.4	20.0	17.8	27.0	24.0	22.0	
	1891-92	16.4	13.6	12.0	22.8	18.8	19.4	27.8	21.4	22.1	
	1896-97	14.7	14.0	13.4	24.10	24.0	23.2	27.8	25.8	23.1	
	Normal	11.8	9.8		16.5	13.4		25.0	17.12		

The above is taken from the fortnightly Price Current Returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Sir MacDonell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief".

Sadar	1873	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	* These differ from the figures quoted above from the fortnightly Price Current.
Siwan		15.0	13.0	13.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	
Gopalganj		16.0	13.0	13.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	
					Not available						

Outturn of food-crops

SUBDIVISION	Year	Bhadoi	Winter rice	Rabi.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas.	Annas	Annas	
	1888-89	7	8	12	
	1891-92	14	8 to 10	9½	
	1896-97	*	1†	...	
					†The latest estimates of the outturn of winter rice in 1896, based on Collector's Report of the 11th November 1896, are shown in column 4. The district average is shown as 3 annas in Commissioner's report of the same date.
Siwan	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	14	8	6	
	1891-92	12	4	11	
	1896-97	*	1†	...	
Gopalganj	1873-74	*	*	*	
	1888-89	13	13	12	
	1891-92	16	10	12	
	1896-97	*	2†	...	
District average	1873-74	10½	1½	7	
	1888-89	11	10	10	
	1891-92	14	8	11	
	1896-97	6	1 to 2†	...	

SARAN.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause—The year 1872 was a year of short and badly distributed rainfall. The outturn of the *bhadoi* crop of that year was fairly good, but that of winter rice was estimated at 8 to 10 annas. The *rabi* was a little short of the average. The stock of food-grains was in consequence rather low at the opening of the year 1873-74.

The rainfall of 1873 was still more deficient and even more unfavourably distributed than that of 1872. It came late, was excessive in July, deficient in August, while in September, when most rain was needed, only one inch of rain (instead of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the normal) was received. The result was that the *bhadoi* was only two-thirds of an average crop, while of the winter rice crop, only one-tenth of the average could be saved. The *rabi* crop (which in Saran is next in order of importance to the *bhadoi* crops, and supplies 50 per cent more food than the winter rice crop) also gave a poor outturn, estimated at about 7 annas.

Area affected—The entire district was affected, and no part of it is mentioned as being more seriously affected than others.

Private import trade—This showed an unexampled activity in throwing supplies of food-grains into the district. The imports were chiefly drawn from the North-Western Provinces. Added to the free importation of food-grains by private traders, a large quantity of grain was imported by Government. Prices were thus prevented from reaching prohibitive rates.

Relief given—The actual expenditure of cash and grain is shown below:—

			Grain, Tons	Cash Rs
Charitable relief	...	...	610	2,92,663
Wages of labour	..	...	11,487	15,06,412
Loans	..	...	17,894	6,41,477
Grain sold for cash	...	.	6,410	.....
Total	...	...	36,401	24,40,552

The average daily number of persons employed on relief works was as follows:—

January 1874	..	...	...	20,180
February "	...	...	...	87,181
March "	...	...	...	106,850
April "	...	...	...	166,683
May "	...	..	...	197,442
June "	...	..	...	223,991
July "	...	...	..	140,765
August "	...	...	...	110,262
September "	...	..	...	101,111

The distribution of charitable relief was commenced in February 1874. The average daily number for the first fortnight ending 7th March was only 14, it rose to 1,016 in the fortnight ending on the 4th April, and then steadily rose (with slight fluctuations) to the maximum of 9,568 in the fortnight ending on the 22nd August, after which it gradually declined till the beginning of October when all gratuitous relief was stopped.

During 1889 and 1892 no relief was administered in the district of Saran.

The figures of relief in 1873-74 are very serious, and we have little ground for anticipating a better season this year.

CHAMPARAN.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May	June.	July	August	September	October.	November.	December	January.	February	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0 80	0 90	0 98	10 11	11 58	0 75	...	0 23	0 30	...	1 19	0 31	
	1883-89	2 14	2 74	2 84	12 31	7 28	0 71	...	...	...	2 58	1 27	0 04	
	1891-92	...	0 79	0 78	0 96	13 00	0 18	3 28	...	...	...	1 11	...	
	1896-97	...	1 50	0 71	10 01	9 78	1 74	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	0 78	2 80	7 29	10 45	11 58	9 16	3 49	0 02	0 18	0 65	0 25	0 27	
Bettiah	1873-74	...	2 90	10 06	8 08	9 05	0 39	...	...	0 25	0 10	1 00	0 18	
	1883-89	2 48	2 73	7 47	13 16	9 18	8 54	...	...	...	1 81	2 02	...	
	1891-92	...	5 07	7 30	9 00	4 89	2 50	3 30	...	...	...	0 15	...	
	1896-97	...	1 52	2 17	9 41	10 86	2 57	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	0 75	2 68	8 49	12 68	12 34	0 44	3 58	0 01	0 24	0 60	0 41	0 36	
District average	1873-74	0 40	1 45	9 04	11 72	10 31	0 51	...	...	0 22	0 05	1 05	0 15	
	1883-89	1 81	2 40	7 29	16 23	8 22	7 05	Nil	0 19	...	2 19	1 05	0 09	
	1891-92	...	8 38	7 09	9 11	8 98	9 38	3 69	...	...	...	0 13	...	
	1896-97	...	1 55	4 04	10 25	9 45	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	0 77	2 59	8 19	11 57	11 04	9 30	3 54	0 02	0 31	0 67	0 38	0 37	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MAHUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1878	20 0	15 10	13 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	
	1881	18 8	14 12	10 8	25 8	20 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	
	1891	16 4	17 0	17 0*	23 4	25 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	* New.
	1896	13 8	11 4	12 8†	18 12	15 2	...	...	...	...	† Old

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply Famine relief."

SADAR	BETTIAH	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	REMARKS
			*21 0	*20 0	*14 0	31 8	*28 8	*21 0	...	...	...	* These differ from the figures quoted above from the Fortnightly Prices current.
			22 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...

Outturn of food crops

SUBDIVISION.	Year	Bhadoi.	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas.	Annas	Annas	
	1883-89	...	6	7	
	1891-92	12	9	?	
	1896-97	...	5	...	
	Normal	...	...	...
Bettiah	1873-74	...	...	...
	1883-89	13	7	12	
	1891-92	12	11	?	
	1896-97	...	2½	.....
	Normal	...	...	...
District average	1873-74	Maize 10;	2	8	
	1883-89	millet and	6½	8½	
	1891-92	early rice 12	10	7½	
	1896-97	8½	3 to 4	...	
	Normal	...	...	...

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

CHAMPARAN

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause—The rains of 1873 were deficient all over the district, the deficiency being much more marked in Bettiah than in the Sadar subdivision. The rainfall during June, July and August was rather capricious, and injuriously affected the *bhadoi* crops. The outturn of maize, the most important *bhadoi* food crop, was estimated at 10 annas, and that of millets and early rice at 12 annas. It is to be remembered that in Champaran the *bhadoi* food crops are more important than the winter rice and the *rabi* crops, and yield, in an average year, almost as much food stuff as the two latter combined.

The rains practically failed altogether in September, thus entailing the almost complete destruction of the winter rice crop, and it is doubtful if even a 2-anna outturn was realized. The *rabi* gave a variable outturn, estimated at 8 annas for the whole district; it was worst in the tract of Rannagar, which, being a rice-producing tract, had already suffered most severely.

Private trade—Towards supplementing the deficiency of food stocks, private trade seems to have done much more in Champaran than it did in either northern Muzaffarpur or Darbhanga. The great Gandak river, on which the district is situated, afforded an easy and cheap means of communication with Patna, the trade depôt of Bihar. The importations of grain by private traders were, however, on a small scale, and were not sufficient to prevent prices from reaching prohibitive rates. Throughout the famine, the prices of staple articles of food were double, and often more than double, the normal rates.

Relief given.—The expenditure of grain and cash incurred in relief was as follows:—

		Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	...	1,190	36,950
Wages of labour	...	7,294	6,43,808
Loans	...	8,012	8,00,430*
Grain sold for cash	...	11,081	.....
Total	...	27,577	9,81,188

The average daily attendance on the relief works was as follows:—

November 1873	..	561	April 1874	...	83,917
December "	...	4,589	May "	...	159,668
January 1874	.	11,631	June "	..	79,752
February "	.	25,361	July "	..	73,007
March "	.	52,758	August "	...	8,938
September 1874	...	1,849			

The number in receipt of gratuitous relief could not be ascertained owing to confusion in the official records, but Mr. MacDonnell estimated that the gratuitous relief afforded was sufficient to help 77,219 individuals for a period of one month at the rate of one anna per day in cash, or three-fourths of a seer per day of grain.

THE SCARCITY OF 1888-89

Owing to the deficiency of rainfall in 1888 and the consequent injury to the winter rice crop, there was scarcity in a tract of country in the north of the district, forming part of a belt of country about 90 miles wide and stretching from east to west along the Nepal frontier through the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, and extending to the north of Bhagalpur. The tract affected in Champaran comprised the Dhaka thana, and parts of the Motihari thana and Madhubani outpost.

Relief operations were commenced in December, and the symptoms of distress became acute in March, owing to the partial loss of the *rabi* harvest. Relief works were closed at the end of June owing to the fall of abundant rain, which ensured full employment for the people in agricultural labour. The unusually heavy rain which fell in the latter part of July caused floods, and thus added to the sufferings of the poorer classes, about 2,000 of whom were in receipt of gratuitous relief during the months from July to September.

The average daily attendance on the relief works was as follows:—

December 1888	...	5,000	April 1889	...	9,000
January 1889	...	6,200	May "	...	11,000
February "	...	5,000	June "	...	4,000
March "	...	8,000	July "	..	300

The expenditure incurred by Government and the District Board in different shapes is shown below:—

		Government. Rs.	District Board. Rs.
Relief work	...	78,024	15,261
Gratuitous relief	...	3,480	.....
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	...	10,307	.....
Ditto Agriculturists' Loans Act	...	91,930	.....
Total	...	1,83,741	15,261

THE SCARCITY OF 1891-92.

The deficiency of rainfall in 1891 and the consequent injury to the winter rice crop gave rise to apprehensions with regard to the Champaran district (as well as several other districts of Bihar and North Bengal), but the distress was not sufficiently serious to require relief from Government.

MUZAFFARPUR.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0.60		3.90	10.11	7.11	2.58							
	1888-89	1.00	1.14	8.00	8.11	9.04	3.73							
	1891-92		2.19	18.88	12.07	7.28	0.20	0.28	0.28	0.03	0.09	0.80	0.20	
	1896-97		2.67	9.29	18.98	11.28	2.23					0.98	1.15	
	Normal	0.58	2.73	7.63	11.81	10.34	9.97	3.47	0.09	0.13	0.79	0.51	0.42	
Hajipur	1873-74	0.18	0.80	5.19	14.00	12.40	1.24			0.18	0.40	0.03	0.14	
	1888-89	0.20	1.25	3.10	17.93	18.15	4.83		0.32		1.92	1.00	0.10	
	1891-92		1.67	10.76	6.08	3.90	3.55	0.50			0.08	1.08		
	1896-97		0.55	5.79	10.07	10.58	0.27							
	Normal	0.19	1.99	6.00	11.85	10.18	7.22	3.08	0.14	0.12	0.05	0.46	0.38	
Sitamarhi	1873-74	0.45	0.40	9.35	11.90	8.00	4.50			0.50		0.70	0.20	
	1888-89	3.95	5.43	15.55	5.60	2.50	2.50		0.05		3.03	0.54	0.03	
	1891-92		5.09	16.40	13.27	8.74	3.12	2.44				0.23		
	1896-97	0.34	2.04	6.28	11.30	3.25	3.08							
	Normal	1.18	2.06	8.13	10.59	9.78	9.78	2.74	0.01	0.12	0.83	0.30	0.05	
District average	1873-74	0.41	0.40	6.18	12.30	9.17	2.55			0.84	0.16	0.71	0.21	
	1888-89	1.95	1.87	5.51	17.28	11.18	3.73		0.32		3.10	1.43	0.10	
	1891-92	NH	3.26	11.33	11.13	6.08	2.19	1.09			0.03	0.70		
	1896-97	0.08	2.09	6.07	13.01	8.39	4.08							
	Normal	0.05	3.46	7.12	11.12	10.08	8.99	3.40	0.08	0.12	0.66	0.39	0.48	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE			MILWA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	5 CH	5 CH.	5. CH	5 CH	5 CH.	5 CH	5. CH.	5. CH.	5 CH	
	1888	10 0	15 8	12 0	25 0	22 0	17 0	25 0	23 0	17 0	
	1891	14 14	13 8	15 0	23 4	19 0	19 0	30 0			
	1896	14 0	13 8	12 0	23 0	22 8	21 0	26 8	25 8		
	1890	10 8	8 10		18 6	14 4		20 0	17 0		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price-current returns published in the Calcutta Gazette, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. M. Donnell's "Food-Grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Sadar	1873	5 CH	5. CH	5 CH	5 CH	5 CH.	5 CH	5. CH.	5. CH.	5 CH	5 CH	* These differ from the figures quoted above from the Fortnightly Price-current.
Hajipur		18 0*	16 0*	13 0*	31 0*	28 0*	18 0*	30 0*	27 0*	29 0*		
Sitamarhi		14 4	16 8	20 0	22 0							
		21 0	20 0	18 0	33 0	34 0	22 0	37 0	34 0	25 0		

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhado.	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas	Annas.	Annas	
	1888-89	...	6	8	
	1891-92	10	8	12	
	1896-97	16	6	4	
	...	...	3	.....
Hajipur	1873-74	...	2	10	
	1888-89	8	8	12	
	1891-92	12	3	5½	
	1896-97	...	2 to 3	.....
	
Sitamarhi	1873-74	8	4	12	
	1888-89	10	4	10	
	1891-92	12	7	6	
	1896-97	...	3	.....
	
District average	1873-74	11½	4½	10	
	1888-89	9	7	11½	
	1891-92	13½	5	5	
	1896-97	5	3	...	
	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

MUZAFFARPUR.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The rains of 1873 were capricious all over the district. In June, July and August, when the *bhados* crops are in the ground, the rainfall was heavy, particularly in Hajipur, but the previous year (1872) having been comparatively dry, this did not cause any serious injury to the *bhados* crops, except in Sitamarhi, where the outturn of *bhados* was only one-half of the average. Great deficiency of rain during September, and its cessation in October, led to a more or less complete failure of the winter rice crop, of which the outturn was estimated at 6 annas in the Sadar, 4 annas in Sitamarhi and only 2 annas in Hajipur. The outturn of the *sals* crops varied from 8 annas in the Sadar to 10 annas in Hajipur and 12 annas in Sitamarhi.

Area affected.—Although the failure of the winter rice crop was general over the entire district the two subdivisions of Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur (Sadar) stood in much greater need of relief than the riparian subdivision of Hajipur, which, being situated in the immediate vicinity of Patna, the great grain mart of Bihar, was effectively served by private traders. The Sadar subdivision was the least jeopardized by the failure of the crops, but being situated in the very heart of the famine-stricken country, the stocks in the subdivision were drained from all quarters and soon reduced to a low pitch. Neither in this subdivision nor in Sitamarhi was private import trade equal to the task of replenishing the exhausted stocks, and a large section of the inhabitants was thus thrown upon the hands of Government for subsistence. In Hajipur, Government was relieved of all anxiety by the importation of food-grains by private traders.

Relief given.—The expenditure in grain and cash is shown in the following statement:—

KIND OF RELIEF	GRAIN			CASH			Total grain.	Total cash
	Sadar	Hajipur	Sitamarhi	Sadar.	Hajipur	Sitamarhi		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	Rs	Tons	Rs.
Charitable relief	1,003	123	2,394	20,000	5,000	1,15,711	3,348	1,41,711
Wages of labour	5,810	300	3,400	5,68,783	32,248	4,90,690	2,500	11,00,683
Loans	6,912	000	7,555	1,00,000	10,000	1,11,255	15,067	2,21,255
Grain sold for cash	6,030	164	12,360				19,064	
Total	19,804	1,186	26,079	6,68,783	47,248	7,27,026	47,080	14,63,661

The number of labourers relieved by wages in grain and cash in each subdivision was as follows.—

	Sadar.	Hajipur.	Sitamarhi.	Total.
December 1873	.. .. .	...	851	851
January 1874	.. .. .	...	973	973
February "	.. 2,890	.....	10,802	13,692
March "	... 25,126	...	39,715	64,841
April "	... 93,475	3,194	80,569	177,238
May "	... 174,925	7,447	144,876	327,248
June "	.. 1,8,172	8,343	102,662	269,177
July "	... 101,068	4,440	23,270	123,778
August "	... 84,242	2,736	15,205	102,183
September "	... 34,381	279	4,976	39,634

Relief works were commenced earliest in Sitamarhi (i.e., in December); in the Sadar they were opened in February, and in Hajipur not before April 1874. The highest numbers reached were 327,248 in May for the district as a whole; 174,925 in May in the Sadar, 144,876 in the same month in Sitamarhi, and 8,348 in June in Hajipur.

The distribution of charitable relief was commenced in the Sadar and Sitamarhi subdivisions at the end of March, and in the Hajipur subdivision about the end of April. It was closed in the beginning of October. The average number daily relieved was as follows:—

	Sadar.	Hajipur	Sitamarhi.	Total.
For the fortnight ending 8th April	... 250	.....	5,300	5,550
Ditto 21st "	... 424	.....	5,050	5,474
Ditto 4th May	... 4,989	1,668	7,261	13,918
Ditto 18th "	... 15,179	2,384	5,782	23,345
Ditto 1st June	... 7,850	3,921	4,303	16,074
Ditto 15th "	... 11,146	2,501	45,135	58,782
Ditto 29th "	... 15,130	2,398	45,000	62,528
Ditto 13th July	... 18,902	2,964	21,256	43,122
Ditto 27th "	... 20,592	3,632	20,200	44,424
Ditto 10th August	... 18,295	3,342	24,017	45,754
Ditto 24th "	... 13,789	3,034	16,232	33,055
Ditto 7th September	10,101	1,800	6,194	18,095
Ditto 22nd "	... 5,459	1,367	1,893	8,719
Ditto 6th October	... 2,115	.....	.....	2,115

The highest average daily number reached was in the fortnight ending 29th June 1874 for the district as a whole, and 20,592 in July in the Sadar, 45,135 in June in Sitamarhi, and 3,921 in May in Hajipur.

The relief afforded by Government in different shapes was estimated by Mr. MacDonnell to be sufficient for the support of 3,078,546 individuals for a period of one month.

The relief given throughout this period of scarcity was on an enormous scale, and the above figures should receive careful attention.

THE SCARCITY OF 1875-76.

The rice crop of 1875 was a total failure in many places in North Bihar. The subdivision of Sitamarhi (in common with the Madhubani subdivision of Darbhanga) appears to have been specially affected, but no relief was actually required. "The Assistant Magistrate of Sitamarhi had, with praiseworthy activity, turned out the labouring population along the banks of streams, and by banking up the water had irrigated large areas of land, on which the villagers were not slow in sowing cold-weather crops. A little later on and the holders of Indian corn in Nepal began to sell freely, and poured a large quantity of grain into the market; prices went down, the bazars became amply stocked with cheap grain, and the partial scarcity in the subdivision was relieved." (*Bengal Administration Report, 1875-76.*)

THE SCARCITY OF 1888-89.

As in Darbhanga, the failure of the winter rice crop of 1891 affected a tract of country running along the Nepal frontier, and including parts of the Baragnia, Majorganj, Sonbarsa, Bela and Sursand outposts, and a small part of the Pupri thana.

The scarcity of 1888-89 was aggravated by heavy floods in the latter part of July 1889. The average daily attendance on the relief works is shown below:—

January 1889	... 6,000	June 1889	.. 10,000
February "	... 4,000	July "	... 3,500
March "	... 10,000	August "	... 4,000
April "	... 8,000	September "	.. 5,000
May "	... 15,000	October "	... 3,000

About 2,000 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief from February to May. The numbers increased to 3,000 in June, 5,000 in July and 8,000 in August, in consequence of the distress caused by the floods; but they fell again to 5,000 in September and 4,000 in October, when all relief was gradually withdrawn. Much relief was also given during these months gratuitously and on private works by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and other local zamindars.

The total expenditure incurred in the relief operations was as follows:—

	Government.	District Board.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Relief work	38,339	89,885	1,28,224
Gratuitous relief	23,815	.....	23,815
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	1,090	....	1,090
Ditto Agriculturists' Loans Act	86,854	... ..	86,854
Total	1,50,098	89,885	2,39,983

THE SCARCITY OF 1891-92.

The rains of 1891-92 being very deficient, the winter rice crop of 1891 and the succeeding *rab* were both equally poor. The tracts which suffered most were the Lalganj thana in Hajipur, and the Belsand and Shunhar thanas in Sitamarhi. Considerable distress also existed in a tract to the west of Muzaffarpur, near Paru and Sahibganj, and in parts of the Katra and Muzaffarpur thanas in the Sadar subdivision. The total area affected comprised 1,300 square miles, with a population of 1,173,785 persons. About 1,50,000 maunds of food-grains were imported by private traders into the district by rail during the period from April to July 1892.

Relief works were opened in the first week of March 1892, and were closed on the 11th July, when field-work became abundant. The average daily attendance during the relief operations amounted to close upon 5,000 for a period of 19 weeks. The highest daily average number (14,147 persons) was reached in the week ending 4th June. The total cost of relief inclusive of establishment and contingent charges amounted to Rs. 67,584.

No gratuitous relief was given at the expense of Government. Several indigo-planters rendered valuable assistance in supervising relief works, and also in distributing loans.

During the period of distress, Rs. 25,616 were distributed as loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and Rs. 200 under the Land Improvement Act.

DARBHANGA.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September.	October	November	December.	January	February.	March.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0.80	0.16	3.80	7.04	7.24	2.78			0.42	0.10	0.80	0.21	
	1888-89	2.28	3.30	0.30	14.35	7.70	4.38				3.21	0.87	0.10	
	1891-92		4.46	5.56	10.40	11.71	8.31	1.02			0.03	0.91	0.03	
	1896-97	0.04	4.28	6.01	10.64	9.15	5.00	0.17						
	Normal	0.69	2.58	7.92	11.80	11.30	0.84	2.90	0.08	0.17	0.53	0.43	0.20	
Samastipur	1873-74	0.70		4.80	10.21	8.83	8.25				0.00	0.59	0.08	
	1888-89	0.85	0.90	5.47	14.35	13.02	6.00		0.30		4.19	1.75	0.07	
	1891-92		3.63	11.40	18.08	7.24	2.12	0.17				0.47		
	1896-97		2.18	5.52	14.73	11.40	8.41							
	Normal	0.36	2.5	7.68	12.10	10.35	5.01	3.16	0.00	0.08	0.64	0.36	0.28	
Madhubani	1873-74	1.04	0.91	4.98	8.00	4.08	5.50			0.04	0.08	0.76	0.16	
	1888-89	1.57	4.28	0.01	14.04	0.83	5.65				2.73	0.87		
	1891-92		5.68	0.29	7.97	0.30	1.26	1.50				0.61	0.39	
	1896-97	0.13	2.05	2.77	11.80	8.90	0.13							
	Normal	1.01	2.98	8.59	10.60	10.51	10.17	2.62	0.08	0.08	0.74	0.30	0.30	
District average	1873-74	0.01	0.14	4.38	8.02	7.23	3.87				0.29	0.73	0.15	
	1888-89	1.57	2.84	5.07	14.55	9.84	5.30		0.10	0.15	3.48	1.10	0.09	
	1891-92	1.11	4.22	7.78	12.71	10.49	2.23	0.03			0.01	0.73	0.14	
	1896-97	0.03	3.14	5.11	18.30	10.08	6.21	0.08						
	Normal	0.60	2.13	8.03	11.50	10.75	9.28	2.92	0.00	0.11	0.64	0.40	0.30	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas raised for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year.	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILIA.			REMARKS
		September.	October	November.	September	October	November.	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	Not available									
	1888	15 14	13 2	15 7	23 4	16 13	18 4	27 6	20 7	21 4	
	1891	11 4	14 4	13 0	23 2	20 8	20 8	25 6	21 7	21 7	
	1896	12 4	10 8		17 9	13 1	20 8	30 0	18 4		
		CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1891 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "food-grain supply and famine relief" —

Sadar	1873	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	4 CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH
Samastipur		18 0	14 0	13 0	22 4	23 0	17 0		25 0	18 0
Madhubani		18 0	11 0	11 0	37 8	21 0	16 0			16 0

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi	Winter rice	Rabi.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas. 5	Annas 2	Annas. Insignificant	
	1888-89	10	6	11	
	1891-92	14	5	11	
	1896-97	*	4 to 5	.....
Samastipur	1873-74	8	4	10 to 12	
	1888-89	10	10	13	
	1891-92	12	6	9½	
	1896-97	*	6 to 7	... ..
Madhubani	1873-74	8	3	Insignificant	
	1888-89	8	6	6½	
	1891-92	12	6	9	
	1896-97	*	4 to 5	... ..
District average	1873-74	9	2½	8½	
	1888-89	9	7	10½	
	1891-92	12½	5½	10	
	1896-97	8	5	....

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

DARBHANGA

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The rains of 1873 commenced late, were insufficient for the requirements of the *bhadoi* crops, or to permit of the usual rice area being sown down, and ceased in September with a deficiency varying from 11 inches below the normal in Tajpur to 23 inches in Madhubani, and 28 inches in the Sadar subdivision. The recorded outturn of the *bhadoi* crops was 8 annas in Madhubani and Tajpur, and 5 annas in the Sadar, and that of the winter rice crop was 3 annas, 4 annas and 2 annas, respectively. The drought also prevented much of the *rabi* area from being sown. The outturn of the *rabi* harvest was insignificant in the two northern subdivisions (Sadar and Madhubani), in Tajpur, however, which contains a large area of *dena* land, the *rabi* crop gave a fair outturn, estimated at 10 to 12 annas.

Area affected.—The distress was most acute in the two northern subdivisions, Madhubani and Darbhanga (Sadar). Unlike South Bihar and Saran, the importation of food-grains showed but a flickering vitality in the Sadar subdivision, and did not show any signs of activity in Madhubani from first to last. On the contrary, the latter subdivision had to spare some of its stocks to Nepal and the Sadar subdivision of Darbhanga. Tajpur, on the other hand, had the advantage of a fairly good *rabi* harvest, and enjoyed throughout the benefit of an active private import trade. It was in Tajpur, therefore, that the least help was required from Government.

Relief given.—The following statement exhibits the expenditure in grain and cash during the famine of 1873-74.—

	GRAIN.			CASH.			Total grain	Total cash
	Sadar	Madhubani	Tajpur	Sadar	Madhubani	Tajpur		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Charitable relief	4,476	4,518	357	10,08,000	20,19,129	70,716	14,351	1,73,350
Wages of labour	3,690	5,478	1,071	72,350	38,900	10,400	10,700	81,08,829
Loans	5,064	8,413	1,098				14,512	1,17,250
Grain sold for cash	13,571	23,029	260				37,700	
Total	31,881	43,737	3,714				77,363	94,79,329

The number of labourers relieved by wages in grain and cash was in each subdivision as follows.—

	Sadar	Madhubani	Tajpur	Total.
January 1874	1,500	1,000	.....	2,500
February "	25,000	20,000	..	45,000
March "	107,053	140,547	3,802	251,402
April "	220,289	309,212	2,077	531,578
May "	192,168	369,207	8,017	569,392
June "	76,183	190,398	13,362	279,943
July "	24,688	41,164	11,763	77,615
August "	21,628	36,026	8,754	66,408
September "	3,996	15,004	2,682	21,682

The highest numbers reached were 220,289 in April in the Sadar, 309,207 in May in Madhubani, and 13,362 in June in Tajpur.

The distribution of charitable relief was commenced in the beginning of April 1874, and closed early in October of the same year.

The average daily number gratuitously relieved in each subdivision is shown in the following statement:—

	Sadar	Madhubani	Tajpur.	Total
In fortnight ending 8th April 1874	14,563	..	.....	14,563
Ditto 21st "	74,132	7,000	....	81,132
Ditto 4th May "	58,000	26,158	....	84,158
Ditto 18th "	72,027	34,000	..	106,027
Ditto 1st June "	107,643	45,531	1,155	154,329
Ditto 15th "	111,178	43,800	2,568	157,566
Ditto 29th "	125,465	51,432	4,040	180,937
Ditto 13th July "	133,941	42,339	5,726	182,006
Ditto 27th "	124,882	59,908	7,463	192,253
Ditto 10th August "	112,489	71,561	5,483	189,533
Ditto 24th "	98,880	52,781	5,843	157,504
Ditto 7th September "	60,397	34,377	5,997	100,771
Ditto 22nd "	27,666	16,871	.....	44,537
Ditto 6th October "	14,275	10,250	..	24,525

Average daily number relieved during continuance of scarcity .. 81,110 38,154 4,787 124,051

The highest daily number for the three subdivisions was 133,941 in July in the Sadar, 71,561 in August in Madhubani, and 7,463 in July in Tajpur.

The relief given by Government in various shapes was estimated by Mr. MacDonnell to be sufficient for the support of 1,954,732 individuals in the Sadar, 2,925,146 in Madhubani, and 138,638 in Tajpur for a period of one month. Allowance should, however, be made for a portion of the grain sold in Madhubani having found its way into Nepal, and for a large portion of the cash wages and loans having come back into the Treasury in the shape of sale proceeds of grain.

THE SCARCITY OF 1875-76.

Owing to the failure of the winter rice crop of 1875, some suffering was caused in the north-east parts of Darbhanga included in the parganas of Alapur and Naridigar. The administration of relief was commenced early in February 1876. The relief offered was principally in the form of village charity to the sickly and weak, and to a small extent employment was afforded on relief works, such as village roads, tanks and the like. The expenditure in relief was estimated at Rs 30,000. Extensive relief was also afforded by the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

THE SCARCITY OF 1888-89.

The chief seat of distress was a tract of land stretching through Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, about 90 miles long from east to west along the Nepal frontier, and extending into the north of the Bhagalpur district. The tract included the Jali and Khajauli thanas of Darbhanga. In this area the rainfall was much lighter than elsewhere, and ceased prematurely, with the result that the winter rice crop, which is the mainstay of the people, was entirely lost, while the *bhados* also failed in parts, and the *sabi* was sown under unfavourable conditions.

Relief operations were commenced in January 1889. The symptoms of distress became very acute in the last fortnight of May. Besides the excavation of tanks, the construction of the Darbhanga-Sitamarhi Railway was taken in hand as a relief work. The number on relief works appears to have gradually risen until the last fortnight of June, when abundant rain having fallen, many people were induced to return to their ordinary occupations. The number of persons employed on relief works, therefore, fell from 14,656 in the first-half of June to 6,270 in the last fortnight of June, and 5,726 at the end of July. It again rose to 19,570 at the end of August, when some light work in turfing and dressing the new roads was provided, and then began to decline. It fell to 9,158 by the 15th September, and to 6,213 by the 22nd idem. Finally, the relief works were closed in the first week of October.

A large number of persons were in receipt of gratuitous and other relief throughout the year from the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Raja of Bachour, and other local zamindars. The cost of this relief was estimated at Rs 76,000.

The total expenditure incurred in relief by Government and the District Board was as follows.—

	Government Rs	District Board, Rs.	Total Rs.
Relief works	1,15,440	1,10,031	2,25,471
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	2,395	.....	2,395
Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	8,500	.....	8,500
Total	1,26,335	1,10,031	2,36,366

1892

The great deficiency of the rains of 1891 caused a total failure of the winter rice crop on the high lands and great injury to the *bhados* crops. The outturn of the *bhados* was estimated at not more than 6 annas, and that of winter rice at about the same. The affected tracts were the Roshara and Bahora thanas, and a small portion of the Darbhanga thana to the east of the Darbhanga town, in the Sadar subdivision, and the Benipati and Khajauli thanas, the northern half of the Madhubani thana, and parts of the Phulparas thana, in the Madhubani subdivision.

The distressed tract was divided into seven circles. The relief works carried out consisted of the excavation of tanks and the construction of roads. Altogether 67 tanks were dug at a cost of Rs. 94,310; and 994 miles of road were taken in hand, of which 582½ miles were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,00,902. The cost in each case was exclusive of establishment and other charges. The relief operations were commenced in the beginning of March 1892, and finally closed on the 19th of July. The average daily attendance was about 19,200 for a period of 19 weeks. The highest number of persons daily employed (47,452) was reached on the 11th June. The rate of Rs. 1-6-6 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork then allowed was suspected to have attracted a large number of professional diggers, and was therefore reduced to Re 1. This reduction, combined with the rain which fell about this time and enabled the people to return to their ordinary occupations, led to a speedy decrease in the numbers employed. The number of labourers fell to 25,815 on the 18th June, and to 12,899 on the 2nd July, and continued to decrease until the relief operations were closed at the end of that month.

The administration of charitable relief was commenced at the end of April and brought to a close on the 23rd July. The number of persons thus relieved averaged 536 daily for a period of 14 weeks. The maximum daily average was 1,550 in the week ending the 28th May.

There was a great demand for agricultural loans, but of 2,186 applications received all except 349 were rejected, and the loans issued were restricted to the affected area and limited ordinarily to Rs. 2 per bigha. The advances made amounted to Rs. 11,880 in the Sadar, and Rs. 19,992 in the Madhubani subdivision.

The total cost of relief was as follows.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief works	2,08,514	0	2
Gratuitous relief	1,541	6	4
Advances under the Land Improvement Act ...	1,700	0	0
Ditto under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	30,172	0	0
Total	2,36,927	6	6

MONGHYR.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0 18	1 18	2 63	13 30	15 32	3 68	.	0 02	0 04	0 40	0 08	0 33	
	1888-89	0 28	2 98	1 24	24 95	14 12	9 95	0 03	0 26	.	2 30	0 02	0 10	
	1891-92	0 20	7 56	6 05	13 94	9 02	3 02	4 26	.	.	2 30	0 17	.	
	1896-97	.	2 64	7 67	10 44	12 29	10 81	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Normal	0 42	2 51	6 55	12 36	12 09	9 01	3 52	0 14	0 09	0 48	0 60	0 51	
Jamui	1873-74	0 40	0 70	4 20	29 50	10 05	3 40	.	0 22	0 11	2 09	1 84	0 17	
	1888-89	.	1 05	3 02	13 16	25 26	4 40	1 08	.	0 07	2 48	1 04	.	
	1891-92	0 03	1 87	7 40	12 10	10 61	2 40	0 20	.	.	.	0 40	.	
	1896-97	.	1 92	3 24	16 53	8 01	7 59	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Normal	0 47	2 19	6 40	12 75	11 41	7 45	2 61	0 09	0 09	0 67	0 60	0 43	
Begusarai	1873-74	0 76	0 63	1 98	11 22	16 11	4 01	.	0 10	0 03	0 31	0 08	0 64	
	1888-89	0 10	1 04	2 15	16 36	18 27	7 67	.	0 58	.	3 15	2 36	0 15	
	1891-92	.	3 42	2 41	10 60	8 95	1 06	1 71	.	.	.	0 71	.	
	1896-97	.	4 04	7 32	13 96	7 48	6 38	0 34	.	.	.	.	.
	Normal	0 36	2 29	6 24	11 11	9 94	7 27	3 17	0 20	0 09	0 56	0 53	0 24	
District average	1873-74	0 31	0 68	2 97	16 01	13 83	3 73	.	0 04	0 06	1 13	0 94	0 32	
	1888-89	0 20	1 09	2 34	12 16	19 22	7 39	0 37	0 39	0 02	2 64	1 44	0 14	
	1891-92	0 06	7 05	6 16	11 00	9 63	8 43	2 20	.	.	.	0 43	.	
	1896-97	.	2 42	6 24	11 03	10 11	11 26	0 07	.	.	.	.	.
	Normal	0 42	2 33	6 43	12 07	11 36	7 01	3 10	0 17	0 09	0 57	0 53	0 23	

PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MARUA			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH 15 7	S. CH 11 5	S. CH 12 6	S. CH 26 1	S. CH 17 8	S. CH 15 7	S. CH 31 5	S. CH 26 1	S. CH ..	
	1888	14 7	12 14	15 12	20 8	17 10	19 10	.	.	.	
	1891	13 12	13 0	13 0	25 8	25 4	21 0	.	.	.	
	1896	9 8	8 19	.	17 0	13 12	.	.	.	.
	Normal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivision other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food Grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Sadar	..	1873	S. CH 15 7	S. CH 11 5	S. CH 12 6	S. CH 26 1	S. CH 17 8	S. CH 15 7	S. CH 31 5	S. CH 26 1	S. CH ..
Jamui	..	1873	14 11	13 10	14 11	17 13½	17 13½	10 13	.	.	.
Begusarai	..	1873	18 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	.	.	.

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas. 8	Anna 2	Annas. 12 to 14	
	1888-89	8	8	8	
	1891-92	10	2	8	
	1896-97	.	7	..	
	Normal	.	.	.	
Jamui	1873-74	.	4	.	
	1888-89	6	9	12	
	1891-92	16	3	2	
	1896-97	.	9	.....
	Normal	.	.	.	
Begusarai	1873-74	.	2	.	
	1888-89	7	3	12 to 14	
	1891-92	16	2	7½	
	1896-97	.	1	.....
	Normal	.	.	.	
District average	1873-74	6	3½	2	
	1888-89	7	8	12 to 14	
	1891-92	14	2½	8	
	1896-97	9½	8	..	
	Normal	.	.	.	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

MONGHYR.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause—The years 1871 and 1872 were not as prosperous in Monghyr as they were in the rest of Bihar. The pressure on food-stocks consequent thereon had an exhausting effect on the resources of the district, and the year 1873 opened with prices ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than the normal.

The rainfall of 1873 in Monghyr was excessive in July and August, deficient in September, and entirely absent in October. The consequence of the unseasonable excess in the earlier months was that the *bhadoi* crop yielded only a 6-anna crop, and owing to the abnormal deficiency in September and October, the winter rice crop was only 2 annas in the Sadar and Begusarai subdivisions, and 4 annas in Jamui.

The *rabi* gave a favourable outturn, estimated at three-fourths of the average, all over the district. The district also derived much support from a large crop, which was sown over nearly 10 per cent of the cultivated area with a view to make up for the loss of previous crops.

Private trade—In spite of the deficiency of local stocks, there was considerable exportation of food-grains both by river and by railway, side by side with the heavy importations necessary to meet the local demand. The balance on the whole was in favour of imports. The interference of Government was not so pronounced in Monghyr as in districts which had not the advantage of both railway and river communication, and which were not, therefore, so readily open to the operations of private trade. The attitude of Government as a holder of large reserves, and its readiness to do all that the crisis might demand, rendered much material expenditure unnecessary.

Relief given.—The Government expenditure in grain and cash incurred in relief was as follows—

			Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs
Charitable relief ...	...	...	300	83,865
Wages of labour ..	...	...	486	1,32,993
Loans . . .	...	...	5,009	1,86,464
Grain sold for cash...	...	...	1,900	.....
Total	...	...	7,695	4,03,322

The average daily attendance of labourers in receipt of wages was as follows—

December 1873	...	...	...	4,210
January 1874	..	...	...	5,227
February "	.	..	...	4,240
March "	.	..	...	4,460
April "	...	...	...	4,631
May "	...	...	...	10,596
June "	..	...	...	11,148
July "	..	...	...	3,912
August "	...	...	...	1,972
September "	...	...	...	332

These were equivalent to 50,753 individuals relieved for a period of 30 days.

The daily average number of persons charitably relieved was follows:—

In fortnight ending 30th May 1874	...	...	3,402
Ditto 13th June "	...	...	3,744
Ditto 27th " "	...	...	4,824
Ditto 11th July "	...	...	3,775
Ditto 24th " "	...	...	4,650
Ditto 8th August "	...	...	5,150
Ditto 22nd " "	...	...	2,125
Ditto 5th September "	...	...	2,084
Ditto 19th " "	...	...	100

These were equivalent to 25,587 persons relieved for a period of one month.

1888-89.

There was some pressure among small cultivators and day-labourers, but no relief measures were found necessary.

1892.

The scanty outturn of the winter rice crop of 1891, preceded by a short crop in 1890, was the cause of this scarcity. Anxiety was felt chiefly for a low tract of country in the Sadar subdivision, on the north of the Ganges, and extending to the boundaries of Darbhanga and

Bhagalpur. Relief operations were found necessary only in the extreme north of the belt, within the jurisdiction of the Bakhtiarpur outpost of the Gogri thana.

Relief works were first started in February 1892, but the attendance was very low till the latter part of May, when the excavation of some tanks in the extreme north of the district resulted in a sudden rush of labourers.

The highest average daily attendance on relief works (1,815 persons) was reached in the week ending the 2nd July. After the middle of July, the situation was so far relieved by the prospect of a good *bhadon* crop that the number of labourers rapidly dwindled away until the relief works were closed on the 23rd July.

Gratuitous relief was commenced in the latter part of February, and continued till the 20th of August, *i.e.*, a month longer than the relief works. The average daily number so relieved was 235 for a period of 24 weeks, the daily number seldom falling below 200 and never exceeding 300.

A sum of Rs. 19,088 was distributed in loans to cultivators holding from 10 to 20 bighas of land.

The total cost to Government in the relief operations during 1892 was as follows:—

			Rs	£	p.
Relief works	4,152	13 11
Gratuitous relief	1,166	10 9
Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	.	.	.	19,088	13 0
Total			..	24,408	5 8

BHAGALPUR.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April.	May	June.	July	August.	September	October	November	December	January	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0 00	0 16	5 37	11 07	6 63	3 67		0 06	0 28	0 33	1'47	0'05	
	1888-89	0 90	4'08	1'92	23 73	16 88	6 20	0 07	0 13		2 03	1 73		
	1891-92		8 02	4 03	18 16	6 80	3 11	0 19	0 01	...		0 19	0 67	
	1896-97	0 08	4 03	7 84	6 60	4 93	9 01							
	Normal	0 77	2 50	7 71	11 16'	10 15	7 60	3 30	0 27	0 16	0 48	0 48	0 33	
Banka	1873-74	0 80	1 16	5 55	17'20	8'78	5 74	0 14		0 17	0 86	1 01	0 07	
	1888-89	0 58	0 59	2 40	10'08	19 14	4 44	2 45	0 67	0 12	3 34	0 70		
	1891-92	0 20	5 78	7 64	13 01	12 62	6 65	0 66				0 81	...	
	1896-97	1 43	5 76	10 44	10 70	6 89	7 19							
	Normal	0 54	2 68	7 78	10 61	11 13	8 23	3 48	0 13	0'14	0 59	0 50	0 34	
Madhupura	1873-74	0 75	0 60	6 34	9 15	13 50	3 30			0 10	0 10	0 04	0 01	
	1888-89	3 22	8 89	3 08	21 37	13 11	9 83					1 28		
	1891-92	0 05	0'88	4 00	9 63	6 71	1 03	0 81	0 25	..	4 17	0 31	0 35	
	1896-97		3 05	6'02	7 98	9 00	10 62							
	Normal	1 03	4 06	8 66	11 49	11 79	10 30	4 31	0'06	0'07	0 47	0 56	0 39	
Nupaul	1873-74	1 08	0 15	4 47	6 74	8 65	4 50			0 21	0 17	0 83	0 40	
	1888-89	2 22	5 59	3 21	17'80	9 76	6 10				3 37	1 01		
	1891-92	0 10	5'08	5 39	5 52	5 66	2 84	1 62	0'16			0 23	0 55	
	1896-97	0 01	4 44	3 23	10 73	5 16	9 06							
	Normal	0 89	3 89	9'28	10'85	12 32	9 77	2 88	0 04	0 12	0 46	0 39	0 40	
Distr of average,	1873-74	0 81	0 40	5'23	11 04	8 74	4 54	0 03	0 01	0 20	0 31	1'21	0 13	
	1888-89	1 74	5 06	2 60	18 19	14 72	6 14	0 63	0 27	0 03	3 23	1 19		
	1891-92	0 10	6 67	5 41	11 02	7 95	3 54	0 88	P			0 38	0 36	
	1896-97	0 20	4 97	6 68	9'26	6 90	0 47							
	Normal	0 81	3 31	8 37	11 04	11 35	8'98	3 47	0 12	0 11	0 50	0 48	0 37	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MAMUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ..	1873	S CH 17 11	S CH 13 14	S CH 12 10	S CH 27 12	S CH 18 14	S CH 17 0				
	1888	15 0	17 4	14 8	23 14	18 11	17 0				
	1891	15 2	14 13	13 4	23 13	23 6	20 13				
	1896	12 0	10 5		16 0	13 8					

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price current returns published in the Calcutta Gazette; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Sadar	1873	S CH 17 0*	S CH 17 0*	S CH 14 0*	S CH 27 0*	S CH 21 0*	S CH 17 0	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH.	* These differ from the prices quoted above from the Fortnightly Price-currents
Banka		16 0	10 0	13 0	30 0	23 0	20 0		15 0	22 0		
Madhupura		19 0	19 0	13 0					10 0	20 0		
Nupaul		24 0	24 0	13 0					34 0	19 0		

admitted of the completion of the *bhados* sowings and the preparation of late rice seed beds. The total expenditure incurred by Government was as follows.—

	Rs.
Relief work	1,397
Gratuitous relief	37
Advances under the Land Improvement Act .	Nil
Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act .	17,458
Total .	18,892

The expenditure incurred by the Local Board in this district is shown (in the Bengal Administration Report, 1899 90) in the aggregate with that incurred in the Sonthal Parganas, and cannot be separated

The scarcity of 1892

The deficiency in the rains of 1891 caused all the three harvests to fail more or less in this district. The condition of the people was never, however, very bad, or justified excessive anxiety.

Three tracts were especially affected. The first was a small area on the northern frontier, lying west of the Burbandh, the second lay immediately round Supaul. But even in these two tracts, extending each over 20 square miles, the distress was never acute. The third, which was the largest and the most affected area, was 400 square miles in extent, and extended from the Daibhanga boundary through the Bangaon thana of Supaul and the *sadar* thana of Madhupura. The worst parts were those west of the Dimra, along the Daibhanga boundary, and in the corner between Darbhanga and Monghyr.

The prices of food-grains never reached a famine point, and it was remarkable that the exports by railway considerably exceeded the imports, thus showing that the general stock of food-grains was sufficient for local requirements, although the poorer classes stood in need of help.

Relief works were started in January. The average attendance rose to 3,194 at the end of March. It was highest (12,370) in the second week of June. The numbers then gradually declined until the 20th August, when the works were finally closed. The distribution of gratuitous relief was not commenced till the end of April, and was closed in the third week of August. The highest number of persons so relieved was 1,527 in the week ending 23rd June.

Rs. 37,180 were advanced as loans in April, May and June.

The total cost to Government was as follows —

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief works	62,066	15	8
Gratuitous relief	5,441	3	9
Advances under the Land Improvement Act	700	0	0
Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act .	36,480	0	0
Total ...	1,04,688	3	5

Private relief played an important part in this district. The total sum thus contributed by private individuals amounted to Rs. 47,000.

PURNEA.
Rainfall

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	2 56	0 44	6 34	10 08	10 00	6 75			0 37	0 11	1 59		
	1888-89	3 48	5 09	1 07	18 15	15 25	4 33		0 28		2 58	0 37	0 61	
	1891-92	0 08	9 38	5 04	8 97	3 78	6 20	0 08	...			0 08	0 17	
	1896-97		6 06	2 72	10 04	8 62	11 48							
	Normal	1 40	4 51	11 46	13 80	14 44	14 02	3 97	0 09	0 16	0 46	0 56	0 40	
Kishanganj	1873-74	1 55	1 37	8 81	15 12	6 96	3 49			0 69	0 64	1 41	0 86	
	1888-89	11 30	8 01	7 74	17 47	7 12	6 35		0 50		1 98	0 20	...	
	1891-92	0 00	13 64	4 33	10 71	6 00	5 71	0 11			..	0 31	0 00	
	1896-97	1 23	8 18	9 08	16 65	8 76	10 51	0 34						
	Normal	1 87	6 32	15 33	16 49	16 31	14 08	3 76	0 05	0 15	0 67	0 44	0 66	
Araria	1873-74	2 16	0 51	5 75	7 99	10 00	5 19			0 02	0 36	1 95	1 57	
	1888-89	3 31	3 37	19 57	19 40	8 84	8 23		0 42		2 19	0 36	...	
	1891-92	1 53	12 60	7 17	11 22	7 39	5 42	1 02				0 13	0 64	
	1896-97	0 20	12 03	9 55	15 32	4 72	12 25							
	Normal	1 50	5 92	12 71	13 06	13 66	13 78	3 63	0 05	0 10	0 48	0 67	0 62	
District average	1873-74	2 00	0 77	6 86	11 36	9 39	5 14			0 36	0 37	1 67	0 61	
	1888-89	6 05	5 09	6 03	18 37	10 40	5 39	0 08	0 40		2 25	0 31	...	
	1891-92	0 80	11 56	5 51	12 30	6 02	5 78	0 00				0 17	0 57	
	1896-97	0 74	?	6 16	10 67	6 36	13 73	0 46						
	Normal	1 08	5 56	13 17	15 45	14 77	13 06	3 02	0 00	0 14	0 42	0 51	0 86	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MARUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH 14 5	S. CH 14 0	S. CH 9 8	S. CH 10 0	S. CH 10 0	S. CH 10 0	S. CH 20 0	S. CH 21 0	S. CH 22 0	
	1888	17 0	16 0	15 8							
	1891	14 8	11 0	11 0		20 0	16 0	20 0			
	1896	11 0	10 0		16 0	14 8		32 0			

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price current returns published in the Calcutta Gazette; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr MacDonnell's 'Food-Grain Supply and Famine Relief'.

Sadar	1873	S. CH 14 0	S. CH 14 0	S. CH 9 0	S. CH 10 0	S. CH 10 0	S. CH 10 0	S. CH 20 0	S. CH 20 0	S. CH 20 0	S. CH 20 0
Kishanganj		16 0	10 0	10 8							
Araria		18 0	20 0	14 0							

Outturn of food-crops

SUBDIVISION	Year.	Bhadol.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas. .	Annas .	Annas. .	
	1888-89	12	10	12	
	1891-92	10	6	4½	
	1896-97	.	7	.....
Kishanganj	1873-74	.	.	.	
	1888-89	12½	8	14	
	1891-92	11	6	7½	
	1896-97	.	9	.....
Araria	1873-74	.	.	.	
	1888-89	12	8	13	
	1891-92	10	6	10	
	1896-97	.	8	.....
District average	1873-74	8	3 to 4	Fair	
	1888-89	12	9	13	
	1891-92	10	6	6½	
	1896-97	8	8	.....

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar	1873-74	6	8	*	
	1888-89	4	7	8	
	1891-92	10	8	7	
	1896-97	*	6	.....
Banka	1873-74	6	8	*	
	1888-89	4	7	8 to 10	
	1891-92	16	12	8	
	1896-97	*	10	...	
Madhipura ...	1873-74	11	8	*	
	1888-89	8	8	7	
	1891-92	10	5	8	
	1896-97	*	8	....
Supaul	1873-74	10	$\frac{1}{7}$ of average	*	
	1888-89	6	6	8 to 10	
	1891-92	8	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1896-97	*	7	....
District aver- age.	1873-74	{ North 6	8 }	16	
	1888-89	{ South 10	7 }	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1891-92	6	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1896-97	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
		10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

BHAGALPUR.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74

Cause—The rains of 1873 were not only deficient, but also unseasonably distributed. The result was a poor *bhadon* crop, and a more or less complete failure of the winter rice crop. The outturn of the *bhadon* was 6 annas in South Bhagalpur, 10 annas in Supaul, and 11 annas in Madhipura. The winter rice crop did not yield more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an average crop in Supaul, and half an average crop in the rest of the district. The failure of the crop was thus most complete in Supaul. The *rabi* crop, however, gave an average outturn all over the district.

Area affected—The subdivision of Supaul was most affected by the famine, but Mr MacDonnell was unable to give a separate account of the relief afforded in each subdivision, as he did with regard to Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. He states, however, that by far the largest portion of the expenditure incurred in the relief operations was incurred in Supaul, and in limited parts of Madhipura, bordering on Supaul, and that the assistance given by Government out of Supaul was inconsiderable.

Private trade—Private import trade was always active in South Bhagalpur, and in the riverain tracts of Madhipura, but it never extended to Supaul. It was remarkable that the surplus produce of Madhipura, instead of being attracted to Supaul, where prices reached almost prohibitive rates, found its way out of the district by the accustomed trade channels.

Relief given—The expenditure in grain and cash on account of the relief operations was as follows—

			Grain. Tons.	Cash Rs.
Charitable relief	..	...	4,232	1,28,064
Wages of labour	..	..	1,474	1,85,498
Loans		...	4,276	1,47,050
Grain sold for cash	..	...	10,118	....
Total		...	20,100	4,60,612

The number of labourers employed during the relief operations daily averaged in each month as follows—

November 1873	...	1,351	May 1874	...	32,637
December "	...	4,166	June "	...	27,528
January 1874	..	7,145	July "	..	29,556
February "	...	3,639	August "	..	29,124
March "	..	7,956	September "	...	12,002
April "	...	22,234			

These were equivalent to 177,847 persons relieved for a period of 30 days.

The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was as follows.—

In fortnight ending on 24th March	..	...	...	1,340
Ditto 7th April	...	...	...	1,633
Ditto 21st "	...	...	...	1,143
Ditto 5th May	...	...	..	1,565
Ditto 21st "	...	...	...	12,261
Ditto 3rd June	...	...	...	12,783
Ditto 18th "	...	...	...	44,148
Ditto 15th July	..	...	...	50,714
Ditto 17th "	...	...	...	55,959
Ditto 30th "	...	..	...	18,475
Ditto 13th August	...	...	...	31,305
Ditto 20th "	..	...	...	44,156
Ditto 9th September	..	..	..	60,296
Ditto 22nd "	...	..	...	38,469
Ditto 7th October	...	...	...	19,658

These were equivalent to 194,085 persons relieved for one month.

The scarcity of 1889.

In a portion of the Supaul subdivision the loss of the rice crop, owing to the deficiency of the rains of 1888, was as great as in the adjoining parts of North Bihar. Up to May 1889, the distress was not acute, and employment was found for people requiring it in the excavation of tanks (of which 27 were finished) at the expense of private persons and of the Court of Wards. One road was under construction, but only 31 persons sought employment on it. In June distress deepened, and considerable works were opened in the affected tract at the expense of zamindars and of the Local Board. The situation, however, soon changed for the better with the more favourable rains which succeeded, and

PURNEA.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74

Cause.—The deficient and unseasonable rainfall of 1873 reduced the *bhados* crop to one-half the average, and the winter rice crop to 3, or at the most 4 annas. The failure of the winter rice crop was severest all down the east of the district, in the lands usually flooded by the Mahanadi and the Panar.

The *rabi* crop gave a fair outturn.

Private trade.—The district appears to have enjoyed the advantage of an active private import trade throughout the famine.

Relief given.—The expenditure incurred by Government in money and grain was as follows—

		Grain Tons.	Cash. Rs
Charitable relief	...	1,897	1,92,000
Wages of labour	...	5,366	2,17,584 (including in part
Loans	...	4,583	1,13,125 the value of
Grain sold for cash	...	10,762*	.. grain given
			away as wages)
Total	...	22,608	5,22,709

* Part of this was sold after the famine was over.

The average daily attendance at the relief works was as follows—

December 1873	...	356	May 1874	...	31,029
January 1874	...	945	June	...	28,763
February	...	3,610	July	...	21,746
March	...	10,281	August	...	9,626
April	...	20,264	September	...	1,011

These were equivalent to 127,614 individuals relieved for a period of one month.

The average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was as follows—

In the month ending 24th February	...	7
Ditto 24th March	...	797
Ditto 24th April	...	3,814
Ditto 24th May	...	8,233
Ditto 24th June	...	16,538
Ditto 24th July	...	36,180
Ditto 24th August	...	33,331
Ditto 24th September	...	3,572

These were equivalent to 102,502 persons relieved for a period of one month.

1889

The distress which existed in the district in 1889 arose from floods, and was unconnected with failure of the rains.

The scarcity of 1892.

During the scarcity of 1892, consequent on the failure of the winter rice crop of 1891 and of the *rabi* of 1891-92, actual distress was confined to 365 square miles of country in the Kadwa thana, and to 285 square miles in the Amur thana. The winter rice crop in these areas was estimated at about 2 annas, and the *rabi* at 5 to 6 annas.

Relief works were started on the 27th of January 1892 and closed on the 28th May. The attendance was largest in March and the first half of April, when about 3,200 persons found employment on the relief works. The total amount expended on the operations was Rs 20,578.

The distribution of gratuitous relief was commenced on the 30th January, and was continued till the 17th June. The highest number of persons so relieved was 1,360 in the week ending the 9th April. The total amount spent on gratuitous relief was Rs 3,410, of which Rs 2,380 were defrayed from private subscriptions, and the remainder devolved upon Government.

Advances to the extent of Rs 22,561 were given to cultivators under the Agriculturalists' Loans Act, and Rs. 140 were granted under the Land Improvement Act. This form of relief was not, however, confined to the Kadwa and Amur thanas, but was extended to parts of the Sodar and Grandwara thanas, and to the khas mahal of Belwa in Mamhari.

MALDA

Rainfall

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district	1873-74	1.19	0.00	4.36	7.04	7.70	4.91	0.92		0.24	6.35	1.25	1.55	
	1888-89	0.09	3.41		11.99	15.87	6.47	1.49	0.62	0.04	3.02	0.00	0.02	
	1891-92	0.13	6.13	0.15	11.87	3.20	1.67	0.99	0.14	Nil	Nil	0.44	0.71	
	1896-97	0.17	5.19	7.11	13.30	7.22	10.49							
	Normal	1.06	4.69	9.74	18.40	11.18	11.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.47	0.59	0.60	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MARUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadai	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1888	10 0	11 0	12 8	40 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	14 0	10 0	
	1891	14 0	13 13	11 8							
	1896	10 4	8 8		24 8	14 0					

The above is taken from the fortnightly Price current returns published in the Calcutta Gazette. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's Food Grain Supply and Famine Relief.

Malda (Head quarters)	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	* These differ from the prices quoted above from the Price current Returns
		20 0*	15 0*	13 0*					30 0*	15 0	

Outturn of food-crops

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadon	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Whole district.	1873-74	Annas 6	Annas 4 to 6	Annas. Average 14	* The rainfall figures do not justify this low estimate.
	1888-89	12	16	14	
	1891-92	16	9	7	
	1896-97	10	4 to 6*	.....

FAMINE AND SCARCITY

1873-74.

Cause—The rainfall of 1873 was only about half the normal and was deficient in every month of the year. The consequence was a short *aus* rice crop, estimated at only a 6-anna crop, and a still poorer *aghani*, which did not yield more than $\frac{1}{3}$ th to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an average crop. The *boro* or spring rice and the other cold-weather crops of 1873-74 proved, however, to be average crops, this fact, as well as the good harvest of 1872, enabled the district to bear up better against the pressure which afterwards supervened than some of the Bihar districts.

Private trade—Private importations of grain from Dinajpur never entirely ceased during the period of distress. Prices of food-grains appear to have been comparatively easy in this district, the retail price of common rice generally standing below 11 seers per rupee, except in April and May, when it rose to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 seers for the rupee respectively.

Relief given.—The expenditure incurred by Government in relief measures is exhibited below—

	Grain Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief . .	1,315	26,951
Wages of labour . .	243	1,06,762
Loans . .	907	48,450
Grain sold for cash . .	1,253	.
	<u>3,718</u>	<u>1,82,163</u>

The average daily numbers of persons charitably relieved were as follow—

	7th February 1874 . .	81
	21st " " . .	357
	7th March " " . .	209
	21st " " " " . .	280
	4th April " " . .	684
	18th " " " " . .	1,036
	2nd May " " . .	3,382
	16th " " " " . .	6,340
	30th " " " " . .	9,947
in fortnight ending	13th June " " . .	9,566
	27th " " " " . .	12,648
	10th July " " . .	13,009
	24th " " " " . .	10,698
	7th August " " . .	9,315
	22nd " " " " . .	6,890
	4th September " " . .	4,458
	18th " " " " . .	3,352
	5th October " " . .	469

These were equivalent to 46,359 individuals relieved for the period of one month.

The average daily number of labourers employed on relief works was as under:—

December 1873 . .	426	May 1874 . .	7,374
January 1874 . .	260	June " " . .	5,442
February " " . .	1,816	July " " . .	3,650
March " " . .	3,366	August " " . .	2,441
April " " . .	5,154	September " " . .	762

These were equivalent to 30,691 people relieved for 30 days.

Since 1874 the district has been free from scarcity or famine.

SONTHAL PARGANAS

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dumka	1873-74	0.11	2.15	5.17	10.05	13.70	9.05		0.06	0.01	0.11	1.87	1.33	
	1888-89	1.14	1.74	4.49	12.30	20.36	4.11	1.1	1.86	0.28	2.02	1.14	0.10	
	1891-92	0.27	7.82	3.89	11.27	11.80	4.31	0.4	0.26			1.13		
	1896-97	0.40	2.95	18.10	12.30	9.11	8.91							
	Normal	0.99	3.48	8.80	13.44	13.76	10.63	4.08	0.19	0.22	0.59	0.71	0.70	
Deoghur	1873-74	1.60	0.11	5.11	20.95	7.09	7.87	0.02		0.04	0.20	2.17	0.25	
	1888-89	0.11	1.20	4.21	16.03	23.15	5.17	1.34	0.37	1.4	1.40	0.11	0.17	
	1891-92	0.71	1.11	1.57	12.62	8.04	4.27	0.07	0.12			1.01		
	1896-97	0.09	1.65	9.11	5.78	12.55	9.73							
	Normal	0.88	2.15	8.46	13.60	12.27	8.79	4.33	0.10	0.18	0.44	0.63	0.03	
Gedda	1873-74	0.01	1.10	1.60	8.20	11.00	7.18			0.12	0.0	2.21	0.50	
	1888-89	0.37	2.31	7.09	13.17	19.05	5.01	0.83	0.30	0.05	3.65	0.88	0.30	
	1891-92		5.22	3.57	16.88	5.41	5.75	1.15				0.80	0.30	
	1896-97	1.04	5.01	9.05	9.01	7.32	8.62							
	Normal	0.10	2.00	8.81	11.07	11.70	8.63	3.07	0.10	0.13	0.35	0.54	0.40	
Jamtara	1873-74	0.13	0.07			10.80	3.50				Not available			
	1888-89	0.17	5.10	5.19	17.34	22.16	7.10	0.15	0.53		1.02	0.51	0.65	
	1891-92	0.6	8.44	1.3	16.07	13.37	8.31	1.81	0.0			1.13		
	1896-97	Nil	6.63	11.08	6.53	11.17	6.62							
	Normal	0.11	1.11	6.60	13.06	12.60	7.36	3.32	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.35	0.72	
Pakour	1873-74					Not available								
	1888-89	1.07	3.04	5.68	20.75	19.70	11.12	1.35	0.26	0.56	2.82	0.78	0.04	
	1891-92	0.04	1.63	1.67	10.80	6.21	4.09	0.01	1.82			0.23	0.16	
	1896-97	0.33	2.61	11.18	13.08	5.18	6.89	0.05						
	Normal	0.40	1.1	10.50	12.44	11.09	12.15	1.61	0.09	0.09	0.25	0.32	0.55	
Rajmahal	1873-74	1.75		1.98	9.25	4.00	4.00			0.20	0.20	0.60	0.70	
	1888-89	0.17	2.87	1.40	12.71	1.10	4.37		0.35		2.31	0.82	0.11	
	1891-92	0.17	0.1	6.09	13.24	5.09	3.95	4.55	0.14			0.5	0.11	
	1896-97	0.18	2.87	5.02	13.38	6.26	8.10	0.04						
	Normal	1.05	2.05	10.16	12.93	9.88	12.24	3.81	0.13	0.19	0.17	0.27	0.33	
District average	1873-74	0.16	0.18	9.35	11.67	10.02	6.14		0.01	0.00	0.25	1.72	0.60	
	1888-89	0.66	2.10	1.18	15.66	22.20	6.15	0.01	0.53	0.15	2.12	0.75	0.10	
	1891-92	0.9	7.14	4.1	1.99	9.11	5.21	2.07	0.10			0.91	0.11	
	1896-97	0.21				8.36	7.97	0.10						
	Normal	0.77	1.61	8.73	13.17	11.30	9.17	3.75	0.16	0.14	0.37	0.47	0.66	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILWA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sudm	1873	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	
	1888	15 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	
	1891	18 0	15 0	17 8	45 0	21 12	19 8				
	1896	16 8	16 8	16 8	34 8	26 8	15 12	24 8		25 0	

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price Current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadma*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food grain supply and famine relief."

SUBDIVISION	Year	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	* These " differ somewhat from the figures quoted above from the Fortnightly Price Current.
		19 0*	15 0*	13 0*	27 0*	33 0*	20 0*				
Dumka	1873			Not available							
Deoghur				10 0		25 0	30 0				
Gedda			11 0	Not available							
Jamtara				Not available							
Pakour				Not available							
Rajmahal			20 0	18 0	14 0	40 0	20 0	18 0			

Outturn of Food-Crops

SUBDIVISION	Year	Bhadoi	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas	Annas	Annas	
Dumka	1873-74	•	•	•	
	1888-89	8	•	12	
	1891-92	16	10 to 12	6	
	1896-97	•	10	.....
Deoghur	1873-74	•	•	•	
	1888-89	8	•	8	
	1891-92	8	8	3	
	1896-97	•	7	... ..
Godda	1873-74	•	•	•	
	1888-89	4	•	8	
	1891-92	12	8	5	
	1896-97	•	9	... ..
Jamtara	1873-74	•	•	•	
	1888-89	8	•	10	
	1891-92	16	16	16	
	1896-97	•	7	.....
Pakour	1873-74	•	•	•	
	1888-89	8	•	12	
	1891-92	15	10	10	
	1896-97	•	8	... ..
Rajmahal	1873-74	•	•	•	
	1888-89	2	•	8	
	1891-92	8	8	6	
	1896-97	•	8	... ..
District average	1873-74	12	6 to 9	Poor	
	1888-89	6	12	9½	
	1891-92	12½	12	7½	
	1896-97	11½	8	.....

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY

1874.

Cause.—The rainfall in the district during 1873 was most unequally distributed, varying from a little under the average in the *Sadar* subdivision to about half the average in Rajmahal. The *bhadoi* crop, including autumn rice, maize and millets, yielded a 12-anna outturn. The outturn of winter rice varied greatly, from 6 annas to 9 annas, in different parts of the district. The *rabi* crop of 1873-74 afforded no material help to the people. It could not be sown on more than one-fourth of the entire area usually devoted to cold weather crops, and on that even the yield was poor. The district, however, derived much help from a plentiful crop of *mahua* and *mangoes*, as well as from jungle produce, to which the native population of the district is well accustomed.

Area affected—The failure of the rice crop was greatest in the flat country of Rajmahal. To judge by the numbers of labourers employed on relief works, it would seem that very little or no distress existed in the Deoghur subdivision: it was keenest in Rajmahal, and next in Godda and Dumka.

Private trade—Large exportations of maize and other *bhadoi* food-grains from the district were made in the closing months of 1873 and the opening months of 1874. Food-grains continued to be exported throughout the year 1874. The undulating country in the south and south-west of the district was believed at first to be out of danger, and consequently no preparations were made by the authorities to meet distress in those parts. Famine, however, suddenly declared itself there about the middle of May, and energetic measures had to be taken to avert the calamity. Mr MacDonnell cites this episode as an illustration of the inefficacy of private trade in times of famine, in spite of such advantages of railway communication as this tract of country possessed.

Relief given — The actual expenditure of grain and cash incurred by Government in relief operations in this district is shown below —

		Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs
Charitable relief	...	121	224
Wages of labour	...	1,970	1,79,959
Loans	..	3,834	7,800
Grain sold for cash	...	643	.....
Total	..	6,068	1,87,983

The average daily numbers gratuitously relieved were as under —

In fortnight ending 31st May	1874	...	...	..	116
Ditto 14th June	"	...	...	..	1,007
Ditto 28th "	"	...	..	...	1,007
Ditto 12th July	"	...	..	..	912
Ditto 26th "	"	...	.	..	3,203
Ditto 9th August	"	..	...	..	3,365
Ditto 23rd "	"	...	.	..	3,511
Ditto 6th September	"	...	..	...	2,944
Ditto 21st "	"	...	...	..	1,845
Ditto 4th October	"	...	..	...	908

These were equivalent to 9,420 individuals relieved for the period of 30 days

The average daily attendance on the relief works was as below in each of the four subdivisions in which the district was then divided —

	Dumka	Deo ar	mahal	Goddia	Total
January	.....	..	400	....	400
February	...	.....	540	..	540
March	20	54	2,501	.....	2,575
April	1,559	35	10,896	..	12,490
May	4,389	82	13,771	6,141	24,383
June	8,010	75	8,455	10,499	27,039
July	4,537	37	5,036	8,616	18,226
August	3,864	154	2,923	4,870	11,811
September	2,837	85	2,036	1,172	6,130
Total	2,216	522	46,558	31,298	1,03,594

These were equivalent to 103,594 individuals relieved for the period of one month

1889

In 1889, there was partial distress in this district, which necessitated some expenditure in relief. A sum of Rs 4,366 was spent by Government in relief works. The District Board incurred some expenditure in gratuitous relief and in relief works.

Rainfall.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee.

Sadar	} 1873 ..	{	33 0°	32 0°	26 0°	.					* These differ some what from the figures quoted above from the Fortnightly Prices Current.
Jajpur			33 0	35 0	21 0	.					
Kendrapara			42 0	45 0	44 0	.					
Banki ..			51 0	51 0	50 0	.					

Outturn of Food Crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year	Bhadol.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas. 12 (<i>baculi</i> rice)	Annas. 13	Annas. 3 (<i>dahua</i> rice)	
	1888-89	9½	8	9	
	1891-92	12	12	11	
	1896-97	*	6	....
Jajpur	1873-74	12 (<i>baculi</i> rice)	12	8 (<i>dahua</i> rice)	
	1888-89	12	7	17	
	1891-92	12	12	12	
	1896-97	*	8	.....
Kendiapara	1873-74	13 (<i>baculi</i> rice)	13	2 (<i>dahua</i> rice)	
	1888-89	8	10	14	
	1891-92	18	11	6	
	1896-97	*	648	.. ..
District total	1873-74	12 to 13	12 to 13	4 (<i>dahua</i> rice) 9½ (pulses)	
	1888-89	9½	8½	13½	
	1891-92	12½	11½	9½	
	1896-97	5	7	.....
					The injury to crops was from floods in the early part of the season as well as from the early cessation of the monsoon rains.

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

Since 1866, the district has not suffered from any famine or scarcity, due to the failure of rains.

BALASORE.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	1.77	4.38	8.64	12.00	11.77	7.41	4.80	0.77	0.00	0.33	3.47	0.70	
	1888-89	1.85	4.38	1.35	10.13	20.35	16.82	3.08	0.43			0.70		
	1891-92	0.02	4.67	4.81	10.43	15.42	18.40	0.66	2.47			0.38		
	1896-97	?	2.93	21.43	19.08	10.05	10.10							
	Normal	2.22	4.97	8.71	13.93	16.42	11.91	6.41	0.91	0.17	0.40	1.30	1.20	
Bhadrak	1873-74	0.02	4.75	3.04	5.04	13.11	5.50	3.00	0.33	0.07	1.77	4.48	0.74	
	1888-89	1.05	5.25	3.57	11.14	13.45	17.51	1.31	2.07		0.50	0.38	1.67	
	1891-92	1.13	7.98	3.48	14.15	17.81	18.13	0.88	5.53			0.18		
	1896-97	1.66	3.51	14.56	31.39	17.80	10.05							
	Normal	1.93	5.16	5.97	12.03	10.65	10.65	4.01	0.98	0.38	0.19	1.24	1.38	
District (average)	1873-74	1.84	4.61	3.34	8.52	13.44	6.55	3.94	0.55	0.34	1.05	3.97	0.74	
	1888-89	1.39	5.75	3.34	11.42	19.20	10.49	1.17	1.83		0.08	1.24	0.48	
	1891-92	0.93	5.27	4.28	10.88	18.20	18.70	0.99	3.94			0.33		
	1896-97	?	3.59	16.21	17.89	13.66	10.90	0.01						
	Normal	1.63	5.12	5.97	12.00	11.50	11.23	5.52	0.80	0.30	0.44	1.08	1.20	

PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE			MAIZE.			MAMUA			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	32 0	32 0	17 0							
	1891	31 0	20 0	19 0							
	1896	16 0	15 0								

The above is taken from the fortnightly Prices Current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These returns do not state prices prevailing in Subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following Subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's Food-grain supply and famine relief.

Sadar	Bhadrak	1873	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
			32 0	32 0	17 0						
			42 0	40 0	32 0						

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadai.	Winter rice	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas. 15 (beali rice)	Annas 12	Annas. 12 (dalua rice)	
	1888-89	12	9	12	
	1891-92	14	13	14	
	1896-97		6		
					12 (dalua rice)
Bhadrak	1873-74	Annas. 14 (beali rice)	Annas 11		
	1888-89	10	10	16	
	1891-92	16	11	13	
	1896-97		6		
District total	1873-74	14½	11½	12 (dalua rice)	
	1888-89	11	9½	14	
	1891-92	15	12	13½	
	1896-97	8	6		

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

Since 1866 the district has been free from famine or any serious scarcity due to the failure of the rains. There was temporary and partial distress in 1899 due to failure of the winter rice crop through short rainfall in a tract some 300 square miles in extent. Some relief had to be given, but the amount spent was very small.

ANGUL AND KHONDMALS

Rainfall

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district	1873-74 1888-89 1891-92 1896-97 Normal						Not available.							

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MARUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873 1888 1891 1896	30 6*	30 0*	30 0*	Not available						* Taken from Mr. MacDonnell's Food grain Supply and Famine relief

Output of Food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year	Bhadol.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Whole district.	1873-74 1888-89 1891-92 1896-97	Annas * 6 * 8	Annas. * * * 8 to 10	Annas. * * *	

* Not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1889.

THERE was some distress in Angul and the Khondmals in 1889. It was partly due to the short harvests of 1887 and 1888, partly to the failure of the mango and *matwa* crops in 1889, and partly to the effect of a long drought which prevailed from October 1888 to the end of May 1889. The total cost of relief measures in Angul amounted to Rs. 36,430-0-2, including agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 12,590, but excluding the ordinary salaries of the Government Officers employed on relief work, and the establishment charges.

The measures taken in the Khondmals consisted chiefly in giving agricultural loans, making advances, which after the field season were to be repaid, not in cash, but in labour; providing work for those willing to work on roads and tanks; making advances to weavers; and opening centres for gratuitous relief on a small scale. The total expenditure amounted to only Rs 7,620.

PURI.
Rainfall

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0.85	4.10	2.58	8.51	15.81	0.21	12.55	1.19	1.74	0.90	1.00	0.95	
	1888-89		4.06	2.13	3.51	14.37	0.77	2.37	7.80			0.17		
	1891-92		2.72	7.03	3.50	14.26	15.07	1.00	15.01					
	1896-97	Nil	2.01	12.30	0.09	10.37	5.12							
	Normal	0.55	2.56	7.98	10.30	0.24	10.02	9.81	2.30	0.68	0.25	0.96	0.59	
Khurda	1873-74	0.42	2.30	4.52	13.82	13.75	10.01	8.51	0.41	0.59	0.40	1.38	1.08	
	1888-89		1.3	3.05	7.64	15.13	10.27	0.00	5.71			0.10	0.07	
	1891-92	0.19	5.37	0.30	7.36	16.21	18.21	4.67	3.74			0.01	0.10	
	1896-97		2.34	12.92	20.57	24.94							0.10	
	Normal	0.01	3.21	9.30	12.82	12.43	10.37	6.89	1.01	0.53	2.27	0.63	0.22	
District average	1873-74	0.63	3.20	3.58	11.16	14.78	9.67	8.02	0.80	1.10	0.55	1.20	1.01	
	1888-89	0.13	1.30	2.89	8.70	12.35	8.24	2.13	5.02			0.41	0.09	
	1891-92	0.15	4.43	1.04	7.45	14.36	14.75	1.14	8.06			0.23	0.03	
	1896-97	0.12	2.80	11.92	13.75	19.96		0.37						
	Normal	0.41	3.25	9.36	10.94	12.06	10.74	5.15	2.24	0.80	0.20	0.81	0.70	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS
Number of seers of 80 tolas required for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILIA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH 32 14	S. CH 22 18	S. CH 24 4	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	
	1888	19 11	17 11	16 04							
	1891	19 11	17 11	16 04							
	1896	17 1	23 14	15 12							

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current return published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief".

Sadar	1873	S. CH 34 14	S. CH 32 13	S. CH 30 15	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	* These differ from the figure quoted above from the fortnightly prices current
Khurda		28 0	36 14	36 14							

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS

SUBDIVISION.	Year	Bhadol.	Winter rice	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas. 12 (beal rice)	Annas 11 to 12	Annas. 8 (dalia rice)	
	1888-89	..	14	8	
	1891-92	..	10	4	
	1896-97	..	8	..	
Khurda	1873-74	..	14 (beal rice)	11 to 12	..
	1888-89	..	8	8	
	1891-92	..	10	8	
	1896-97	..	..	10	..
District total	1873-74	..	13	11 to 12	8 (dalia) 13 (pulses)
	1888-89	..	11	10	8
	1891-92	..	10	9	6
	1896-97	..	74	9	..

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1889.

In 1888-89 there was serious distress in the Khurda subdivision and a small tract of country between the Chilka Lake and the Sea. The autumn rice crop was destroyed or injured by floods, and the yield of the winter rice crop was greatly diminished.

HAZARIBAGH.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0.11	0.28	2.20	23.03	20.32	12.07	0.15	...	0.10	0.70	2.19	0.48	
	1888-89	0.73	1.02	20.74	25.06	5.16	1.03	0.14	...	0.44	0.02	0.98		
	1891-92	0.03	4.45	3.98	11.18	14.06	9.21	0.27	0.16	...	...	2.02		
	1896-97	Nil	0.10	12.06	20.24	18.23	8.27	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	0.87	2.34	12.13	12.33	73.41	8.54	3.26	0.26	0.31	0.60	0.72	0.70	
Girdih	1873-74	0.80	0.70	4.51	22.58	15.39	6.05	0.25	0.25	0.05	0.38	3.03	0.60	
	1888-89	0.25	2.71	2.50	16.73	23.28	5.88	4.15	0.13	...	1.45	1.28	0.38	
	1891-92	...	6.10	6.03	18.28	9.29	7.33	0.21	...	...	...	1.45		
	1896-97	...	1.68	8.00	13.41	9.99	70.11	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	0.64	2.29	8.20	12.55	12.34	8.84	3.10	0.22	0.18	0.40	0.68	0.64	
District average	1873-74	0.80	0.46	3.35	22.80	17.95	6.04	0.20	0.12	0.07	0.38	2.11	0.51	
	1888-89	0.08	0.40	11.64	17.02	?	6.11	1.90	0.30	...	1.01	0.05	0.37	
	1891-92	0.01	4.29	4.25	12.92	11.49	8.17	0.51	0.15	...	...	1.40		
	1896-97	...	0.60	10.78	16.86	14.41	7.79	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	0.33	2.54	7.00	14.26	13.31	8.70	2.07	0.35	0.28	0.61	0.59	0.95	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tulas detailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE.			MAHAR.			MAHAR.			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH 14 0	S. CH 11 0	S. CH 16 0	S. CH 21 0	S. CH 18 0	S. CH 18 0	S. CH 24 0	S. CH 20 0	S. CH 19 0	
	1888	17 0	12 8	15 8	16 8	17 8	19 0	19 0	22 0	24 8	
	1891	14 8	14 10	15 4	18 0	24 0	26 0	24 8	28 0	27 0	
	1896	11 4	8 14		18 8	11 8		10 0	24 4		

The above is taken from the fortnightly price-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in Subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Hazaribagh	1873	14 1	12 8	12 8	20 8	19 12	17 8	23 0	23 0	19 0	* These differ somewhat from the figures quoted above from the fortnightly price-current
Chitra		14 80	12 8	12 8	18 0	16 0	15 10	21 14	19 2	17 4	
Kharakdih		16 8	14 12	14 8	21 10	17 4	18 12	16 12	23 0	20 5	

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadai.	Winter rice	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas.	Annas	Ann as.	
	1888-89	9 1/2	12	6	
	1891-92	19	12 1/2	6	
	1896-97	*	7	...	
					* Separate subdivisional returns are not available
Girdih	1873-74	...	...	...
	1888-89	8 1/2	12	7 1/2	
	1891-92	18 1/2	10 1/2	7	
	1896-97	...	7	...	
District Total	1873-74	5	10	...	
	1888-89	9	12	6 1/2	
	1891-92	18 1/2	11 1/2	6 1/2	
	1896-97	16	7	...	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

The reports and records at hand do not furnish sufficient materials for an account of the famine of 1874 as it affected this district. The following statement of expenditure of grain and cash incurred by Government in this district in 1874 is taken from a statement appended to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply" —

Statement of expenditure for relief in 1874

		Grain Tons.	Cash Rs
Charitable relief		..	25,381
Wages of labours	..	504	70,835
Loans	...	603	72,994
Grain sold for cash	...	154	
Total	..	1,261	1,69,210

Neither in 1889 nor in 1892 was there any serious distress in this district requiring relief from Government.

LOHARDAGA

RAINFALL

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole tract	1873-74	0 50	1 21	2 28	17 59	13 93	12 20	0 65			1 36	3 48	2 01	Rainfall was seriously deficient in August and September
	1888-89	0 177	1 29	3 13	18 00	19 59	7 19	0 23	0 30		0 61	0 92	0 53	
	1891-92	0 22	2 40	2 04	12 00	14 52	11 23	0 24	0 12			1 41	0 08	
	1896-97 Normal	0 50	1 44	12 36	18 31	8 83	3 23				9 74	0 80	0 86	
			2 51	8 11	18 03	18 07	8 78	2 09	0 45	0 40				

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE			MARUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH 18 0	8 CH 16 0	8 CH 16 8	8 CH 24 0	8 CH 20 0	8 CH 16 0	8 CH 32 0	8 CH 30 0	8 CH 30 0	
	1889	15 4	14 2	17 4	20 0	22 8	19 8	30 0	31 0	36 0	
	1891	13 12	14 14	15 12	New 35 0 Old 18 8	31 0	21 8	35 0	37 8	33 8	
	1896	12 0	Old 9 0 New 9 8		15 0	13 8		22 8	18 8		

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION	Year	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Whole district ..	1873-74	Annas 11½	Annas. 12	Annas. ?	
	1888-89	12	7½	7	
	1891-92	13	12	?	
	1896-97	12	8	...	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1873-74

In 1873-74, two tracts of country, known as *pargana* Tori, and the Five Parganas, both lying below the central tableland and adjoining the districts of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, respectively were affected to a slight degree. The highest price of common rice reached in the Five Parganas was 10 seers for the rupee, but it lasted only for a fortnight. The distress consequent on the high prices was only local, and not serious enough to warrant the undertaking of any special or extensive measures of relief. The opening of a few roads under local management was all that was deemed necessary, and Rs. 2,360 was given as advances under the Land Improvement Act to enable the construction of petty irrigation works. A bumper harvest of *mahua* and an abundant supply of jungle produce soon put an end to all fears of an impending famine.

There was no distress in this district in 1889 or in 1892.

PALAMAU

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district	1873-74		1 84	2 51	20 71	9 30	5 05							
	1888-89	0 177	1 207	3 139	18 009	10 107	7 909	0 235	0 209	0 090	1 65	1 70	0 55	
	1891-92	0 237	2 807	2 045	12 009	14 825	11 247	0 247	0 12		0 617	0 607	0 527	
	1896-97			8 82	7 83	10 72	4 25					1 417	0 087	
	Normal	0 10	1 22	0 44	14 15	14 05	7 82	2 81	0 43	0 90	0 77	0 40	0 65	Rainfall seriously short in September and October

PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MILK A			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nadur	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1888										
	1891	10 64	8 11 1/2		20 4	12 15		16 14	14 8		
	1896										

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS

SUBDIVISION	Year	Bhadon	Winter rice.	Rabi	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Whole district	1873-74	As.	As.	As	* Vide next page
	1888-89	Failed completely	2 to 4 (North and east centre) 5 to 7 (rest of district)	P *	
	1891-92	3	10	5 1/2	
	1896-97	16	8	8	
		20	6	...	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY

1874

Cause.—The year 1873-74 opened with a comparatively short food-supply owing to deficient harvests in the preceding year, and a very poor *mahua* crop in the spring of 1873. The *bhadoi* crops, maize and *marua* failed almost completely in 1873, and the *agham* paddy was equally a failure. The outturn of the latter was estimated at 2 to 4 annas in parganas Japla, Belanngah, Mitoni, Deogan and Pundag, and at from 5 to 7 annas elsewhere. The *mahua* crop of 1874 was, however, a bumper one, and the cold weather gave a much better outturn than was anticipated in the beginning.

Areas specially affected.—Pressure was most felt in Mitoni in the extreme north-western corner of the district, and next to this in the north and north-east of the district, and in Japla.

Private trade.—At no time during the distress was any actual scarcity of food felt in the district, then a subdivision of Lohardaga. When the authorities saw that a famine was fast invading the country, they invited the assistance of the zamindars, and encouraged grain-dealers to import food-grains, and even the ordinary cultivators were moved to utilize their plough cattle for importing grain on their own account. Large quantities of grain were thus kept continually pouring into the district from Lohardaga, and to a great extent from the tributary states of Sarguja, Gangpur and Jashpur. The country was in fact soon overstocked with food. Over and above this, *mahua* became so abundant that in August it was reported to be selling at 5 maunds for the rupee and to be unsaleable in many places.

Relief given.—The expenditure of cash and grain incurred by Government in relief operation in this district was as follows:—

			Grain, Tons.	Cash Rs
Charitable relief	..	...	.....	.....
Wages of labour	..	...	46	1,49,300
Loans	..	...	721	54,115
Grain sold for cash	..	...	170	.....
Total	..	...	937	2,03,415

N. B.—The above is taken from the District Fortnightly Narratives. The expenditure shown is exclusive of contingent expenses and charges of establishment and amount expended in charitable relief. The figures given in the statement of grain and cash expenditure appended to Mr MacDonnell's "Food grain Supply" relate to the whole Lohardaga district which then included Palamau.

Charitable relief was commenced to be given in the last half of March, and was continued till the 8th August following. During this period 375 persons roughly on the average daily received relief in their own homes, generally in the shape of grain.

The average daily number of labourers employed on relief works was as follows —

In fortnight ending 21st February	1874	...	...	5,377
Ditto 7th March	"	...	...	12,025
Ditto 21st "	"	..	..	7,936
Ditto 4th April	"	..	..	8,868
Ditto 18th "	"	.	..	13,610
Ditto 2nd May	"	.	..	17,222
Ditto 16th "	"	...	...	24,012
Ditto 30th "	"	..	..	25,040
Ditto 13th June	"	..	..	1,493
Ditto 22nd "	"	...	..	1,067
Ditto 11th July	"	...	...	653

The condition of the district did not justify the extent to which relief works were under taken in 1874, nor the liberal wages paid to the people employed on the relief works. The prescribed rates of wages (1½ annas for an able-bodied man doing full work, and smaller amounts for women and children) proved to be too attractive at a time when there was very little field work available. On this discovery being made, orders were given for the enforcement of task work and for payment of wages in grain, with the unexpected result that the number of labourers fell at once from 25,040 to 1,493 in the beginning of June; and even of this small number, 822 were professional *Numahs* employed on special work. The relief operations in Palamau during 1874 is one of the many instances in which relief was overdone in that year.

1889

*Owing to the failure of the crops in the previous year, there were scarcity and high prices of food-grains in 1889 till the harvesting of the *bhadoi* crop which was a good one. No special relief measures were called for in that year or in 1892.

MANBHUM.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	1.78	1.17	1.70	3.23	12.30	3.01	0.18			0.07	2.97	0.35	
	1888-89	0.61	2.19	4.17	20.47	20.97	9.13	0.08	0.60	0.08	0.98	0.57	0.19	
	1891-92		8.63	7.06	15.66	10.90	8.74	0.22				0.88		
	1896-97		1.65	13.46	10.70	10.78	8.04							
	Normal	0.85	3.87	8.68	12.2	18.01	8.18	3.08	0.21	0.24	0.50	0.86	1.08	
Govindpur	1873-74	1.40	0.60	2.78	21.75	11.41	0.06				0.88	4.30	0.70	
	1888-89	0.05	1.47	2.26	16.69	14.74	5.44	1.12	0.54		0.77	0.58	0.47	
	1891-92	0.96	3.59	3.89	14.45	9.64	3.89	0.54				0.95		
	1896-97	Nil	2.19	7.87	8.93	9.53	7.98							
	Normal	0.03	1.06	7.48	11.99	12.86	7.36	3.58	0.15	0.19	0.51	0.88	0.50	
District average	1873-74	1.0	0.84	2.22	20.53	11.90	6.48	0.07			1.38	3.58	0.53	
	1888-89	0.17	1.73	3.21	15.68	17.88	7.28	0.80	0.61	1.04	0.88	0.54	0.33	
	1891-92	0.33	4.51	3.03	15.02	10.27	6.32	0.38	0.28			0.91		
	1896-97			10.63	12.07	10.22	5.20							
	Normal	0.07	3.13	8.93	13.37	13.25	7.79	3.34	0.18	0.21	0.40	0.84	0.77	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas related for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MARWA			REMARKS
		September.	October.	November	September	October	November	September.	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1888	18 0	15 0	17 0	40 0	20 0					
	1891	20 4	19 0	20 8	30 0		21 8				
	1896	20 8	20 8	19 12							
		14 0	11 11		32 0	15 0					

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bladoi	Winter rice	Rabi.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1873-74	Annas	Annas.	Annas	Vide next page for outturn of crops in 1873-74
	1888-89	13	10	12	
	1891-92		12		
	1896-97				
Govindpur	1873-74				
	1888-89	13	12	10	
	1891-92		10		
	1896-97				
District average.	1873-74	P		5 to 8	* Nearer 8 than 5
	1888-89	13	11	11	
	1891-92	12	11	6	
	1896-97	14	5 to 8*		

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The year 1873 was preceded by one of a short rice crop, the yield of which was estimated at not more than five-eighths of a full crop. The rainfall during 1873 was extremely irregular and very unevenly distributed over the district. The winter rice crop gave about half the average outturn in the district as a whole; in the western paganas a 9 to 10 anna crop was realized, in the centre the outturn was about 6 to 8 annas, and in the east only 4 to 6 annas, while in some villages where facilities for irrigation were wanting, only one-eighth of an average crop could be saved. The pulse and oil-seed crops were fairly good (about 12 annas) in the west, half the average in Govindpur, but entirely failed elsewhere. The *rab* could not be sown, except on a limited area, for want of moisture in the soil, and gave, on the area sown, between one-third and one-half of an average crop; but its yield in the district was quite insignificant. The *mahua* crop and, to a small extent, the mango crop of 1874 came in as a timely relief to the poorer classes, and the spring crop of *lac* also afforded much material aid to the people.

Private trade.—Food-grains were exported from the district all through the period of scarcity. The export trade was very active in the early months of 1874. No importation of food-grains appears to have been made except that on account of Government.

Relief given.—The expenditure of grain and cash incurred by Government was as follows.—

			Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs
Charitable relief	...	...	706	84,857*
Wages of labour	...	...	1,691	88,122
Loans	...	...	5,892	99,062
Grain sold for cash	...	..	12	.....
Total			8,301	2,67,641

The average daily numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief were as follow:—

In fortnight ending	4th April	1874	...	...	600
Ditto	2nd May	"	...	...	5,776*
Ditto	16th "	"	...	...	5,976
Ditto	30th "	"	...	...	8,569
Ditto	13th June	"	...	...	10,496
Ditto	27th "	"	...	...	11,226
Ditto	11th July	"	...	...	20,065
Ditto	25th "	"	...	...	16,214
Ditto	9th August	"	...	...	21,948
Ditto	22nd "	"	...	...	13,576
Ditto	5th September	"	...	...	12,508
Ditto	20th "	"	...	...	9,332
Ditto	3rd October	"	...	...	8,355

These were equivalent to 68,633 individuals ir relived for one month.

The numbers employed on relief works were as follow:—

February	1874	...	...	...	1,371
March	"	...	...	...	3,215
April	"	...	...	...	10,002
May	"	...	...	...	13,917
June	"	...	...	...	14,259
July	"	...	...	...	8,211
August	"	...	...	...	794
September	"	...	...	...	127

These were equivalent to 51,896 persons relieved for 30 days.

Since 1874, the district has been free from scarcity due to failure of crops.

* Figures for the fortnight ending 18th April are wanting.

SINGILBHAM.

RAINFALL

SUBDIVISION.	Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district.	1873-74	1 65	2 66	3 42	11 47	10 01	5 94	0 48		0 25	0 77	3 08	3 43	
	1874-80	0 13	1 40	3 04	12 08	17 25	5 32	0 05		Nil	0 21	0 15	0 32	
	1891-92	0 06	4 28	3 74	9 07	17 30	12 30	1 32	0 45	Nil	Nil	1 18	Nil	
	Normal	0 93	3 80	9 14	13 37	12 41	7 20	3 95	0 84	0 37	0 73	0 84	1 21	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee

SUBDIVISION	Year	COMMON RICE			MAIZE			MARUA			REMARKS
		September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	8 CH	
	1888	24 0	16 0	24 0							
	1891	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	18 0				
	1896	16 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	12 0	18 0				

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS

SUBDIVISION	Year.	Bhadoi	Winter rice.	Rabi	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Whole district	1873-74	As.	As	As.	
	1888-89	8	8	2	
	1891-92	11	14	6½	
	1896-97	16	8	11	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY

1874.

The reports and records at hand do not furnish sufficient materials for an account of the famine of 1874 as it affected this district. The following statement of expenditure of grain and cash incurred by Government in the district in 1874 is taken from a statement appended to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Statement of Expenditure for relief in 1874.

	Grain Tons.	Cash. Rs
Charitable relief ...	291	...
Wages of labour ...	...	16,735
Loans ...	95	1,450
Grain sold for cash ...	...	...
Total ...	386	18,185

Since 1874, the district has not suffered from scarcity due to failure of crops.

B. C. BASU,

Assistant Director of the Department of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal

Countersigned.

P. C. LYON,

Offg. Director of the Department of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

ANNEXURE A TO NOTES OF DIRECTOR, DATED 17TH NOVEMBER.

Provisional return showing the approximate yield to the acre of some of the principal crops of each district of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

NAME OF CROP AND CLASS OF SOIL.	OUTTURN IN LB PER ACRE OF LAND										
	Burdwan	Bankura.	Barthum	Midnapore	Hoochly	24 Parganas	Khulna.	Nadia.	Jessore.	Murshidabad.	Dinajpur
Rice, average	1,066	1,038	1,065	1,066	1,384	1,602	1,006	1,025	1,065	1,220	984
Wheat, average				Not a principal crop.				881	Not a principal crop.	1,180	Not a principal crop.
Oatmeal (clean)	1,500			147	41,596	1,500	Not a principal crop.	Not a principal crop.	1,500	1,500	Not a principal crop.
Jute	13			Not a principal crop.				12	1,500	1,500	Not a principal crop.
Indigo									1,500	1,500	Not a principal crop.
Tobacco				Not a principal crop.					1,107	Not a principal crop.	Not a principal crop.
Chickens									738	Not a principal crop.	Not a principal crop.
Gauze									Not cultivated.	Not cultivated.	Not cultivated.

OUTTURN IN LB PER ACRE OF LAND

NAME OF CROP AND CLASS OF SOIL.	OUTTURN IN LB PER ACRE OF LAND										
	Dacca	Faridpur	Backergunge	Mymensingh.	Tippura	Noakhali.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Chittagong	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.
Rice	984	980	1,230	820	984	Not known	984	984	984	984	984
Irrigated average								1,703	1,703	1,703	1,703
Wheat, average								1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022
Oatmeal (clean)								984	984	984	984
Jute								1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109
Indigo								681	681	681	681
Tobacco								Not a principal crop.	Not a principal crop.	Not a principal crop.	Not a principal crop.
Opium								Not a principal crop.	Not a principal crop.	Not a principal crop.	Not a principal crop.

OUTTURN IN LB PER ACRE OF LAND

NAME OF CROP AND CLASS OF SOIL.	OUTTURN IN LB PER ACRE OF LAND										
	Monghyr	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	South Parganas	Cuttack.	Balassore.	Puri.	Hazaribagh.	Lohardaga.	Palaman.
Rice	984	984	Not known	Not known	Not known	982	982	982	984	984	984
Irrigated average											
Wheat, average											
Oatmeal (clean)											
Jute											
Indigo											
Tobacco											
Opium											

W. C. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Director of the Department of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Memorandum stating for each crop shown in the "Provisional Return" the data on which the averages have been computed.

RICE.

General remarks—Rice is a ' principal crop ' in every district of these Provinces.

1. Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply and Famine Relief of Bihar and Bengal" published in 1876
2. Lieutenant Otley's "Note on Rice Statistics," written in the year 1878
3. Report on the Tenancy Bill, 1887, Volume II
4. Irrigation Reports of the Public Works Department
5. Mr. Luson's Note on Experiments made in Bihar, written in 1888-89
6. Board's Return 418 of the year 1868-69 (But this return does not distinguish between husked and unhusked rice, and some of the figures given in it are obviously incorrect)
7. Hunter's Statistical Account of Districts
8. Journals of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India

In the absence of any single authoritative source of information as to the average outturn of clean rice to the acre in each district of Bengal, the statistics and estimates given in the reports noted in the margin have been consulted, and averages computed from those which are considered most trustworthy. As has been pointed out in the forwarding letter, accuracy is not claimed for these figures,

or for the figures given in the accompanying return, with regard to other crops. In some cases the figures may be approximations to the truth, but in other cases they are altogether doubtful.

2. Estimates of rice outturn per acre for Bankura, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Daibhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr and Bhagalpur have been obtained from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." The averages given by Mr. MacDonnell were arrived at from a consideration of figures specially obtained from Collectors, from enquiries made in specimen areas, from the figures given by Lieutenant Otley in his "Note on Rice Statistics," and from a consultation of all available sources of information. Mr. MacDonnell's averages may be regarded, therefore, as being up to the present date the most trustworthy figures available as to rice outturn, excepting those districts where, for test purposes, actual weighments have since been made with due care and attention.

3. In consideration of the average yield of rice entered against each district, it must be remembered that in all districts two main kinds of rice are grown, viz, winter or *aman* and *aus* or *bhadoi*; and that in some districts a third kind, viz, *boro*, is grown. The average yield to the acre for a district depends, first, upon the average yield of each kind of rice, and, secondly, upon the proportion which each kind of rice crop bears to the whole rice crop of the district. It has been usual in this Department to assume, for the whole of these Provinces, an average yield to the acre of 15 maunds of clean rice from the *aman* crop and 10 maunds from the *aus* or *bhadoi* crop.

Remarks on outturn of rice per acre shown against particular districts.

Burdwan.—Mr. Otley gives 15 to 24 maunds of paddy as the average outturn per acre. This is equivalent to 9½ to 15 maunds of rice, or (if the difference be halved), say, 1,000lbs. to the acre. Mr. A. C. Son, c.s., on page xl of his Report on the Agriculture of Burdwan, gives higher figures. Considering the figures estimated for adjoining districts, it has been thought proper to take 13 maunds, or 1,066lbs.

Bankura.—See page 318 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Birbhum.—See page 305 read with pages 317 and 318 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Midnapore.—The average for Midnapore is based on consideration of the average outturns assigned to other districts, and on results reported in the Agri-Horticultural Society's journals. In the Board's selections of the Jellamutha and Majnamutha records, 1,555lbs. were reported as the average outturn, but this figure was rejected as being too high. Mr. Otley put the average outturn at from 21 to 36 maunds of paddy.

Hooghly.—Mr. Otley says "average 24 to 30 maunds of paddy," say, 27 maunds of paddy, or 17 maunds of clean rice, or 1,494lbs, which seems to be high considering the averages of adjoining districts, even after allowing for the alleged exceptional fertility of Hooghly. Mr. B. O. Basu says that the practice of manuring paddy land with oil-cake is found only in Hooghly.

24-Parganas.—Mr. Otley says "average 15 to 27 maunds of paddy," say, 21 maunds of paddy, or 13 maunds of rice, or 1,066lbs.

Khulna.—1,066lbs. entered, the district being similar to the 24-Parganas.

Nadia.—Mr. Otley says "20 maunds of paddy." This would give 12½ maunds of rice, or 1,025lbs.

Jessore.—1,066lbs. The same average is taken as for the 24-Parganas and Khulna.

Murshidabad.—1,230lbs. See page 262 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." This appears to be high in comparison with neighbouring districts. The average of 20 experiments made by Babu Parbati Charan Nag in this district gave 4 maunds 30 seers to the standard bigha or, say, 1,168lbs. to the acre. See page 603 of Volume II of Bengal Government Report on Tenancy Bill.

Dinajpur.—See page 216 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Rajshahi.—Mr Otley says "27 to 33 maunds of paddy." This seems to be too high. Board's Return No. XLI for 1868-69 says 1,200lbs, and this estimate has been entered.

Rangpur.—See page 233 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Bogra.—14½ maunds, or 1,189lbs of rice, taken as representing the estimate of 4 maunds 34 seers shown on page 603 of Volume II of the Report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. This estimate was made by Mr D. J Macpherson, c s, on information gathered chiefly in the Government estate of Jaipur.

Pabna.—960lbs. taken from Board's Return No XLI for 1868-69.

Darjeeling.—943lbs given in Board's Return No XLIB for 1868-69.

Jalpaiguri.—No trustworthy information available

Dacca.—11½ maunds of rice is estimated in the Agri-Horticultural Society's journal Board's Return No XLI for 1868-69 shows 450lbs to 880lbs. On page 31 of Mr. Ambica Charan Sen's Report on the Dacca District, the yield for the various kinds of paddy is stated as 3 to 12 maunds a higha, say, 9 to 36 maunds an acre, but this is of unhusked grain. It is difficult to strike an average on this. The estimate of 934lbs. is offered with much caution.

Faridpur.—960lbs. taken from Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69.

Backergunge.—1,280lbs taken from Board's Return No XLI of 1868-69. No reason is known why the Backergunge estimate should be so much higher than that of adjoining districts.

Mymensingh.—Board's Return No XLI of 1868-69 gives 800lbs. The Agri Horticultural Society's journals give 9 to 11 maunds. Ten maunds, or 820lbs, have been taken therefore.

Tipperr.—The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 9 to 15 maunds. Twelve maunds, or 984lbs, have been taken therefore.

Noakhali.—Board's Return No XLI of 1868-69 gives 1,600lbs, but it is uncertain whether this means rice or paddy. As no other information is available, it is thought best to enter "not known."

Chittagong.—The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 18 to 21 maunds of paddy, or 11 to 13 maunds of rice. Twelve maunds, or 984lbs, have been taken.

Patna.—In default of other information as to the average for the whole district, 984lbs has been taken, being the same outturn as reckoned by Mr. MacDonnell for Gaya and Shahabad. For irrigated lands in the Patna, Gaya and Shahabad districts, the figures given are taken from Mr. Luson's note, dated 4th February 1889, giving the result of weighments made of first class crops on lands regularly irrigated from canals in the Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad districts. In 222 experiments made with transplanted *aghani dhan*, a yield averaging about 33 maunds of paddy was got. Thirty-three maunds of paddy are equivalent to about 21½ maunds of rice, or 1,763lbs, which has been entered against the heading '1st class irrigated lands for those three districts. Against the head "Average for irrigated lands" for these three districts, Mr. Luson's estimate of 12½ maunds, or 1,022lbs, for the average irrigated crop of 1888-89, shown on page 34 of the Public Works Department Irrigation Report for 1888-89, has been accepted. But it is observed that the average of experiments from 1880-81 to 1887-88 gives 16½ maunds of paddy, or only 833lbs. of rice.

Gaya.—See page 116 of Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." See also above under "Patna."

Shahabad.—See page 7 of Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." See also above under "Patna."

Darbhanga.—1,066lbs have been taken, or 13½ maunds, on consideration of the figures on page 47 of Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Muzaffarpur.—934lbs, or 12 maunds, have been taken on consideration of the figures on pages 81-82 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grains."

Saran.—See page 32 of Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Chumpanan.—See page 100 of Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Monghyr.—See page 170 of Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Bhaga'pur.—See pages 150 to 151 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Purnea.—No information available on which an average for the district can be struck.

Mulda.—Mr Otley says—"The ordinary outturn of paddy per acre is 36 to 39 maunds." This would be equal to over 23 maunds of rice, which is clearly too much. The outturn for this district is therefore left blank.

Sonthal Parganas.—No trustworthy information available.

Cuttack.—902lbs is the estimate made by Mr. N. N. Banerji, Assistant to the Director in his Agricultural Report on Cuttack, which is now passing through the Press. Mr. Otley gave 15 maunds of paddy, i.e., about 9½ maunds. The average outturn of irrigated crops in the three Orissa districts shown in the Provisional Return is based upon the figures given on page 31 of the Orissa Canals, Appendix to the Public Works Department Irrigation Report for 1885-86. The averages for the five years, 1880-85, there shown give a quinquennial average of 20.40 maunds of paddy to the acre of irrigated land, equivalent to 12½ maunds of rice, or 1,045lbs. The figures returned for the same years for unirrigated land give an average of 16.66 maunds of paddy, or 10½ maunds, i.e., 854lbs. of rice.

Balasore.—902lbs estimated, as it is likely that the yield approximates to that of Cuttack. Board's Return No XLI of 1868-69 gives 800lbs.

Puri.—902lbs, on page 206 of Volume II of the Selections from the correspondence relating to the settlement of Khurda. The Settlement Officer, in his letter, dated January

1883, gives 12 maunds as the average outturn in Khurda; but Khurda is probably on the whole more fertile than the rest of the district, and 11 maunds, or 902lbs., have accordingly been taken as the district average.

Masariabagh.—Not known.

Lohardaga.—In his Report on the Agriculture of Lohardaga, written in 1890, Mr. B. C. Dasu says (page 60) that 10 maunds of paddy is the average yield. This represents 6½ maunds of clean rice, or 512lbs. This is practically the same outturn as was reported by Mr. F. A. Slack, c s, in his report written in 1888 on the settlement of the estate of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur (see page 36 of the report).

Palamau.—The Lohardaga estimate has been taken.

Manbhum and Singhbhum.—No trustworthy information available.

WHEAT

Average yields of wheat to the acre have been shown in the Provisional Return in the case of districts in which the area cultivated nearly comes up to or exceeds 10,000 acres. On a consideration of the figures given in Mr. Finucane's Report on Wheat, No. 391T., dated 7th July 1886, and the figures given in the Report on the Wheat Production and Trade of India, published by the Government of India in 1883, an estimate of 10½ maunds, or 861lbs to the acre, has been taken for the five Bengal districts, viz., Nadia, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Pabna, under which wheat is shown as a principal crop, and 12 maunds to the acre for the Bihar districts. The average outturn depends very much on the extent to which this crop is irrigated and manured. On page 36 of his Settlement Report for Chota Nagpur, Mr. F. A. Slack shows 5½ maunds (nearly), or 451lbs, as the average yield of wheat to the acre, and this estimate has accordingly been entered under Lohardaga.

OTHER FOOD-GRAINS, INCLUDING PULSES

Every district in these Provinces has a large area of cultivation coming under the statistical head of "Other food-grains, including pulses." The most important crops under this head are barley, Indian corn, millets and gram. Some information with regard to the outturn of these crops in certain districts is contained in various agricultural reports and settlement reports which can be tabulated when the next return of the kind now submitted is prepared.

OILSEEDS.

Nearly every district in these Provinces has a considerable area under oilseeds. From the estimates given by Collectors in the forecast of the oilseed crops, it would seem that six maunds to the acre is about the average yield. In a future return, it may be possible to give estimates of yield under the three main heads of linseed, rape and mustard.

SUGARCANE.

Sugarcane also is an important crop in nearly every district of these Provinces. The existing statistics of sugar cultivation and production were considered in correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in 1888-89. A reference to that correspondence will show that the district estimates of outturn of sugar are open to much doubt. Thirty maunds or 22cwt (equivalent to 2,684lbs) of *gur*, or unrefined sugar, has been taken as the average outturn in Bengal (paragraph 11 of Statistical Department note, dated 25th July 1888). The Government of India estimated 20cwt or 1 ton as the outturn of coarse sugar per acre (paragraph 2 of Revenue and Agricultural Department Resolution of 20th March 1889), but this estimate included sugar plants of all kinds. For particular districts of these Provinces the most trustworthy statistics which are known to me are those shown on page 607 of Volume II of the Bengal Government Report on the Tenancy Bill of 1883. In his letter No 111, dated 31st March 1883, there printed, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, c s, reported that he had obtained an average outturn of 33cwt to the acre on the Jaipur Estate in Bogra, and he compares this result with a yield of 26cwt obtained by Messrs Thomson and Mylne in Shahabad.

COTTON.

Manapore.—147lbs to an acre. So shown in a statement submitted to the Government of India by the Bengal Government in the Financial Department in 1875.

All the other figures entered against cotton are taken from the Appendix to Bengal Government letter No 3573, dated 13th November 1876.

JUTE.

On page 36 of Babu Hem Chandra Kerr's report on the cultivation and trade in jute, published in 1877, six maunds per bigha is taken as the average outturn for the large jute-growing districts. This is equivalent to about 18 maunds, or, say 1,500lbs. to the acre. This estimate has been taken for all the Bengal districts. With reference to the estimate shown against Manbhum on the same page of the report cited, 750lbs. has been roughly estimated as the outturn in Manbhum.

INDIGO.

On page 23 of his Pamphlet on Indigo, Dr. Watt takes the outturn of indigo as 10 to 12lb an acre in Bengal, and 40 lb an acre in Bihar 12lb and 20lb have been taken respectively for all the Bengal districts, and for all the Bihar districts in which indigo is an important crop.

TEA.

The district outturns are those shown in the Appendix to Revenue Department letter No 304Agri., dated 7th August 1891, which agree with those published on page 132 of the Bengal General Administration Report for 1890-91

TOBACCO

In the report on cultivation and curing of tobacco in Bengal submitted to the Government of India, with Bengal Government letter No 3725, dated 29th December 1874, it was stated (paragraph 4 of the Report) that while under ordinary cultivation the yield per acre varies from 2 or 3 maunds to 6 or 7 maunds, the return under high cultivation may be from 10 to 30 or even 40 maunds. For districts in which tobacco is a principal crop, as returned in the agricultural statistics published in 1891, the outturns shown in Appendix A to the Report of 1874 above quoted have been shown.

CINCHONA.

The estimate of 158lb per acre has been kindly supplied by Dr. Prain.

OPIMUM.

The figures entered for opium show the average outturn per standard acre of opium for the ten years (1881-82 to 1890-91). They have been compiled from the Opium Administration Report for 1890-91. As no separate figure is given for Darbhanga, the outturn for Muzaffarpur has been entered under it.

GANJA.

The estimate of 824lb is obtained by taking the average of the estimated yield for the six years 1885—1891 shown on page 34 of the Excise Administration Report for 1890-91.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

DARJEELING,

The 14th June 1892.

ANNEXURE B TO DIRECTOR'S NOTES DATED 17TH NOVEMBER.

Statement showing roughly the average outturn per acre, in maunds, of bhadoi, kharif and rabi crops in Bihar.

Name of crop	Average outturn per acre in maunds.	REMARKS
1	2	3
Winter rice	12 to 13 maunds per acre, of rice	For purposes of the winter rice forecast 15 maunds per acre is taken as the average outturn of winter rice in these Provinces. In a return published by the Agricultural Department in 1892, showing the average outturn per acre of the principal crops of these Provinces 9-4 lbs or 12½ maunds was accepted as the average outturn of rice per acre in Bihar. The winter rice crop in Bihar yields a smaller outturn than that in Lower Bengal. Twelve to 13 maunds may be, therefore, taken as a fair average rough estimate.
Bhadoi rice	10 maunds of rice	In estimating the rate of outturn per acre of clean rice for the bhadoi crop, 10 maunds has been provisionally assumed to be the average outturn. This figure may be accepted for Bihar.
Wheat	12 maunds	In Agricultural Department return previously referred to the average outturn, after consulting different reports, was taken as 8-4 lbs per acre, or 12½ maunds per acre. About 12 maunds per acre or 4 maunds per Bengal bigha may be accepted as an approximately correct average for Bihar.
Barley	13 maunds	
Gram	14 maunds	The outturn of gram is very much the same as that of barley, if anything, a little more, and 14 maunds may be well accepted as the approximate average outturn per acre.
Maize	13½ maunds	
Marua	10 maunds	
Bajra	10 ditto	
Jowar	12 ditto	

N N BANERJEE,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd November 1896.

The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta

NAMES OF MARKS	Stock in hand as compiled on—	
	1st week of Nov 1896	4th week of Nov. 1896.
	Mds	Mds
Bahaghatta	1,70,000	1,52,000
Ultadanga	44,300	26,300
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat	4,06,600	3,53,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta and Jorabagan	500	2,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshi- ganj	90,200	72,950
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur . . . . .	.....	80,900
Baidyabati, Nowalganj, Bhadreswar, and Chaudernagore	4,365	15,022
Total	12,05,965	11,92,672
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	3,253 (on 3rd Nov. 1896)	4,257 (on 21st Nov. 1896)
On boats unloaded—		
By Port Commissioners' returns	37,423 (1st to 3rd Nov 1895)	11,164 (21st to 23rd Nov 1896)
By Canal returns	10,355 (1st to 3rd Nov 1896).	6,744 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).
Grand Total of Stocks	12,56,996	12,14,837
Probable stock available for exportation by sea	2 lakhs	2 lakhs.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 24th November 1896.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 23rd November, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm by day, cold at night. Rain threatening. *Aman* being harvested everywhere, probable outturn as follows—Sadar 4 to 10 annas, Kalna 5 to 8 annas, Katwa 12 annas, and Raniganj 4 to 6 annas; the crop varying greatly in different parts of the districts. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	..	9 to 11	0
Kalna	.	..	9½ to 10	0
Katwa	...	.	10	10
Raniganj	...	...	10	4

} per rupee.

Birbhum.—No rain, but cloudy. *Aman* being cut, outturn 9 to 10 annas. New rice sells at 10½ to 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain except for a slight shower to-day (23rd). Weather fair in the beginning of the week, but latterly cloudy. No improvement in the condition of the crops. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. Sporadic cases of cow-pox continue to occur. Common rice selling at Bankura 11 seers per rupee and at Vishnupur 12 seers.

Midnapore.—No rain this week, but to-day (23rd) cloudy. Paddy being cut, crop on high lands damaged. Locusts have appeared, but no serious damage has been done to the *rabi* crops. *Rabi* still being sown. Sugarcane and indigo doing fairly well. Cattle-disease reported from Salboni, Garhibeta, and Keshiary. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	..	10	
Contai	.	...	11 to 15	
Tamluk	.	...	10	
Ghatal	.	...	10	

} per rupee

Hooghly.—No rain throughout the district. Weather very cloudy to-day (23rd). *Aman* is withering in places. Rain required urgently. *Rabi* cultivation going on. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* almost over. Cutting of *aman* rice on high lands commenced. Rain badly wanted for *aman* rice. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot in the day, cool at night. In south of the district winter rice is estimated to yield 10 to 12 annas, elsewhere 8 annas. *Rabi* sowings going on slowly owing to want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	8½ to 10	
Barasat	..	...	8½	
Basirhat	...	...	9	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	10	

} per rupee.

Nadia.—Sky cloudy. No rain. Standing crops getting worse day by day for want of rain in thana Tehatta of Meherpur subdivision. *Rabi* crops also affected in places by a kind of insect-pest called *jara*. Fodder sufficient. Wells and tanks are drying up. Common rice sells at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Started test earth-works at task-work rates on the incomplete famine road from Meherpur to Kaliganj from the 15th November. The number attended daily as follows:—

15th November	...	...	...	972
16th	..	...	...	584
17th	..	...	...	552
18th	..	...	...	586
19th	..	...	...	704
20th	..	...	...	769
21st	..	...	...	1,009
22nd	..	...	...	839

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* and *rabi* suffering for want of rain. Prospect of *kharif* not favourable. State of sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo appears good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sudar	9½	} per rupee.
Kandi	10½	
Jangipur	12	

Jessore.—Weather hot during day; cool at night. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops and *boro* seedlings. *Rabi* crops in low lands and *aman* in low beds in Narail subdivision are good, but those in high lands are bad. Cattle-disease reported from thana Muhamadpur in Magura subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Jharkhanda	9	
Magnia	8 to 8½	
Narail	9	
Bongaon	9	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine and cool. *Aman* paddy and other crops suffering from want of rain. In south-west of the district there will be a total failure of *aman* paddy, the only crop grown there. Test relief works are about to be opened. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Khulna	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	8½	
Satkhira	8	

Rajshahi.—No rain, but sky overcast. Harvesting of *aman* paddy progressing; outturn is bad to middling. *Rabi* sowings proceeding, rain wanted for proper germination. Fodder and water available. Price of rice continues very high, but stationary.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 01. Crops on low lands doing well, but on high lands bad. *Rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting cold; cloudy since yesterday (22nd). Prospect of *hamanti* paddy continues unfavourable. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—*agham dhan* and *bara marua* being harvested; wheat, barley, and *phaphur* progressing favourably, *kala* and *bhutma* will soon be harvested. Terai—*Hamanti* paddy coming to maturity, prospects not unfavourable, mustard and *kala* being sown. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	6 to 8	} per rupee.
Terai	7½ to 8	

Bhutta sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Early *aman* being harvested in places. *Rabi* crops being sown. Prospects fair. To-day (23rd) is cloudy with a slight drizzle. Clouds and fog without rain may do harm by causing insects to appear. Common rice selling from 7 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear; cloudy sometimes. Reaping of winter rice and *rabi* sowings in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice (new) at head-quarters 9 seers per rupee and in the interior from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Cloudy and drizzling weather to-day (23rd); rain probable. Winter rice is being harvested; a 4 to 6-anna crop expected. *Rabi* crops drying up for want of rain. Water becoming scarce. Rain urgently required. Fodder available. Rice selling at 8 to 8½ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects show no improvement. *Rabi* crops being sown. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Mornings and evenings cool. Cloudy to-day (23rd). Winter rice being reaped. Condition of cattle good except at Jamalpur. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 7 seers 6 chutaks to 8 seers per rupee; new rice 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Weather seasonable Prospects of crops unfavourable. No rain hitherto, but sky is now cloudy, and there is likelihood of rain. No cattle-disease Common rice sells from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops poor on high land and average on low land Cattle-disease reported from some places in station Backergunge Price of common rice—*aman* 6 to 10 seers per rupee, and *aus* 7½ to 13½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather cloudy No rain Reaping of *aman* paddy commenced. Fodder and water available Price of rice has fallen slightly, and is sold at 8 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of winter rice crop bad for want of rain. No cattle-disease Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil Weather dry. *Aman* crop suffering and *rabi* sowings retarded for want of rain. Prospects poor Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall 72 Paddy being reaped *Rabi* and opium doing well Light showers of rain which fell almost throughout the district last night (22nd) will do much good to standing crops Prices expected to fall Common rice selling in Patna at 10 seers per rupee. Test works opened but not largely attended Fodder and water for cattle sufficient

Gaya.—Paddy harvesting going on Sowings of poppy and *rabi* continue. Prospects fair

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 45 and at Buxar 15. Weather cloudy There was rain on 22nd, which will be beneficial to *rabi* Winter rice in irrigated tracts doing fairly well Number on relief works on Saturday (21st)—men 133, women 133 and children 73 Common rice selling at 8½ seers per rupee.

Siwan.—Rainfall on Sunday (22nd) 19. *Rabi* sowing still continues, crop germinating well Sowing of poppy going on Sugarcane-pressing commenced in Siwan subdivision A few cases of cattle-disease in Gopalganj subdivision Fodder and water sufficient Prices are—common rice 9 seers, wheat 8½ seers, barley 10½ seers, *mahan* 12 seers, gram 10½ seers *arhar* 11½ seers, *munna* 14½ seers per rupee

Champaran.—Slight rain at Sadar yesterday (22nd) 03 Sky overcast for the last, two days *Rabi* sowings making little progress Common rice sells at 9½ seers per rupee, against 9 seers (last week) and average 17½ seers Fodder and water sufficient Two test relief works at Sadar and two in Bettiah opened Number employed on Saturday (21st)—men 1,138, women 425 and children 431 Gratuitous relief nil

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall on Sunday (22nd) evening 19. Prospects continue gloomy Prices of food-grains are as follow —Common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *mahan* 12 seers, barley 10 seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 13 seers, *munna* 15 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Paddy ripening Rain on 23rd instant (32) will do immense good to *rabi* Sky thickly cloudy. *Rahar* promising Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar 11, Begusarai 16, Jamui 1 Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings still continue, prospects not good of those already sown for want of moisture Paddy harvesting commenced Bad outturn of other crops except that of *rahar* Cattle-disease still reported from Begusarai Sufficient fodder and water Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs	
Sadar	..	..		8 to 9	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	..		8	
Jamui	...	.		Aghani 10	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 03 Sky cloudy. From want of moisture in the soil the outlook for *rabi* crops is bad. *Aghani* rice is being harvested No complaint as regards drinking-water or fodder. Common rice sells as below.—

				Srs.	
Sadar	10	} per rupee
Banka	...	...	..	11½
Madhipura	...	..	.	10
Supaul	...	...	...	11

Purnea.—Rainfall 08 *Aghani* paddy ripening, and harvesting has begun. Tobacco and other *rabi* crops being sown, but progress retarded by drought Cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raniganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs	
Sadar	.	...	...	10	} per rupee
Araria	..	...	...	11	
Kishanganj	...	...	...	8	

Malda.—Drizzling rain last night (22nd). Sky cloudy. Winter rice is being harvested; expected outturn not more than six annas. Locusts have destroyed about 8 annas mustard in Kharba thana. *Kalmi* ripening. Ordinary rice selling at 11 seers a rupee. No want of fodder. Supply of drinking-water is not sufficient in certain places in Barindra tract.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy still. Some rain at head-quarters this morning (23rd), none reported from subdivisions. Dews rather better. Prices are—new rice 10 to 16 seers, old rice 8 to 10 seers, maize 13 to 20 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm and cloudy. *Sarad* and *rabi* crops withering in unirrigated tracts for want of moisture. *Laghu* rice being harvested. *Guru* rice in ear. Insects still exist in Banki. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows.—

				Srs. c	
Cuttack	11 13	} per rupee
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7
Banki	...	...	...	15 12

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. Sky occasionally cloudy. Early *sarad* rice being harvested; outturn expected from 4 to 12 annas. Late *sarad* in ear will prove a failure, except where irrigated. *Rabi* crops suffering and sowing retarded for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 and 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—No rain. Average paddy outturn in Angul will not be less than 8 annas, *rabi* not more than 4 annas. In Khondmals much the same results expected. Coarse rice selling at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 18 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Weather fairly cool, occasionally cloudy. Crops withering for want of moisture. Prospects as before. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice 9 seers 5 chitaks per rupee in the Chilka tracts, and 11 seers 8 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks elsewhere.

Hazaribagh.—Little rain to-day (23rd). More rain expected. Rainfall at Sadar 19. Prospects of paddy 2 to 8 annas. Rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall (30) will do good to *rabi*. Reaping of *don dhan* continues. Rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Prospect of *rabi* gloomy. Fodder and water-supply sufficient except in thana Mohudar. Cattle-disease prevailing in Leshganj outpost. Coarse rice selling at about 8 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather somewhat warm. Prospects of crops on ground remain unchanged. Paddy on high lands still being cut for fodder. Reaping on lower lands commenced in places. Cattle-disease still exists in a few villages in head-quarters subdivision, but appears to be gradually decreasing. Fodder ample. Drinking-water sufficient at present. Common rice sells at 8 to 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 8½ seers at Gobindpur. No general distress expected at present. A little rain fell here this morning. The weather is now cloudy.

Singhbhum.—Raining since last night. *Rabi* prospects will now improve. Old rice selling at 10 seers and new rice at 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Some rain has fallen in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but there has been practically none elsewhere in the Lower Provinces. Patna has had a fall of 72 inch. The light rainfall is reported to have improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Lohardaga and Singhbhum. Except in these districts and in Northern Bengal, the sowing of the *rabi* crops and the germination of what has been sown are still retarded for want of rain. The harvesting of winter rice has begun. As previously reported, this crop has seriously suffered on high lands, but on low lands it is expected to yield a fair outturn. The insects which had been infesting the rice crop in Orissa are said to still exist in Banki. Locusts and insects have appeared in places in Midnapore, Nadia, and Malda. No cattle-disease is reported except from a few localities. Prices have shown a slight tendency to fall in a few districts. The numbers employed on relief-works on Saturday, the 21st, were—Nadia 1,009; Champaran—1,994 (men 1,138, women 425 and children 431); Shahabad 359 (men 153, women 133 and children 73). In Patna, it is said, the works have not been largely attended.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 24th November, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE
HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENQAL
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE
15TH NOVEMBER 1896.**

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
BENGAL.																
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan		8 0	14 0				7 8	7 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	15 8			
	2 Birbhum	7 8	7 8	15 0				6 12	7 8	13 8	9 12	9 0	17 4			
	3 Bankura	8 4	8 0	13 4				8 12	8 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	18 12			..
	4 Midnapore	7 12	8 0	14 8				8 0	8 0	13 8	10 0	9 8	16 0			
	5 Hooghly		0 10 0					7 8	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	12 14			
	6 Howrah							8 0	8 6	11 12	9 2	10 0	15 8			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7 24 Parganna							6 8	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	13 1			
	8 Calcutta	8 6	8 0	11 13	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 10	6 10	8 0	8 6	8 6	11 13	16 0	11 6	17 12
	9 Nadia	9 6	10 0	15 9				6 2	7 0	7 4	8 11	8 5	14 1			
	10 Murshidabad	9 8	9 8	16 0	13 0	13 0		8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	15 0			..
	11 Jessore	7 0	8 0	12 6	13 0	10 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	11 9	9 2	9 2	16 0			..
	12 Khulna							8 0	8 0	15 0	8 10	9 0	18 0			..
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13 Rajshahi	9 0	9 0	17 4			10 8	26 4	7 8	6 0	12 0	9 6	7 8	16 8		..
	14 Dinajpur	7 11	7 1	14 0					7 12	7 1	11 13	9 14	9 3	15 0		..
	15 Jalpaiguri	7 8	8 8	12 0					7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0			..
	16 Darjeeling	6 0	5 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	13 0			..
	17 Rangpur							6 1	5 8	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 8			..
	18 Bogra	7 8	7 2	13 8					7 8	7 8	12 0	9 12	9 0	15 12	...	
DACCA DIVISION.	19 Pabna	11 4	11 4	18 12	12 12	12 12	22 8	6 6	6 6	6 6	(new rice) 9 8	9 12	16 8	..		..
	20 Dacca	7 0	7 0	13 0					7 8	7 2	11 14	9 0	9 0	15 8		..
	21 Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	9 8					7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0		..
	22 Faridpur								6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	16 0		...
	23 Backergunge								7 8	7 12	13 0	8 0	8 4	15 8	...	..

- A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —halna 8 seers (panga), Katwa 11 seers 6 chitaks, and Raniganj 10½ seers.
 B At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 C In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Contai 7 seers, Tamluk 9½ seers, and Ghatal 10 seers (crushed).
 D In the Serampore and Jahanabad subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
 E At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 9 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.
 F In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Chetla 9 seers 10 chitaks. Barasat 8 seers 12 chitaks, Baduria 8 seers, Magrahat not reported.
 G In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kushtia 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Moherpur 10½ seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 9 seers (crushed).
 H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Lalbahar 11 seers, Kandi 10 seers, and Jangipur 10½ seers.
 I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are.—Jheinda 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers, Narail 8 seers 11 chitak and Bangora 9 seers 2 chitaks.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR OHOLF (Sorghum Vulgar)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—concluded.																
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera ..	S. Ch 7 0	S. Ch 10 0	S. Ch 10 0	S. Ch ...	S. Ch ...	S. Ch ...	S. Ch 6 11	S. Ch 6 11	S. Ch 10 0	S. Ch 7 0	S. Ch 7 3	S. Ch 14 8	S. Ch ..	S. Ch ..	S. Ch ..
	25 Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	..	..	..
	26 Chittagong ..	8 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 8	14 8	...	..	..
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna ..	9 0	8 4	15 17 0	12 0	11 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	18 8	...	...	...	...
	28 Gaya ..	8 4	8 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	18 8	...	...	...	...
	29 Shahabad ..	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	21 6	7 4	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 4	15 0	...	...	...
	30 Saran ..	8 8	8 8	13 0	...	...	20 0	7 8	8 0	...	9 8	8 8	18 0	...	...	...
	31 Champaran ..	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	6 12	...	13 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...
	32 Munaffarpur ..	8 0	8 0	15 12	10 0	13 0	33 8	6 8	7 0	8 8	9 0	11 4	18 12	...	...	...
	33 Darbhanga ...	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 8	13 0	25 0	6 8	7 8	9 0	7 8	8 4	15 0	...	...	...
	34 Monghyr ..	8 12	8 4	15 13 6	11 0	10 0	27 4	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 6	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	35 Bhagalpur ..	9 0	8 8	15 13 0	13 8	16 0	22 0	7 4	7 4	10 8	8 8	8 6	15 8	...	...	...
	36 Purnea (Kusba) ..	10 0	8 0	16 0	2 11 6	10 2	20 3	8 4	8 3	13 4	10 2	9 6	17 10	...	...	...
	37 Malda (English Bazar) ..	9 0	...	18 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...
	38 Sonthal Parganas ..	7 4	7 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	17 0	...	...	...
	39 Cuttack ..	6 9	6 9	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHARATPUR DIVISION.	40 Darjeeling ..	10 0	10 8	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 10	10 0	12 0	8 2	11 13	11 3	23 10	...	...
	41 Puri ..	6 6	...	11 0	...	...	...	7 14	8 0	13 2	13 2	11 13	24 15	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh ..	7 8	7 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 2	6 0	6 4	8 0	9 0	8 12	16 0	...	...	...
	43 Lohardaga ..	7 8	Red. 7 8	10 12	...	...	...	7 0	Old. 6 0 to 7 0	13 0	9 0	Old. 8 0	18 0	...	...	...
	44 Palamau ..	5 8 to 7 0	White 6 8 to 9 0	7 0 to 12 15	10 2	10 2	21 15	6 3	New 8 0	10 2	8 11	New 10 0	18 8	...	...	...
	45 Manbhum ..	7 12	7 12	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	Old. 9 0	16 0	10 8	Old. 12 0	12 4	19 0	...	...
	46 Singhbhum ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...

- T. In the Brahmanbar and Chandpur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
 U. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
 V. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
 W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Barh 10 seers, Bihar 9½ seers (pangs), Dinapore not reported.
 X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Jahanabad 10 seers, Nawada 9 seers, and Aurangabad 9 seers.
 Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Bhabhua 10 seers, Sasaram 10½ seers, and Buxar 10½ seers.
 Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Suwan 11 seers 10 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11½ seers.
 a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
 b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
 c. In the Samastipur and Madhubani subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number	MARKS												
		RICE (BEST SORT)			COMMON RICE (mota chaul)			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	5 4 0	5 0 0	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	.	.	5 0 0	..	..	.	..
3	Midnapore	5 0 0	4 8 0	..	3 14 0	3 12 0	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
4	Patna	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	4 1 0	4 1 0	.	3 8 0	3 8 0	.	.	.	..
5	Rangpur	5 12 9	6 5 4	.	4 1 9	4 6 0	.	..	..	.	.	..	..
6	Dacca	5 12 0	5 8 0	3 5 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	2 6 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	2 14 0	.	..	..
7	Chittagong	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	.	.	..	..
8	Patna	4 6 0	4 15 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	4 3 0	2 1 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	{ 2 10 0 and 2 5 0 }	3 3 0	3 9 0	1 9 0
9	Muzaffarpur	6 2 6	5 11 0	1 8	5 5 8	4 7 0	..	5 0 0	4 7 0	.	3 7 8	3 1 3	..
10	Bhagalpur	4 12 6	4 14 6	1 16	4 0 0	3 14 3	.	4 5 6	4 13 0	.	3 8 0	3 15 3	..
11	Cuttack	4 0 9	4 0 9	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	1 11 0	5 3 0	5 4 0	3 6 0	..	..	..
12	Ranchi	5 11 0	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 0 }	..	{ 4 0 0 to 4 7 0 }	{ 4 0 0 to 5 0 0 }	..	{ 5 5 0 to 7 4 3 }	{ 5 5 0 to 7 4 3 }	..	..	..	..

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1896.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MABNA OR BADI (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cassia sirtis</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0
...	4 0 0	4 4 0	...
...
...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...
...	4 8 0	3 1 0	...
...	4 3 0	4 0 0	2 10 0
...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0
...	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	1 14 0
...	2 13 9	2 10 6	...	...	...	...
...	3 7 0	3 11 6	...
...	Buri or Kalai, # 2 10 6	2 14 3	2 7 0
...	4 7 0	{ 4 0 0 to 4 7 0 }	...

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)			LINSEED			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 4 0	2 6 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	
	...		5 5 0	4 0 0	...				5 10 0	5 8 0	
									Mustard		
									5 8 0	5 6 0	
									to	to	
									6 4 0	6 4 0	
									Rapeseed.		
									5 8 0	5 8 0	
									4 8 0	4 8 0	
3 0 0	2 6 6	...	4 12 0	4 7 0		15 0 0	15 0 0				
			4 6 0	4 2 0	1 0						
			...	...					4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
3 0 0	3 5 0	1 8 0	3 14 0	3 9 0	1 15 0	4 0 0	4 0 0		5 0 0	5 0 0	
3 5 3	3 4 3		5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...		...
3 0 0	3 3 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 8	...	4 1 0	4 6 0	...	4 14 6	4 14 6	
...		...	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 2 0	...	...	...	3 15 6	3 15 6	
		...	7 6 0	7 4 3	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	
		...							to	to	
		...							6 0 0	6 0 0	

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 8 0	5 8 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	4 13 0
...	...	...	4 5 0	4 0 0	...	20 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0 to 4 0 0	4 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	5 2 0	6 2 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 5 3	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
4 10 0	4 11 0	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	...	16 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	2 10 9	2 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	4 4 0	...	18 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 4 6	3 4 6	...	5 10 0	5 13 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	23 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32 0 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	230 0 0 pr 100 pieces	240 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
30 8 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	Unbleached hides, per piece.			...	...	...
32 0 0	35 0 0	...	6 8 0	6 4 0	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	...	8 4 0	8 4 0	...	to 2 8 0	to 2 8 0	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	34 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	Cleaned hides, per piece.	Cleaned hides, per piece.	...	...	...	...
41 8 0	42 0 0	...	...	10 10 8	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
37 0 0	37 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	to 2 12 0	to 2 12 0	...	...	...	...
23 0 0	28 0 0	...	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26 10 6	...	11 7 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 8 0	30 0 0	...	6 12 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	35 8 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
37 11 0	31 12 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	per maund.	per maund.	...	per kahan.	per kahan.	per kahan.
33 11 0	41 2 0	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	...	18 0 to 2 0 0	18 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 3 3	0 3 3	...
						per piece.	per piece.	...	per maund.	per maund.	...








in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 15th November 1896.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0				4 10 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	1. Calcutta.
per kahan													Panga.		
6 0 0	7 0 0	.			..		8 0 0	.	0 8 0	0 8 0	.	3 5 0	3 4 0	...	2. Burdwan.
per kahan													Crushed		
2 0 0	2 4 0	.				3 4 0	3 8 0		0 2 0	0 2 0		4 0 0	3 11 0	...	3. Midnapore.
per kahan						to	to						Panga.		
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	...		..	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 1 3		4 5 0	4 5 0	8 8 0	4. Pabna.
per maund													Panga.		
6	6		.	.		5 8 0	5 8 0	.	0 5 4	0 5 4		4 8 0	4 8 0	.	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee													Panga.		
...	..	.				5 8 0	5 8 0		0 5 0	0 4 6	0 4 2	4 7 0	4 6 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	..	...				5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
.	..	..			.	3 0 0	3 0 0		0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...		..	..	.	8 0 0	8 0 0		0 4 0	0 4 0	.	3 8 3	3 8 9	..	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...					5 4 0	5 0 0		0 4 3	0 3 9	.	3 13 0	4 0 0		10. Bhagalpur
													Karkach		
3 10 0	4 2 0	2 8 0	.	...	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	11. Cattaik.
per kahan															
..	..	...	..	..	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	12. Ranchi.
						to	to								

M. FINUCANE,

(*Off. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*)

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
15th to 21st November 1896.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	TEMPERATURE				HYGROMETRY				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Nov.	15th	131.5	8.3	29.924	72.9	83.5	20.5	63.0	67.1	0.589	63.6	75	N by W and N.	59	Nil	Partially cloudy,  .
"	16th	133.6	9.3	938	72.6	83.8	22.0	61.8	68.1	0.568	62.0	72	N and NNE	69	"	Chiefly clear,  .
"	17th	133.5	9.4	976	71.9	83.7	22.5	61.2	65.3	538	61.0	71	ENE and NE	57	"	Clear,  .
"	18th	137.2	9.3	982	71.3	83.0	22.8	60.2	65.3	546	61.4	74	NE and N	47	"	Clear,  .
"	19th	134.4	9.1	30.000	71.4	82.8	21.1	61.4	64.6	521	60.1	71	N, NNW and N by W	53	"	Chiefly clear,  .
"	20th	133.7	9.3	29.984	70.5	81.4	21.2	60.2	63.9	509	59.4	70	N and NNW	52	"	Clear,  .
"	21st	132.4	7.4	932	69.8	81.7	22.3	59.4	64.5	538	61.0	71	NNW and WNW	40	"	Partially cloudy,  .

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches.
29.595

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.988

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours.
62.4

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 76.8

The mean temperature of the seven days 71.5

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 74.3

The extreme variation of temperature 24.4

The maximum temperature 83.8

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles.
8

The mean relative humidity %
72

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 71

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st November 1896 Inches.
Nil.

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.03

The total fall from 1st January to 21st November 1896 53.17

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 65.14

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

 dew; = fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 23rd November 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st November 1896.

MONTH.	Date	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November	15th	29.993	74.9	85.4	21.1	64.3	79.6	70.6	.629	65.5	62	Nil
"	16th	30.001	74.6	86.1	21.1	63.0	80.2	70.6	.621	65.1	60	"
"	17th	.036	74.6	86.7	24.3	62.4	80.1	70.6	.616	65.0	59	"
"	18th	.031	73.1	85.2	24.3	60.9	79.6	69.5	.587	63.5	78	"
"	19th	.076	73.4	84.8	22.9	61.9	79.6	67.6	.516	59.8	51	"
"	20th	.052	71.8	83.3	23.0	60.3	77.7	67.0	.520	60.0	55	"
"	21st	.003	71.8	83.6	23.7	59.9	76.6	69.6	.593	63.8	65	"

									Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days									30.027
The mean temperature of the seven days									73.5
The extreme variation of temperature									26.8
The maximum temperature									86.7
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days									59
									Inches
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st November 1896									Nil.
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.									

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 23rd November 1896.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of September 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97			TOLLAGE, 1895-96		
	During the month			During the month		
1	2			4		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>						
Taldanda Canal System	906	9	11	1,092	10	6
Kondrapara ditto	10,656	4	8	8,499	8	8
High Level Canal, Range I	2,201	6	6	1,349	8	3
Ditto, " II	524	8	0	270	6	4
Ditto, " III	186	8	0	119	11	0
Jajpur Canal	55	3	6	50	15	0
Total Orissa Circle	14,530	8	7	11,492	11	9
<i>South-Western Circle</i>						
Midnapore Canal	15,900	11	6	11,514	15	6
High Tidal Canal	11,897	13	6	7,725	8	6
Total South-Western Circle	27,798	9	0	19,240	8	0
<i>Sone Circle</i>						
Patna Canal System	1,188	11	3	1,000	3	0
Arrah ditto	2,131	2	3	1,175	5	9
Buxar ditto	720	15	6	661	13	6
Total Sone Circle	4,040	13	0	3,696	6	3
GRAND TOTAL	46,369	14	7	34,339	10	0

Government Transport Service

CANAL	TOLLAGE 1896-97						TOLLAGE 1895-96					
	During the month			To end of the month			During the month			To end of the month		
1	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
<i>Orissa Circle</i>												
High Level	100	195	2,716	140	2,395	15,531	100	195	2,143	107	2,807	9,732
Total Orissa Circle	100	195	2,716	140	2,395	15,531	100	195	2,143	107	2,807	9,732

Assessed Tollage Receipts

CANALS	EARNINGS, 1896-97			EARNINGS, 1895-96		
	During the month			During the month		
1	2			4		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals	17,247	6	7	13,846	0	5
Midnapore Canal	15,900	11	6	11,514	15	6
High Tidal Canal	11,897	13	6	7,725	8	6
Sone Canals	4,040	13	0	3,696	6	3
Total	49,686	12	7	36,782	14	8

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1896.

A S THOMSON
Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of September 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year

CANALS	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.		TOLLAGE, 1895-96.	
	During the month	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	22,926 0 3	1,22,193 6 0	25,905 9 9	1,23,866 6 0
Tolly's Nala ..	6,888 9 9	34,729 12 9	7,851 9 6	42,204 15 9
Total ..	29,814 10 0	1,56,923 2 9	33,757 3 3	1,66,071 5 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	9,624 14 6	47,264 8 9	6,253 2 6	41,082 4 0
Nadia Rivers ..	17,110 15 6	59,248 5 9	20,192 15 6	80,956 4 6
GRAND TOTAL	56,550 8 0	2,63,436 1 3	60,203 5 3	2,88,109 14 3

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 21st November 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year

NATURE OF CARGO	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 21ST NOVEMBER 1896			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD NOVEMBER 1895		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
	No	Mds ³	Rs	No.	Mds	Rs.
Rice and paddy	238	26,325	324	447	65,660	1,077
Jute	614	1,94,025	3,342	645	1,90,150	3,329
Firewood	162	1,09,775	1,654	111	52,000	779
Other articles	1,207	2,38,775	4,151	878	2,24,025	3,338
Total	2,221	5,68,900	9,771	2,081	5,31,825	8,521

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th November 1896 on 1,699.70 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week	204,609	Rs. A P 374 12 0 220 4 10	Mds. S 30 05 408 3	Rs. A P 8,10 058 14 0 476 15 1	Rs. A P 10 216 0 0 11 4 11	Rs. A P 12,04 425 13 0 708 8 10	94 076	136,383	231,011
Or per mile of railway									
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	15,374,653	150,38,740 10 0	10,01 45,012 39	11,16,9618 5 0	13 36 024 0 0	1,77 80,398 15 0	11,861 383½	12, 88,387½	3 848 746½
Total for 10½ weeks	5,697 321	60,00,100 8 0	6 39 00,511 20	1,21,30,275 3 0	1 31,240 0 0	1,87 84 714 11 0	1,6 6 059½	2 424,608½	4,079,767½
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	298,013	3,97,915 3 11	34,79,793 30	7 09 316 3 2	20 113 11 5	11 87 364 4 6	81 087	141,086	229,173
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		234 1 0		482 10 1	11 13 4	108 9 2			
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	5,860,820	63,03,387 15 10	5,65,11,453 30	1,18,63 710 14 0	3,34 561 11 1	1 85 81 60 8 10	1 583 000	2,722,411	3,905,080

* The decrease is due to heavier pilgrim traffic in 1895

† Added number of passengers 6784, and Rs. 3,425

‡ Do. Mds. 2,99 641 and deducted „ 12,510 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 26th September 1896

§ Do. „ 5 89½

|| Miles 1 35½ added to Coaching and 1 67½ deducted from Merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week ended 26th September to 23rd October 1896

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th November 1896, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week	21,379	Rs. A P 5 312 12 0 210 5 5	Mds. S 14 618 0	Rs. A P 713 4 0 2 0 8	Rs. A P 6 0 0 0 4 4	Rs. A P 6,001 0 0 273 10 5	1,113	76	1,189
Or per mile of railway									
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	277 263	80,315 1 0	11,12 334 10	17 189 3 0	1169 0 0	06,675 4 0	20,869	1,043	21,912
Total for 10½ weeks	398,642	04 057 13 0	1 16 980 10	7,901 7 0	175 0 0	1 02,731 4 0	21 981	1,110	23,100
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18 979	4,542 8 10	12 214 0	591 8 0	10 11 0	5 134 11 10	1 100	82	1,182
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		204 5 6		26 2 7	0 7 8	230 15 0			
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	398 372½	06 031 10 1	1 20,820 20	5 425 6 8	213 11 0	1 00,619 14 0	22,830	1,011	23,841

* Deducted number of passengers 1,053 and Rs. 553

† Added Mds. 2,044 and „ 2½ on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 26th September 1896

‡ Do

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th November 1896, on 161.10 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week	14, 16	Rs. A P 31,2/3 12 0 131 8 10	Mds. S 97,024 20	Rs. A P 12,3 4 15 0 75 10 11	Rs. A P 60 0 0 0 6 7	Rs. A P 33 03 11 0 207 9 4	7 052	2 687	9 739
Or per mile of railway									
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	220 606	2,88,9/8 8 10 0	173 37 676 0	11 62,009 14 0	1015 0 0	4 62 613 11 0	14,064	64,315	188 279
Total for 10½ weeks	3 0 513	7,10,231 9 0	14 34 649 10	1 74 884 13 0	1 001 0 0	4,48 117 6 0	141,118	66,902	178,016
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10 121½	20,046 13 5	1,01,781 10	13,023 0 0	60 7 6	34,030 4 11	6,396	4,459	10 855
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		127 14 0		80 4 3	0 6 0	214 0 0			
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	395 815	8,24,364 7 8	16 17 031 30	1,98,867 14 4	1,061 4 9	5,24,291 10 9	132,655	73,833	206,488

* Added No. of passengers 286 and Rs. 1 571½ on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 26th September 1896

† Do. Mds. 42,573 and „ 930

‡ Do. „ 20

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th November 1896, on 811 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	102,500	1,02,220 0 0	10,30,380 0	2,51,010 0 0	10,510 0 0	3,64,030 0 0	31,200	50,550	80,750
Or per mile of railway	237	126 0 0	1,277 0	307 0 0	1 0 0	7430 0 0			
For previous 18 weeks of half year*	3,465,626	15,39,062 0 0	1,81,30,755 0	4,21,953 0 0	2,64,734 0 0	68,26,335 0 0	513,004	731,330	1,278,434
Total for 19 weeks	4,074,318	16,41,282 0 0	1,91,70,035 0	4,27,809 0 0	2,75,244 0 0	61,90,935 0 0	574,104	795,080	1,359,184
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	243,374	1,25,555 0 0	11,10,017 0	2,70,100 0 0	14,378 0 0	4,10,033 0 0	31,110	40,268	77,394
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	299	156 0 0	1,366 0	331 0 0	1 0 0	488 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,507,511	16,45,031 0 0	1,78,13,391 0	37,70,816 0 0	2,70,154 0 0	50,03,082 0 0	505,096	706,394	1,272,000

* Audited up to 11th September 1896

† Excluding steam boat earnings

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1896, on 811 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	217,770	1,12,490 0 0	10,33,660 0	2,47,730 0 0	10,480 0 0	3,71,100 0 0	30,700	48,632	79,332
Or per mile of railway	230	139 0 0	1,238 0	307 0 0	1 0 0	7417 0 0			
For previous 19 weeks of half year	3,658,316	16,13,520 0 0	1,91,70,035 0	4,20,014 0 0	2,95,710 0 0	68,13,263 0 0	574,104	781,080	1,359,184
Total for 20 weeks	7,885,980	17,25,040 0 0	2,01,93,635 0	4,51,744 0 0	3,01,220 0 0	69,16,964 0 0	614,804	813,712	1,438,516
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	197,454	1,05,393 0 0	10,01,715 0	2,34,844 0 0	12,884 0 0	3,53,722 0 0	30,515	40,283	70,800
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	243	130 0 0	1,220 0	289 0 0	1 0 0	429 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,795,380	17,51,697 0 0	1,58,15,096 0	40,05,600 0 0	2,02,037 0 0	40,45,740 0 0	536,211	752,179	1,318,590

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896

† Excluding steam boat earnings

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th November 1896, on 135 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	30,910	12,290 0 0	98,310 0	8,190 0 0	110 0 0	20,580 0 0	3,000	2,071	6,020
Or per mile of railway	237	95 0 0	794 0	61 0 0	1 0 0	164 0 0			
For previous 18 weeks of half year*	564,961	1,82,098 0 0	17,11,801 0	1,71,118 0 0	3,338 0 0	5,50,144 0 0	60,006	61,071	127,077
Total for 19 weeks	895,871	1,94,388 0 0	18,10,111 0	1,79,608 0 0	3,148 0 0	5,77,534 0 0	61,006	64,041	133,007
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	47,616	15,883 0 0	1,13,042 0	11,211 0 0	10 0 0	27,291 0 0	4,028	3,180	7,214
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	351	127 0 0	915 0	90 0 0	1 0 0	218 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,44,327	2,09,460 0 0	17,02,041 0	1,69,841 0 0	4,228 0 0	3,83,437 0 0	70,002	56,668	137,170

* Audited up to 19th September 1896

BHAGALPUR CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th November 1896, on 125 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	34,580	Rs. 13,850 0 0	Mds. 86,760 0	Rs. 7,510 0 0	Rs. 70 0 0	Rs. 20,970 0 0	3,916	2,370	6,028
Or per mile of railway	277	107 0 0	694 0	60 0 0		167 0 0			
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	594,879	1,94,294 0 0	19,46,111 0	1,80,463 0 0	3,550 0 0	3,78,343 0 0	60,030	64,041	123,907
Total for 20 weeks	630,459	2,07,644 0 0	19,32,671 0	1,80,003 0 0	3,620 0 0	3,99,373 0 0	73,873	66,817	140,180
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,823	Rs. 12,265 0 0	Mds. 97,395 0	Rs. 9,506 0 0	Rs. 244 0 0	Rs. 22,105 0 0	3,016	2,884	6,802
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	255	98 0 0	779 0	77 0 0	2 0 0	177 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	656,160	2,31,628 0 0	17,40,442 0	1,79,445 0 0	4,471 0 0	4,05,543 0 0	71,418	50,854	123,972

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th November 1896, on 86 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	19,800	Rs. 6,790 0 0	Mds. 29,090 0	Rs. 3,250 0 0	Rs. 70 0 0	Rs. 10,110 0 0	2,187	1,200	3,780
Or per mile of railway	230	79 0 0	338 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0			
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	375,683	1,20,344 0 0	4,44,540 0	53,802 0 0	2,967 0 0	1,77,187 0 0	43,707	30,958	68,900
Total for 20 weeks	395,483	1,27,138 0 0	4,71,690 0	57,052 0 0	3,037 0 0	1,87,347 0 0	46,194	31,552	67,746
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,900	Rs. 8,531 0 0	Mds. 60,881 0	Rs. 6,417 0 0	Rs. 79 0 0	Rs. 15,027 0 0	2,601	2,075	4,676
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	335	99 0 0	708 0	75 0 0	1 0 0	175 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	302,047	1,31,248 0 0	5,76,580 0	51,930 0 0	4,046 0 0	1,89,824 0 0	46,125	30,697	67,112

* Audited up to 19th September 1896

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th November 1896, on 56 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	23,400	Rs. 7,600 0 0	Mds. 36,180 0	Rs. 4,480 0 0	Rs. 160 0 0	Rs. 12,160 0 0	2,523	1,404	3,816
Or per mile of railway	418	136 0 0	646 0	80 0 0	3 0 0	215 0 0			
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	395,483	1,28,248 0 0	4,73,630 0	54,454 0 0	3,706 0 0	1,98,410 0 0	46,194	31,552	67,746
Total for 20 weeks	418,873	1,35,848 0 0	4,79,810 0	58,978 0 0	3,866 0 0	2,00,590 0 0	46,710	32,448	71,168
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,672	Rs. 7,915 0 0	Mds. 65,084 0	Rs. 6,014 0 0	Rs. 96 0 0	Rs. 14,025 0 0	2,673	2,346	5,009
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	405	141 0 0	1,162 0	110 0 0	2 0 0	250 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	414,720	1,30,163 0 0	4,40,944 0	50,944 0 0	4,742 0 0	2,03,540 0 0	46,088	32,025	72,1

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	11,522	5,741 10 0	84,216 0	3,997 0 0	2 8 2 0	9,837 5 0	1,167	3,723	4,889
Or per mile of railway	72 67	36 05 0 0	529 66 0	24 61 0 0	1 31 0 0	61 87 0 0	7 34	23 41	31 75
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	117,609	67,908 7 10	11,04,090 0	39,612 11 0	2,979 7 10	99,799 10 8	15,758	32,561	48,319
Total for 2 weeks	129,191	61,540 1 10	12,48,906 0	43,510 4 0	2,986 9 10	1,09,053 16 8	16,919	36,286	53,202
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,078	3,724 1 0	2,84,6 6 0	3,984 7 0	80 7 0	7,702 15 6	661	5,377	6 018
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	47 14	29 15 0 0	2,230 73 0	31 13 0 0	62 0 0	60 88 0 0	5 01	42 01	47 02
Total to corresponding date of previous year	49,426	23 678 14 9	37,51,950 0	57,290 0 0	1,196 3 0	81,165 1 0	6,442	71,344	77,786

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH SEPTEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 28TH SEPTEMBER 1896			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
159	9,837	61 87	129	7,702	60 88	159	2 61 831	1 688 63	129*	81,165	784 34	1,60,600	Rs

* Line opened from 1st July 1893

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th November 1896, on 159 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried*	Receipts			Coaching	Merchan- dise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	11,134	6,148 0 0	88,507 0	3,110 0 0	109 0 0	9,426 0 0	2,304	3,014	5,318
Or per mile of railway	70 03	38 07 0 0	557 75 0	19 66 0 0	1 06 0 0	60 25 0 0	14 40	18 98	33 45
For previous 17 weeks of half year (a)	188,025	98,607 7 10	18,35,025 0	75,363 21 0	3,618 7 10	1,78,579 10 8	23,611	60,842	74,453
Total for 18 weeks	199,759	1,02,756 7 10	19,21,128 0	78 463 11 0	3,786 7 10	1,86,005 10 8	25,945	61,856	79,801
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,234	6,849 7 3	2,87,845 0	4,900 7 0	712 7 0	12,462 5 3	985	4,804	5,787
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	95 01	53 51 0 0	2,248 70 0	38 28 0 0	5 57 0 0	67 36 0 0	7 45	37 53	44 98
Total to corresponding date of previous year	105,032	54,993 1 5	29 34,232 0	79 280 6 3	2,674 11 6	1 37,068 0 0	11,757	1,09,639	1,12,396

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH NOVEMBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH NOVEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 9TH NOVEMBER 1896			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
159	9,426	59 28	128	12 462	97 36	159	3 38,064	2,118 06	128*	1,37,068	1,336 93	2,60,080	Rs

* Line opened from 1st July 1893

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

						Rs	A	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 14th November 1896	..	..	..	..	..	17,200	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	..	..	..	..	..	17,181	10	3
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th November 1896	..	..	..	..	..	337	4	1
Corresponding period of 1895	...	...	...	...	...	336	14	4
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	9
Receipts from 1st July to 14th November 1896	...	..	..	..	..	2,81,380	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,74,198	0	0
Increase	7,182	0	0



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 6895A.

GENERAL.—No. 6266A.—The 27th November 1896—Mr. S. O. Roberts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champaran, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department of this Government for employment on the work of acquiring lands required for Segowhie-Baxaul Railway, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district.

No. 6279A.—The 28th November 1896—Babu Suresh Chunder Sinha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhali, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

No. 6297A.—The 30th November 1896—Mr. Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bhagalpur Division, and is posted to the headquarters station of the Bhagalpur district.

No. 6313A.—The 1st December 1896.—Babu Iswar Chunder Nandi, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, is allowed leave up to the 27th November 1896, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 17th September 1896

No. 6317 A.—The 1st December 1896.—The following officers acted in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. T. Inglis, Magistrate and Collector, Patna, from the 15th July to the 23rd November 1896, both days inclusive.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Magistrate and Collector, Darbhanga, from the 31st October to the 10th November 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 6321 A.—The 1st December 1896.—The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. J. D. Anderson, Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, from the 11th November 1896.

Mr. W. O. Macpherson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, from the 24th November 1896

No. 6348 A.—The 1st December 1896.—Mr. W. Maxwell is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Nadia, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

No. 6353 A.—The 1st December 1896.—Babu Jagadis Chunder Sen, Officiating Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district.

No. 6356 A.—The 1st December 1896.—Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum.

No. 6358 A.—The 1st December 1896.—Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Bhagalpur, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum.

LEGISLATIVE.—*No. 6293 A.—The 30th November 1896.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. James Pratt. of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*No. 6236 A.—The 25th November 1896.*—The Revd. V. W. Kinsman is appointed to be Chaplain of Dinapore, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The Revd. Mr. Kinsman is also appointed to act, until further orders, as Chaplain of Bankipore.

No. 6350 A.—The 1st December 1896.—The Revd. W. P. G. Field, Chaplain of Cuttack, is allowed furlough for one year, under article 648 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th October 1896.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(OPIUM).

NOTIFICATION—No. 4900-O.

The 30th November 1896.—Mr. W. B. Talbot, Probationer substantive *pro tempore* in the 4th grade of Assistant Sub-deputy Opium Agents, is transferred from the Bihar to the Benares Opium Agency, and Mr. W. S. Dawe, Probationer substantive *pro tempore* in the 4th grade of Assistant Sub-deputy Opium Agents, is transferred from the Benares to the Bihar Opium Agency.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—(LAND REVENUE).

NOTIFICATION—No. 4876L R

The 30th November 1896.—In modification of rule 10 of the Rules framed by Government under section 55 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, published under Notification No. 29T.R., dated the 24th April 1895, at pages 401-402, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st May 1895, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following revised rule:—

10. "In giving notice of the award under section 12 (2) and tendering payment under section 31 (1) to such of the persons interested as were not present personally or by their representatives when the award was made, the officer shall require them to appear personally or by representatives by a certain date, to receive payment of the compensation awarded to them, intimating also that no interest will be allowed to them if they fail to appear.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4887L R.

The 30th November 1896—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (2) (a) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included in taluk Krishna Ram Sen, No. 1744, comprised within the boundaries of mauzas Dakna, Aikhal, Chandrai Chorata, Kulkhal, Hoglabania and Krishna, in thana Golachipa, and mauzas Chirapara and Dariker, in thana Sarupkati, in the district of Backergunge

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The money-rent payable, or if a produce-rent, the fact that a produce rent is paid.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract or order of a Court or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.
- (i) The name of each proprietor (including rent-free owner) with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity and boundaries of the lands held by the proprietor.
- (j) The name of each rent-free occupant, the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him, and whether he holds rent-free by the permission of the proprietor of the land, or of his predecessor in title, or independently of such permission.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4932L R

The 30th November 1896.—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101(2) (a) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the boundaries of Government Estate Salimpur Dimodar and Mahenderpore, bearing tauzi No 180, in the district of Patna

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record-of-rights shall be the following—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, settled raiyat, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The money-rent payable, or if a produce-rent, the fact that a produce rent is paid.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.
- (i) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the proprietor's private lands, as defined in Chapter XI of the Act.
- (j) The name of each rent-free occupant, if any, the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him, and whether he holds rent-free by the permission of the proprietor of the land, or of his predecessor in title, or independently of such permission.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION—No. 4804L.R.

The 1st December 1896.—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101, sub-section 2 (a) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the boundaries of the Government Estates in the district of Tippera, mentioned below.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The money-rent payable, or if a produce-rent, the fact that a produce-rent is paid.
- (f) The mode in which the rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.
- (i) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the proprietor's private lands as defined in Chapter XI of the Act.
- (j) The name of each rent-free occupant, if any, the situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by him, and whether he holds rent-free by permission of the proprietor of the land or his predecessor in title or independently of such permission.

1.	Pargana Kordi,	dihli No. 13, tanzi No. 1906
2.	"	" 14, " 1893.
3.	"	" 15, " 1901.
4.	"	" 16, " 1875.
5.	" Mahabatpur,	" 17, " 1903.
6.	"	" 18, " 1903.
7.	"	" 20, " 1895.
8.	" Mehar,	" 4, " 1897.
9.	"	" 7, " 1910.
10.	"	" 9, " 1917.
11.	"	" 10, " 1914.
12.	"	" 11, " 1904.
13.	"	" 12, " 1892.
14.	"	" 14, " 1898.
15.	"	" 15, " 1912.
16.	"	" 16, " 1915.
17.	"	" 17, " 1899.
18.	"	" 18, " 1896.
19.	"	" 19, " 1909.
20.	" Sakdi,	" 4, " 1884.
21.	"	" 5, " 1886.
22.	"	" 6, " 1894.
23.	"	" 7, " 1883.
24.	"	" 8, " 1882.
25.	"	" 9, " 1888.
26.	"	" 10, " 1913.
27.	"	" 11, " 1887.
28.	"	" 12, " 1908.
29.	Char Chartala, pargana Sarail,	" 2050.
30.	Joar Kodoir, Bardakhat,	" 1903.
31.	Mauza Dhanapatikhola, pargana Bardakhat,	tanzi No. 1933.
32.	Joar Krishnagar	" 1933.
33.	Char Marichakandi and char near ditto, pargana Bardakhat,	tanzi No. 1933.
34.	Joar Pushkarnirpar, pargana Bardakhat,	tanzi No. 1933.
35.	" Rasullabad,	" " 1933.
36.	Bahapur Dighurpar,	" " 1933.
37.	Joar Tonki,	" " 1933.
38.	Tampta Putia,	" " 1933.
39.	Char Hime and char Bhairab,	" " 1862.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION—No. 4906L.R.

The 1st December 1896.—Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be the Settlement Officer of the Government and other estates in the district of Noakhali, with effect from the date on which he joins that appointment.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4906L.R.

The 1st December 1896.—Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the district of Noakhali, under the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to Revenue Officers. He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4907L.R.

The 1st December 1896.—Babu Sarat Chandra Bose, Kanungo, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer of the Government and other estates in the district of Noakhali, with effect from the date on which he joins that appointment.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4908L.R.

The 1st December 1896.—Babu Sarat Chandra Bose, Kanungo, is authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the district of Noakhali, under the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to Revenue Officers. He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—(EDUCATION).

NOTIFICATION—No. 3937.

The 26th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and upon the application, with will annexed, of George Burgh McNair, the Administrator to the estate and effects of Ebenezer Johnstone Barton, deceased, late a member of the Bengal Civil Service, doth hereby order and direct that the sum of Rs. 5,097-5-6, being the equivalent at the exchange of the day of £300 sterling, shall, as from the date of the first publication of this notification, vest, and be thenceforth vested, in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bengal, to be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and any rules from time to time framed thereunder by the Governor-General in Council), upon trust to apply the said sum of Rs. 5,097-5-6, or the income thereof, to the endowment and maintenance of a permanent fund, to be called the "Barton Fund," in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf in a scheme settled by the Local Government for the administration thereof, the particulars of which scheme are contained in the schedule annexed hereto, and it is hereby further notified that the said scheme, the particulars of which are contained in the schedule hereto, shall come into operation on the vesting of the said sum of Rs. 5,097-5-6 in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bengal.

THE SCHEDULE.

1. The endowment hereby created shall be called, in memory of the late Ebenezer Johnstone Barton, of the Bengal Civil Service, the "Barton Fund," and its object is and shall be the establishment and maintenance of a scholarship of Rs. 7 a month, tenable for two years, to be awarded every year to the student from the Jessore Zilla School who passes the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University highest in each year, and who has not gained any Government or other scholarship. In the event of there being no student eligible in any year to receive such scholarship, the amount of such scholarship shall be added to the balance at credit of the said "Barton Fund." When the balance at credit of the fund shall have amounted to a sufficient sum, the same shall be invested upon securities of the Government of India, and the income thereof applied for the purpose of increasing the value of the said scholarship to Rs. 10 a month.

2. The Trustee to be appointed under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, to administer the property vested by the foregoing notification shall be the Magistrate, for the time being, of Jessore.

3. The scholarship as and when it shall become available shall be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction.

4. The income to be derived from the property mentioned in the foregoing notification and from any subsequent investment to be made as provided in clause 1 hereof shall be paid by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, in whom such property is vested, to the Magistrate, for the time being, of Jessore as such Trustee as aforesaid, and on receipt thereof the Trustee shall pay thereout the sum of Rs. 7, or (in the event of the scholarship being increased as heretofore mentioned) the sum of Rs. 10 monthly to the holders for the time being of the aforesaid scholarship, who shall at the date of each such payment have complied with the conditions upon which such scholarship shall have been awarded as aforesaid.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 3932.

The 1st November 1896.—In supersession of all previous orders, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District Committee of Public Instruction in the district of the Sonthal Parganas:—

- | | | |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| 1. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas | ... | } <i>Ex-officio.</i> |
| 2. The Senior Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, at head-quarters. | ... | |
| 3. The District Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Parganas | ... | |
| 4. The District Medical Officer, ditto | ... | |
| 5. The Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle | ... | |
| 6. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas | ... | |
| 7. Mr. F. H. Curtis, Manager to Mr. Grant, Zamindar of Dumka. | ... | |
| 8. Babu Chandra Narayan Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, Dumka. | ... | |
| 9. Srimonta Lal Dey, Zamindar of Raekpur. | ... | |
| 10. Maulvi Kjabat Hossain, Manager, Sankara Estate. | ... | |

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—(MISCELLANEOUS).

NOTIFICATION—No. 3953.

The 28th November 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under section 18 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, to appoint Babu Rajendra Chandra Shastri, M.A., Librarian of the Bengal Library, with effect from the 22nd March 1895, to be the officer to keep the catalogue of all books delivered under section 9 of the Act quoted above.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No. 60445 R.

The 26th November 1896.—Mr. F. P. Dixon, Assistant Magistrate, is appointed temporarily as Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Chittagong, *vice* Babu Nabin Chandra Das, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 60485 R.

The 26th November 1896.—Mr. Atul Krishna Ray, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Rajshahi, *vice* Babu Jugendra Kumar Singha, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 67238 R.

The 30th November 1896.—Babu Nikhil Nath Ray, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Faridpur, *vice* Babu Surja Kumar Das, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886 is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

Secy. A. H. RISLEY,
to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5749S.R.

The 1st December 1896.—Babu Shyma Poda Chowdhury, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Malda with retrospective effect from the 23rd October last, *vice* Mr. J. S. Davidson, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886 is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5750S.R.

The 1st December 1896.—Babu Kali Kisor Taluqdar, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Purnea, *vice* Babu Roy Brohmo Dutt, transferred, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5751M.L.

The 28th November 1896.—Under section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881," the Lieutenant-Governor hereby declares the following days to be public holidays during the year 1897:—

All Sundays.

January 1st	...	New Year's Day.
February 6th and 7th (Sunday)	...	Sri Panchami.
March 18th	...	Dol Jatra.
April 12th	...	Chaitra Sankranti.
April 16th	...	Good Friday.
April 17th	...	Easter Saturday.
June 10th	...	Dasahara.
August 20th	...	Janmashtami.
September 26th (Sunday)	...	Mahalaya.
October 2nd, 3rd (Sunday), 4th, 5th, 10th (Sunday) and 11th	...	Durga-Lakshmi Puja.
October 25th and 26th	...	Kali Puja.
November 3rd and 4th	...	Jagadhatri Puja.
December 24th	...	Christmas Eve.
December 25th and 26th (Sunday)	...	Christmas Day and the day following.

The day which may be fixed by the Government of India for the observance of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India shall also be a public holiday.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5752M.L.

The 28th November 1896.—With reference to the above notification, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby notifies that on the following days during 1897, which are not declared to be "public holidays," the offices under the Government of Bengal and all Revenue and Magisterial Courts in Bengal, with the exception of the offices of Collector of Customs, Shipping Master, the Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, the Stamping Department of the office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, and the Salt, Rawana and Opium Departments of the Board of Revenue, shall be closed:—

I.—Muhammadian Holidays.

Id-ul-fitr	...	On the 6th March, but if the moon be visible on the 4th, then on the 5th March.
Id-us-zuha	...	On the 13th May, but if the moon be not visible on the 3rd May, then on the 14th May.
Muharram	...	On the 11th and 12th June, but if the moon be visible on the 1st, then on the 10th and 11th.
Fatiha Dawandaham	...	On the 12th August, but if the moon be visible on the 30th July, then on the 11th August.

II.—Hindu Holidays.

Durga-Lakshmi Puja	...	30th September, 1st, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th October.
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III.—Other Holidays.

preceding Christmas Eve	...	22nd and 23rd December.
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H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4465 Med.—The 27th November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Uma Churn Roy of the Jessore Dispensary, held medical charge of the Civil Station of Jessore, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 18th October to the forenoon of the 3rd November 1896.

No. 4471 Med.—The 28th November 1896—With effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Second Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Surgeon Captain P. O'Kinealy is appointed to do general duty at the Presidency until further orders.

No. 4473 Med.—The 30th November 1896—Surgeon-Captain D. M. Moir, Second Resident-Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as First Resident Surgeon of that Institution, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Captain H. W. Pilgrim, or until further orders.

No. 4475 Med.—The 30th November 1896.—Surgeon Captain F. O'Kinealy, on general duty at the Presidency, is appointed to act as Second Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, during the absence, on deputation of Surgeon Captain D. M. Moir, or until further orders.

No. 4530 Med.—The 1st December 1896.—Surgeon-Major G. Jameson, Civil Surgeon of Tippera, is appointed, on return from furlough, to act as Civil Surgeon of Nadia, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major J. Clarke, or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 6396A.

No. 6256 A.—The 26th November 1896.—Mr. W. H. Thompson, Deputy Magistrate, Singhbhum, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 174, 186, and 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 6271 A.—The 27th November 1896.—Babu Barada Prosad Rai, Munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Backergunge, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Patuakhali munsifi, during the absence on deputation of Babu Mohendro Nath Muter, or until further orders.

No. 6281 A.—The 28th November 1896.—Babu Shyama Charan Binerjee, Munsif of Jamui, in the district of Bhagalpur, is appointed to be an Additional Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Madhipura and Begusarai, but to be on deputation at the latter station.

No. 6283 A.—The 28th November 1896—Babu Bankim Chunder Mitra, Additional Munsif of Madhipura and Begusarai, in the district of Bhagalpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Jamui, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26(1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Jamui munsifi.

No. 6285 A.—The 30th November 1896.—Babu Srinath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, Kuluva, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 6287 A.—The 30th November 1896.—Babu Sarat Chandra Bose, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Kasba, during the absence on leave of Babu Gobind Chandra Basak, or until further orders.

No. 6289 A.—The 30th November 1896.—Babu Ramapati Dey, Munsif of Kasba, in the district of Tippera, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Kasba munsifi, during the absence on leave of Babu Gobind Chandra Basak, or until further orders.

No. 6297 A.—The 30th November 1896—Mr. Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhagalpur, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 6300 A.—The 30th November 1896.—Babu Sarat Chandra Pal, Munsif of Jhenidah, in the district of Jessore, is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Jhenidah munsifi.

No. 6344 A.—The 1st December 1896.—Babu Kali Prasanna Sen, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Lakshmipur, during the absence on leave of Babu Harendra Narayan Guha, or until further orders.

No. 6346A—The 1st December 1896.—Babu Kedareswar Moitra, Munsif of Lakhmipur, in the district of Noakhali, is vested temporarily with the functions of a District Court, under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Lakhmipur munsifi, during the absence on leave of Babu Harendra Narayan Guha, or until further orders.

No. 6360A.—The 1st December 1896—Babu Sarat Chandra Roy, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Pirojpur during the absence on leave of Babu Upendra Nath Mukherji, or until further orders.

No. 6364A—The 1st December 1896—Babu Purna Chandra Mitter, Munsif of Manickganj, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Sitakund, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Sitakund munsifi.

No. 6366A—The 1st December 1896—Babu Siroda Prosad Bose, Munsif of Manickganj, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, and also with the powers conferred on District Judges by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure in cases where the amount of debts owing by the insolvents does not exceed Rs. 1,000 within the local limits of the Manickganj munsifi.

No. 6368A.—The 1st December 1896.—Babu Ram Jadub Talapatra, Munsif of Sitakund, in the district of Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Manickganj.

No. 6370A.—The 1st December 1896—Babu Romesh Chandra Bose, Officiating Munsif of Sitakund, in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Manickganj, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ram Jadub Talapatra, or until further orders.

No. 6372A—The 1st December 1896.—Babu Bimola Charan Mazumdar, Munsif of Satkhira, in the district of Jessore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Khulna.

No. 6375A—The 1st December 1896.—Babu Sasi Bhushan Sen, Munsif of Satkhira, in the district of Jessore, is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Satkhira munsifi.

No. 6377A—The 1st December 1896.—Babu Jogendra Nath Roy, Munsif of Khulna, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of the 24-Parganas district.

No. 6380A—The 1st December 1896—Babu Bhupal Chandra Ganguli, Officiating Munsif of Khulna, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Jogendra Nath Roy, or until further orders.

No. 6382A.—The 1st December 1896—Babu Tara Prosonno Banerji, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Purnea, is temporarily deputed to the district of Jessore.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS—*No. 6311A—The 24th November 1896.*—Babu Girindra Mohan Chukerbutty, Munsif of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, is allowed furlough for two months under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th November 1896.

The 24th November 1896.—Babu Jugal Kisor De, Munsif of Dantan, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave from the 28th August to the 7th December 1896, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 24th November 1896.—Babu Gobind Chandra Basak, Munsif of Kasba, in the district of Lippura, is allowed leave for two months, viz., eleven days under Article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under Article 306 (b) of the same Regulations, with effect from the 2nd December 1896, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 6312A—The 28th November 1896.—Babu Harendra Narayan Guha, Munsif of Lakhmipur, in the district of Noakhali, is allowed leave for one month under Article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 28th November 1896—Babu Upendra Nath Mukherji, Munsif of Pirojpur, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st December 1896, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 5797J—The 28th November 1896—Babu Gobind Gopal Gupta, Munsif of Pirojpur, in the district of Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Pirojpur Munsifi.

No. 5780J.—The 30th November 1896—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Maulvi Muhammad Amir Ali Khan of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sasaram Independent Bench, in the district of Shahabad.

No 5808J.—The 30th November 1896.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Sasaram, in the district of Shahabad, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Mr. Juan Solano.

Babu Raghupat Pande.
Babu Balmakund Pande

No. 5810J.—The 30th November 1896.—Babu Jogobandhu Khan is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at the Sadar station of the district of Bankura, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class for the trial of such cases as may be made over to him by the District Magistrate. He is also vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 5802J.

The 30th November 1896.—Under section 3, Act I (B.O) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulavi Abdul Mohamnen, authorizing him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within thanas Serampore, Singur and Chanditala, in the district of Hooghly

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 5803J.

The 30th November 1896—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulavi Abdul Mohamnen, appointing him Kazi of thanas Serampore, Singur and Chanditala, in the district of Hooghly, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 5815J

The 30th November 1896—Under section 3, Act I (B.C) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulavi Mofizullah, authorising him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within thana Nalhati, with head-quarters at Murara, in the district of Birbhum.

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 5816J

The 30th November 1896.—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulavi Mofizullah, appointing him Kazi of thana Nalhati, with head-quarters at Murara, in the district of Birbhum, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5839J.

The 1st December 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the removal of the head-quarters of the Burdwan Commissionership from Burdwan to Chinsurah, with effect from the 1st December 1896.

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) is published, as required by section 18 of the said Act and Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1964, dated 2nd September 1887, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Lieutenant-Governor after the 1st day of February 1897.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Lieutenant-Governor.

NOTE.—All changes proposed in the existing rules are indicated in italics.

DRAFT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Nothing in these rules relating to the possession of explosives shall apply in any port, as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1889, for which the Local Government may have made, or may make, special rules under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) to regulate the possession of explosives.

Nothing in these rules shall apply to the manufacture, possession or sale of any explosive—

- (a) *by order of the Government, or*
- (b) *by any person employed under the Government in the execution of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), or as a keeper of a magazine, artisan, soldier, sailor, policeman, or otherwise, or enrolled as a Volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act (XX of 1869), in the course of his employment or duty as such.*

RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884, FOR THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE OF EXPLOSIVES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows namely,—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound
Class 4	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term “gunpowder” means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term “nitrate-mixture” means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton ordinarily so called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,	Schultz's powder,
Xylidine,	Nitro-mannite,
Gun sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Picric powder,

Tonite (or cotton powder),

and any nitro compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reverley's powder,	Teutonite.

Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the

addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small-arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. *The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles, or with machine-guns which have special chambers.*

The maximum gauge at which a small-arm cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch. The following are the gauges of the machine-gun cartridges which may be accepted as "safety"—

.303-inch cordite.

Martini-Henry rifle, solid case.

.45-inch Gardner, Gatling and Nordenfeldt, except Martini-Henry chambered guns.

.4 inch.

Cartridges of larger gauge are not safety cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges.

Safety fuzes for blasting.

**Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than 5 fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.*

Railway fog-signals.

Percussion-caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The firework class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, log cap or unorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

(a) *General Rules*

2. An explosive shall not be manufactured *except* under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

- (a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment, and not for practical use or for sale; or
- (b) to the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

3. *Whoever manufactures an explosive in contravention of rule 2 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.*

4. An explosive shall not be possessed *except* under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

- (1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale—

- (a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30lbs., or in lieu of the said quantity of gunpowder 15lbs. of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive; or
- (b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150lbs., or in lieu thereof 150lbs. of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, that amount of any explosive so contained:

Exception.—Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorize the possession for private use—

- (a) of any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class; or
 - (b) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under section 6 of the *Indian Explosives Act* (IV of 1884); or
 - (c) where the possession of an explosive has by notification under that section been prohibited, subject to conditions, of any such explosive except subject to those conditions;
- (2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety;

(3) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the *Indian Explosives Act* (IV of 1884) with respect to the transport of such explosive; or

(4) to the possession of any gunpowder, rockets or other explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts *for the time being in force*, or any order or regulation under those Acts.

5. *Whoever* possesses an explosive in contravention of rule 4 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

6. An explosive shall not be sold except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive which for his own private use he lawfully possesses, to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

7. *Whoever* sells an explosive in contravention of rule 6 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(b) *Licensing of the manufacture, possession, and sale of gunpowder and certain explosives*

8. Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class, to such total amount during the currency of the license and in such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, may be granted in a Presidency-town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate:

Provided that nothing in any such license shall be deemed to entitle the license holder to keep at the same time in the place to which the license applies more than 200lbs. of gunpowder, 500lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and 200lbs. of fireworks, or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may direct in this behalf.

9. The following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely:—

- (1) a fee of twenty rupees for every license to manufacture, possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the *last foregoing* rule, or any less quantity;
- (2) a fee of ten rupees for every license to manufacture, possess and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the *last foregoing* rule, or any less quantity;
- (3) a fee of five rupees for every license to manufacture, possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the *last foregoing* rule, or any less quantity;
- (4) a fee of ten rupees to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the *last foregoing* rule, or any less quantity;
- (5) a fee of five rupees to possess and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the *last foregoing* rule, or any less quantity;

(6) a fee of two rupees eight annas to possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the *last foregoing* rule, or any less quantity; and

(7) a fee of eight annas for every license to possess explosives.

10. Every license granted under rule 8 shall be in Form A, B, or C in the schedule hereto annexed, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

11. *Whoever* commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 8 is granted shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(c) *Licensing of the manufacture of other explosives.*

12. Licenses to manufacture explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 shall be granted by the Governor General in Council on payment of such fees in such form, for such term and subject to such conditions, as the Governor-General in Council may in each case prescribe.

Provided that the Governor-General in Council shall, in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter prescribed for licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover.

13. *Whoever* commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 12 is granted shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees

(d) *Licensing of the possession of small quantities of other explosives.*

14. Licenses for the possession, at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, of explosives other than those specified in rule 8 *may*, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60lbs, be granted in a Presidency-town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate

15. Every license granted under rule 14 shall be in Form D in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

16. *Whoever* commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 14 is granted shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) *Licensing of the possession of explosives generally.*

17. Licenses for the possession of explosives other than those which may be issued under rules 8 and 14 *may*, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government in accordance with the following procedure:—

(1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate, or in a Presidency-town and its suburbs, to the Commissioner of Police, an application in writing accompanied by a plan (drawn to scale) of the place in which it is proposed to keep the explosive (herein referred to as the magazine) and the site thereof.

2) The application shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable, namely:—

(a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the magazine, or any part thereof, and other buildings and works,

[If a table of minimum distances has been prescribed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or the Local Government with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the distances to be maintained between the magazine and the various kinds of buildings shall not be less than those specified for the explosive in question (when stored in the quantity intended) in the Government list of distances.]

- (d) the situation, character and construction of all the mounds, buildings and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;
 - (e) the amount of explosives and of ingredients thereof wholly or partly mixed to be allowed at the same time within the boundaries of the magazine; and
 - (d) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.
- (3) Upon receipt of the said application—
- (a) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall thereupon cause notice to be published of the application, and fix a date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site who have not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing sent to the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, and to the applicant, notice of their intention to appear and object with their name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.
 - (b) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situate within, or within one mile of, the limits of the jurisdiction of any municipality or of any Port authority, the applicant shall serve on such authority notice of the application, and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.
 - (c) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police not less than one month before the date of hearing.
 - (d) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall fix the date of hearing as soon as practicable after application is made to him, and the time so fixed shall be as soon as practicable after the expiration of the said month from the publication and service of the notices by the applicant.
 - (e) On consideration of the application, and on making such enquiry as may be deemed necessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of such new magazine on the proposed site, or assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.
 - (f) On the completion of the enquiry, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application with his recommendation to the Local Government. The Local Government may thereupon grant the license applied for, either in accordance with the recommendation of the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, or with the addition of any additional restrictions and precautions as may be deemed proper, or may refuse such license.

Provided that, if the distance of the proposed magazine from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place is less than 200 yards, or if for any other reason it considers it advisable to do so, the Local Government shall, before granting the license, obtain the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives after inspection of the place by him.

If a table of distances to be observed has been prescribed, it will be sufficient to see that the provisions requiring the minimum distance so laid down for the case is not infringed.

Provided that, if the application is for the renewal of a license, issued prior to the issue of the table of distances, the Local Government may, if the Inspector of Explosives advises that this can be done without danger, renew the license without requiring that the table of distances shall be complied with.

- (g) If the Local Government grant a license, it shall forward the same to the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, who, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; but until so confirmed, the license shall not come into force.

18 A fee of Rs 20 shall be paid for every license granted under rule 17.

19. Every license granted under rule 17 shall be in Form E in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

19A. *With the previous sanction of the Government of India and subject to any conditions or restrictions that may be deemed necessary, the Local Government may authorize the possession of explosives under rule 17 in a floating magazine, and may direct the necessary modifications in the procedure prescribed in rule 17 and in license Form E in such special cases.*

20. Whoever commits a breach of any conditions subject to which a license under rule 17 is granted shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

21. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees and in such form, and subject to such conditions, as he may in each case prescribe.

22. Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license is granted under rule 21 shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) *Licensing of the sale of other explosives*

23. Licenses for the sale of explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 may be granted in a Presidency-town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

24. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 23.

25. Every license granted under rule 23 shall be in Form F in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed.

26. Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 23 is granted shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(f) *Supplementary*

27. The officers herein undermentioned are authorized, within the areas respectively specified below—

- (a) to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported under a license granted under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), or in which they have reason to believe that an explosive has been, or is being, manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported in contravention of that Act, or of the rules thereunder;
- (b) to search for explosives therein;
- (c) to take samples of any explosives found therein on payment of the value thereof; and
- (d) at their discretion to seize, detain, remove, and, if necessary for the public safety, destroy any explosive found therein in respect of which there may be reason to believe that the provisions of the said Act or of the rules thereunder have been contravened.

Areas

Officers

In all parts of Bengal

{ The Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore.
The Assistant Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore.

Within their respective Districts

All District Magistrates

Within the areas respectively subject to their jurisdiction.

All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate

In the Town of Calcutta and its suburbs. *The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and all Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector, if specially deputed in that behalf by the Commissioner of Police.*

Provided that—

- (1) *Whenever the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Ishapur, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate seizes, detains or removes any such explosive, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate; and that*
- (2) *Neither the Superintendent nor the Assistant Superintendent of the said Factory, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, shall destroy any such explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate.*

28. *A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that in connection with his magazine or licensed premises he fills for sale or otherwise any cartridge for small arms with the said explosive :*

Provided that he observes the following regulations, namely —

- (1) *There shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder, or an amount to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf of any other explosive, except it is made up into safety cartridges ;*
- (2) *Any work unconnected with the making of the cartridges shall not be carried on in the room while such filling is being carried on ;*
- (3) *There shall not be in the room while such filling is being carried on any fire nor any artificial light, except a light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion ;*
- (4) *The room in which the filling is carried on shall be detached from the magazine, but in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same ; and*
- (5) *The occupier shall give notice to the authority granting his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule.*

28A. *A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for manufacture by reason that, in connection with his magazine or licensed premises he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine, or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him, or under his control.*

Provided that he observes the following regulations, namely —

- (1) *There shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than 100lbs. of gunpowder, or an amount to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf of any other explosive ;*
- (2) *Any work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall not be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on ;*
- (3) *The said workshop shall be detached from the magazine, but in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same,*
- (4) *An explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description and shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients ; and*
- (5) *The occupier shall give notice to the authority granting his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule.*

D.—GENERAL.

29. *Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.*

30. If a person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the persons carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the *Indian Explosives Act (IV. of 1884)* or the rules thereunder for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

31. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on plain paper, the licenses themselves being issued on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals.

32. All licenses except licenses to manufacture an explosive under rule 12, or to possess explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class under rule 21, shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted. Licenses granted under rules 12, 21, shall be current for the terms therein specified. But the currency of a license may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license would either not be authorized under the Act and rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authorities, on application previous to its expiration, be renewed on payment of the original fee.

33. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of eight annas.

34. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any *Inspector of Explosives* or any Magistrate or by any Police Officer in charge of a police-station or by any Police Officer of higher rank.

35. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

36. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the *Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878)*.

37. Any person lawfully entitled under the *Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878)*, or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, without license under these rules, any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(See Rule 8.)

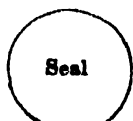
FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS

Licence to manufacture, sell, and possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class

Granted in a Presidency-town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

Name, etc., of licensee holder and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time	Description and quantity to be manufactured during the year	Description and quantity to be possessed and sold during the year	Date on which license expires
					The 31st of December 189 .

_____ District, }
_____ 189 . }



(Signature.)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or any lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house by the distance—

(a) in the case of gunpowder, of 100 yards,

(b) in the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class, of 50 yards.

and by the same distances from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place. In the case of filling cartridges for small arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried out in the upper room of a building: Provided that no more than 5lbs. of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on. In all other cases the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storeyed building.

5. All sales of explosive under this license shall be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

7. The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in a substantially constructed unflammable building, approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe, separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place by the distances laid down in condition No. 4, and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 50lbs. of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive:

Provided also that no explosive containing its own means of ignition [other than explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class] shall be kept in a fireproof safe.

8. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no one entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in their possession, or attached to or on their boots or shoes.

9. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing or keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle, shall have any exposed iron or steel (except machinery necessary for the manufacture) in the interior thereof.

10. All explosives exceeding 5lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding 1lb. in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

11. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. Explosives of the same class, however, may be kept together; and gunpowder may be kept with safety fuses.

12.* The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a sign-board as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

13.* The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) the following particulars—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the article sold,
- (b) the nature and amount of articles sold;
- (c) the date of sale,

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM B.

(See Rule 8.)

FREE DUPERS IN STAMPS.

License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class.

Granted in a Presidency-town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

Name, etc., of license-holder and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st of December 189 .

_____ District, } (Signature)
 _____ 189 . } of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

6. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed *uninflammable building approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe*, or in a fireproof safe, *separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place by the prescribed distances,†* and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without :

Provided that 50lbs. of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (firework) class, may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive .

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 18 8)

† In the case of gunpowder, 100 yards

In the case of explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class, 50 yards

Provided also that no explosive containing its own means of ignition [other than explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class] shall be kept in a fireproof safe.

7. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, receptacle containing the same, and no one entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in their possession, or attached to or on their boots or shoes.

8. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

9. All explosives exceeding 5lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding 1lb. in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping, and when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

10. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. *Explosives of the same class, however, may be kept together, and gun powder may be kept with safety fuses.*

11.* The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a sign-board as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

12.* The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) the following particulars :—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold ;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold ;
- (c) the date of sale ;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM C.

(See Rule 8)

FEE EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.

License to possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class.

Granted in a Presidency-town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

Name, etc., of license-holder and place of residence	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires
				The 31st of December 189 .

District,
189 .

Seal.

(Signature.)

of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1881) and the rules thereunder.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed *uninflamable building approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe*, or in a fireproof safe *separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the prescribed distances,** and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50lbs. of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (firework) class may be kept inside a dwelling house or in any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive *containing its own means of ignition [other than explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class]* shall be kept in a fireproof safe.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any *room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no one entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in their possession or attached to or on their boots or shoes.*

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosive exceeding 5lbs in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding 1lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. *Explosives of the same class, however, may be kept together, and gunpowder may be kept with safety fuses.*

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature —

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the article purchased,
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased,
- (c) the date of purchase.

FORM D

(See Rule 14)

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS

License to possess explosives,

Granted in a Presidency-town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

Name, etc., of license-holder and place of residence	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 50lbs) to be kept at any one time	Date on which license expires

District.

189

Seal.

(Signature)

of

* In the case of gunpowder, 100 yards
In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class, 50 yards

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 15lbs. of such explosive may be kept inside any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

3. All articles or substances of any explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All such explosives exceeding 1lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature.—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;
- (c) the date of purchase.

FORM E.

(See Rule 17)

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License to possess explosives.**Granted by the Local Government.*

Name of license-holder and residence	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies	Situation, character, and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine	Description of explosive to be possessed	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof	Date on which license expires.

District,

189 .

Seal

(Signature.)

of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder.
2. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.
3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosive or explosives.
4. The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom.
5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor *which shall be tested at least once a year.*
6. Before repairs are done to or in any part of a room or magazine, it shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part, and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to explosive until such room or part of the magazine is again taken into it.
7. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or in any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.
8. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and otherwise, or by some such means for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit, but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion.
9. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.
10. No person under the age of 16 years shall be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.
11. Two or more descriptions of explosive which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject to the following qualifications:—
 - (a) The various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuze belonging to the first division of class 6 (ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
 - (b) The various explosives of the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
 - (c) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(d) The various explosives of the 3rd division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(e) The various explosives of class 7 (firework) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

12. The licensee and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorized persons having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

FORM F.

(See Rule 23)

FIVE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell explosives.

Granted in a Presidency-town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere by the District Magistrate

Name, etc., of license-holder and place of residence	Place of business or shop	Description of explosive to be sold	Date on which license expires

(Signature)

District,

189

Seal

of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

4. All explosives exceeding 1lb. in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping, and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives with the word "Explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No. 3110P.

The 30th November 1896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Angul District Regulation, I of 1894, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that on and from the 1st January 1897 the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, shall be in force in the district of Angul.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 3111P.

The 30th November 1896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 52 of the Angul District Regulation, I of 1894, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that documents executed on or after the 1st January 1897, and purporting to transfer by sale or mortgage any rights in lands in the Khondmals subdivision of the district of Angul, shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of the said Regulation, and that no such document shall affect any property comprised or referred to therein, or be received in evidence of any transaction affecting such property, unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the said Regulation.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 30th November 1896.

No. 231.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer Establishment with effect from the date specified—

NAME.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
1	2	3	4	5
Hewitt, J. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	10th October 1896	Temporary

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 26th November 1896.

No. 230.—Mr G J St. C Sedgley, Assistant Engineer, Mohanadi Division, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th December 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 1st December 1896.

No. 233.—Mr. C. A. White, Executive Engineer, having arrived in Bombay on the 19th November 1896, the unexpired portion of the special leave granted to him, viz, from the 19th November to the 31st December 1896, is hereby cancelled.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS

The 30th November 1896

No. 232.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for extension of the Jainti Kshahbaria Road, in the villages of Jainti and Batai, pargana Mandalghat, district Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 13 bighas of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the right bank of the Damodar river, on the west by the rent-free lands of Govinda Lal Sbil and others, the rent-paying lands of Durga Nath Paramanik, the rent-free tenure of Navin Mukharji, the rent-paying lands of Jaganath Jana, Chandri Charan Manjhi, the "debottar" land held by Dina Bagdi, the rent-free lands of Nistarini Devi, the rent-paying lands of Srimanta Patra and Prem Chand Jana, the rent-free lands of Priya Jana, the rent-paying lands of Mahesh Mete, the rent-paying lands of Prem

Chand Jana, the rent-paying lands of Baikantha Mete, the rent-paying lands of Baikantha Patra, the permanent tenure of Prem Chand Jana, embanked road through Jainti and Batai constructed at the expense of the zamindar of the village, and the rent-paying lands of Shital Mete, on the south by the Jainti-Kushbaria Road, and on the east by the rent-paying lands of Durga Nath Paramanik, the rent-free land held by Navin Mukharji, the rent-free land held by Durga Charan Paramanik and Navin Mukharji, the rent-paying land of Dina Manna, the rent-free land held by Nistarini Devi, the rent-free tank of Ram Chandra Laha and others, the rent-paying land of Jajneswar Jana, Mahesh Miti and Prem Chand Jana, waste land belonging to the landlord of the village, the permanent tenure of Prem Chand Jana, the embanked road through Jainti and Batai constructed at the expense of the zamindar of the village and the rent-paying land of Shital Mete, is required within the aforesaid villages of Jainti and Batai.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 1st December 1896.

No. 236.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for constructing a telegraph office at Comilla in the village of Monoharpur, pargana Meherkul, zilla Tippera, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 bighas 16 cottahs 2 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North.—By Trunk Road,

South.—By Hill Tippera Maharaja's and Ishin Nazi's compound,

East.—By Ramdayal Munshi and others' land,

West.—By the Circuit house and Hill Tippera Maharaja's compound,
is required within the aforesaid village of Monoharpur

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The 1st December 1896.

No. 234.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz., for a retired line of embankment on the right bank of the Katjuri river at Urali, in the district of Cuttack, in the villages of Ramchandrapur, Nayahat and Sreekarua, pargana Bakharabad, zilla Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring, more or less, 6 acres 3 roods, is required within the aforesaid villages of Ramchandrapur, Nayahat, and Sreekarua, in the district of Cuttack

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

No. 235.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the breach of Gopalpur 10th mile on the right bank of the river Katjuri, in the district of Cuttack, in the village of Gopalpur, pargana Sailo, zilla Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 acre 14 poles of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid village of Gopalpur, in the district of Cuttack.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may be concern.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

[Fourth Publication]

The 10th November 1896.

No. 219.—Notification.—With reference to Government of Bengal orders Nos 1848-501 A, dated 26th September 1883, and subsequent modification of these orders notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under section VI of Act V (B.C.) of 1864, to abolish, with effect from the 1st April 1898, all concessions in respect of tollage hitherto granted to Steamer Companies for their transport services on the canals in Bengal.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

[Fifth Publication.]

The 3rd November 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SARAN CANALS.

No. 209 — Notification — In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following rules and to fix the undermentioned rates to be charged for water supplied under individual assessment from the Saran Canals during the *rabi* season of 1896-97 and the hot weather season of 1897, in addition to the rules in notification No. 201, dated 2nd November 1896, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 4th idem

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

In Notification No. 110 of the 9th August 1880, issued under the provision of Act III of 1876, Government reserved to itself the rights of property in the water of the river channels known as the Daha, the Dhanai, the Gandaki and the Gangri, and their appendant tributaries, including the Rupan Chap Sota.

2 The revenue administration of the Saran Canals is vested in the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle. The Executive Engineer of the Gandak Division is, as Canal Officer under the Irrigation Act [III (B.C.) of 1876], charged with the proper maintenance and management of the canals, and with the control of the supply of water in them. All orders passed by him, or by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, are under the terms of that Act subject to correction on appeal to the Collector of Saran.

3. The following rules will be applicable to all irrigation effected from the Saran Canals in the *rabi* season (1st November to 31st March) of 1896-97, or to the hot weather season (1st April to 13th July) 1897

4. Any person who wishes to make bunds in the canals must obtain the written permission of the Canal Subdivisional Officer before doing so.

5. Any person who constructs bunds in the canals, who interferes with the supply of water in them, or who takes water from them without the written permission of a duly authorised person, will render himself liable to the penalties defined in the Irrigation Act.

6. Any person who requires water from the channels of the Saran Canals must apply either to (a) the Patrol, (b) the Sectional Officer, or (c) the Subdivisional Canal Officer, who will take his signature on the Form A attached. If the application is approved, the Canal Subdivisional or Sectional Officer (all of whom are hereby empowered in that behalf) will grant a permit for irrigation in Form B.

7. Any person who holds a permit in Form B will be allowed to take canal water for irrigation, and he will be charged for it at the rates detailed in the following schedule —

Schedule of rates for irrigation.

Crop	Rate per Saran bigha.		
	Rs	A	P.
For indigo irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March	2	4	0
For indigo irrigated between the 1st April and 15th July	4	8	0
For other crops ditto ditto	3	0	0
For opium	1	8	0
For <i>rabi</i> crops irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March	0	12	0

These rates apply equally to irrigation by lift and flow.

8. Persons who take water from any of the river channels named in rule 1, without a permit in Form B, and persons who waste the water, are liable to be charged water-rates, under sections 79 and 80 of the Irrigation Act, at rates which shall be fixed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, but which shall not be greater than twice the rate which would have been payable for licensed irrigation.

9. All water-rates assessed under rule 7 will be due on the following dates —

For irrigation in the *rabi* season—5th April 1897.

For irrigation in the hot weather season—20th July 1897.

Water-rates assessed under rule 8 will be due as soon as the demand statement has been prepared.

10. The demand statements for water-rates due will be sent to the Collector as soon as possible after the irrigation in any village is completed, and a *parcha*, showing the area and amount assessed against each cultivator, will be sent to the rate-payer as soon as possible.

11. Any claim for remission of water-rates under section 76 (b), or for compensation under section 76 (c) of the Irrigation Act, must be presented in writing to the Subdivisional Canal Officer at least twenty days before the crop is cut. The Subdivisional Canal Officer shall, after such enquiry as he may consider necessary, pass orders on the application. Any application for remission presented direct to the Collector must be forwarded for the orders of the Canal Officer.

12. Objections to the demand statements must be presented within thirty days of the date on which the *parcha* is issued by the Subdivisional Canal Officer. He will pass orders on such objections.

13. Any person who is not satisfied with an order passed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer may appeal to the Collector under section 91 of the Irrigation Act. Such appeal must be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, and it must be submitted to the Collector within thirty days of the date of the order.

14. Remission statements must be signed by the Divisional Canal Officer. Any statement so signed shall be sufficient authority for a refund by the Collector.

15. No guarantee can be given either as to the volume or duration of the supply, or of the delivery of any quantity of water at any particular point of any canal.

16. The Canal Officer will regulate the water passing into, and along, any canal to the best of his ability to meet requirements. If there is any difficulty in supplying all the channels, the Canal Officer will endeavour to divide the available supply as fairly as possible. The Canal Officer shall have complete control of the distribution of water.

FORM A.

Application for water, No.

Name of village
Name of channel
Date of application

We, the undersigned, hereby apply for water from the abovenamed channel for the irrigation of our fields, and we engage to pay, for the area actually found to have been irrigated, to the Canal Officer (or other person duly authorised in that behalf), the water-rates prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Bengal Irrigation Act; and we further agree to abide by the rules issued under the Act:—

Description of crop	Approximate area in bighas.	Signature of cultivators.
1	2	3

FORM B.

Permit

No

Permission is granted to the persons named below to take water from the channel for the irrigation of an area of about bighas in the village of

Name of cultivator.	Approximate area in bighas
1	2

*Signature of Canal Subdivisional Officer
or Sectional Officer.*

Date

[Fifth Publication.]

The 3rd November 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SONE CANALS.

No 211 — Notification.—In notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to pass certain rules concerning the Sone Canals and to fix certain rates to be charged for water supplied from those canals. In notification No 28, dated the 28th January 1895, it was notified that it was intended to increase some of those water-rates. The rules which were passed under notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, contained provision for a class of leases having a currency

of three years. That class of lease is no longer considered suitable. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of his determination to cease to grant such leases:—

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

(i) Rule 16 to read as follows:—

16. Applications under section 74 of the Act for permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix I), or upon *kharij* season leases (Appendix III), shall be subject to the following conditions:—

I.—The application must be for a block of land having well-defined boundaries and so situated that adjoining lands will not ordinarily or probably be irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the application.

II.—The application must be in the form annexed to these rules, which states that water-rates will be paid on all lands contained in the block for which an application is presented, whether or no water is required.

III.—The applications may be for a term of seven years, or for the season only.—

(a) In the case of applications for the season only, the issue of the permit will not necessarily be delayed until the lands have been measured. The boundaries of the block must be stated in the application, which must be signed by or by authority of the cultivators of all the land included in the boundaries mentioned, and the approximate area in the occupation of each on the block must be specified. Water-rates will be charged on the areas in the block as found by actual measurement.

(b) In the case of applications for a term of seven years, a permit will not be issued until the land has been measured and an application complete in every respect for all the land included in the block has been signed. If water is required to be supplied before the application is completely signed in the manner specified above, an application for water for the season must be made which will be cancelled on a permit for seven years being issued.

(c) Notice that a permit for seven years is required must be given by the 1st of April, and no permit will be issued unless the application is completely signed by the 30th of November, or, with the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer, by the 1st of March following. An application for a permit for the season must be filed by the 1st of September.

IV.—With the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer—

(a) Existing leases for terms of three years may be cancelled and included in an application for a seven-year lease under the preceding rules.

(b) An application may be made for an addition to a seven-year lease, which, if granted, shall be considered as part of the original lease and terminate therewith.

(ii) Rule 22 to read as follows:—

22. Permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix VIII) or upon *kharij* season leases (Appendix IX) shall be issued under the following conditions:—

I.—The land to be irrigated must form a compact block defined by well-marked boundaries of such a nature as clearly to distinguish leased from the adjoining unleased lands, and also be so situated that unleased lands will not be ordinarily or probably irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the block. The boundaries must be mentioned in the application for a permit for the season, and in the notice referred to in Rule 16 (c), when a permit for a seven-year lease is applied for.

II.—The Canal Officer may exclude lands included in the block not irrigable by flow or for which canal water is ordinarily not required. In the case of permits for seven years, the block must be not less than 50 bighas in area. In cases where the Divisional Canal Officer considers it advisable to grant a permit to a block of less area than that mentioned above, the previous sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer must be obtained. No permit for seven years shall be issued unless the owners of the village channel from which water is to be obtained have been registered and the channel itself is in a good state of repair such as to fit it for the conveyance of water without wastage occurring. Such leases will not be issued unless it is known from the experience of previous years' irrigation that a sufficient supply of water is always available and that the quantity required is not excessive.

III.—A permit for a seven-years' lease may be cancelled by the Superintending Canal Officer with effect from a date to be specified in the order for good cause on the application of all the signatories thereto.

IV.—Permits for the season will be issued under less favourable conditions as to situation, soil, and the quantity of water available; it will not be necessary that the owner of the channel should be registered, but the channel itself must be entered on the register.

V.—Water-rates will be levied on the areas of the blocks specified in the permits, and measurement of the areas actually irrigated will not be necessary.

(iii) In Rules 3 (1), 9 (VIII), 11, 12, 24 (II), 25, 31, 39, 50, 62, omit the two words "three or."

(iv) In Rule 42 omit the words "three-years' leases."

Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of the increase he proposes to make in certain water-rates:—

(v) In Rule 71 (a) change the words "1st of April 1892" into "1st of April 1897."

(vi) In Rule 71 (b) change the words "1st of April 1891" into "1st of April 1897."

(vii) Rule 72 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE No. I.

Leases for a term of years.

For water supplied between the 25th of June of one year and the 25th March of the next.	FLOW OR LIFT.	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For leases for seven years, all crops	Rs. A. P. 1 9 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 6

Leases having a currency of seven years will be granted at the rate defined in this Schedule until and including the year 1903.

(viii) Rule 73 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE No. II.

Season leases (kharif)

	FLOW OR LIFT	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For water supplied between the 25th of June and the 25th of October for all crops	Rs. A. P. 2 3 0	Rs. A. P. 0 3 6

(ix) In Rule 42 omit the five words "for bhadoi, &c, 1st November."

(x) Appendix IVB, to be omitted altogether.

(xi) Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to alter Rule 47 by adding the following words to it:—

"All applications for compensation under section 76 (c) must be made not less than 20 days before the crop is cut."

And in Rule 46 to add the words "not less than" before the words "twenty days before the crop is cut."

(xii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix III omit the figures "1—14."

(xiii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix IV C alter the words "1st of January" into "25th of March."

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The 26th November 1896.

No. 144.—Notification.—Babu Sriah Chandra Masoomdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, who is appointed to act as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is employed in acquiring lands required for the Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta extension of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, in the districts of Midnapore and Balasore.

The 1st December 1896.

No. 145.—Declaration—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for extension of platform and waiting shed at Golsi, East Indian Railway, in the villages of Babla and Golsi, pargana Baga, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 bighas 3 cottahs 13 36 chitaks of standard measurement (corresponding to 1 acre 8 82 poles), bounded by a nick on the ground, is required within the aforesaid villages of Babla and Golsi.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Burdwan.

No. 146.—Declaration—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Domohani station on the Toposi-Khairabad section of the Toposi Extension, East Indian Railway, in the village of Baraboni, pargana Kanthanagor, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 5 bighas 9 cottahs 4 03 chitaks of standard measurement (corresponding to 1 acre 3 roods 8 93 poles), bounded by a nick on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Baraboni.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

No. 147.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz., for Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway passing through the undermentioned villages in the district of Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, 38 miles long, of an average width of 130 feet, more or less, from Mymensingh station on the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, is required within the villages of—

1. Mymensingh.	17. Jagornath Bari.	33. Srihari.
2. Sunkepara.	18. Matamtola.	34. Gohindbari.
3. Shekpara.	19. Srimantgati.	35. Kalin.
4. Gohalkandi.	20. Barokaonia.	36. Ranogocha.
5. Badiekalpa.	21. Nimtala.	37. Kharkhar a.
6. Azmatpur.	22. Shasha.	38. Nandina.
7. Harti.	23. Kaonia.	39. Badelchindi.
8. Kumargata.	24. Jagirbhugli.	40. Hamidpur.
9. Ohak Narainpur.	25. Ashtodhur.	41. Shampur.
10. Satra Shea.	26. Pearpur.	42. Jaisampur.
11. Pakhiashimal.	27. Muzapur.	43. Sharipur.
12. Katghara.	28. Etail.	44. Boga.
13. Denakhala.	29. Srichundar Bari.	45. Nagalrah.
14. Kerajipara.	30. Narundi.	46. Shalapur.
15. Tarati.	31. Nalkuri.	47. Phulhari.
16. Kushtia.	32. Chondara.	48. Singjani.
	49. Jamalpur.	

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

J G H GLASS,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 26th November 1896.

No. 143 Marine—Mr. J. D. D. Kirkman, Senior Master Pilot, is granted, under Article 746 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and four days, from the 15th December 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 144 Marine—Mr. A W J. Turner, Senior Master Pilot, is granted, under Article 746 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month, from the 12th December 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

No. 3108P.—The 30th November 1896—Maulvi Mahomed Mafazzal Hossain, Rural Sub-Registrar of Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Ghafargaon, in the same district.

No. 3109P.—The 30th November 1896—Maulvi Dewan Abdul Halim, Rural Sub-Registrar of Ghafargaon, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kishorganj, in the same district.

No. 3119P.—The 1st December 1896.—Babu Prohodh Chunder Chatterjee, Rural Sub-Registrar of Cossipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Joint-Sub-Registrar of Alipore at Behala, in the same district.

No. 3120P.—The 1st December 1896.—Babu Jadoo Nath Ghosh, Joint-Sub-Registrar of Alipore at Behala, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Cossipore, in the same district.

No. 3128P.—The 1st December 1896.—Lal Gajraj Nath Sah Deo, Rural Sub-Registrar of Lohardaga, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Husainabad, in the district of Palamau.

No. 3129P.—The 1st December 1896.—Shaikh Inayat Karim, Rural Sub-Registrar of Jahanabad, in the district of Gaya, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Lohardaga.

No. 3130P.—The 1st December 1896—Maulvi Amjad Ali Khan, Rural Sub-Registrar of Sara, in the district of Pabna, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Jahanabad, in the district of Gaya.

No. 3131P.—The 1st December 1896—Lala Dhan Kumar Aikut, Rural Sub-Registrar of Husainabad, in the district of Palamau, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Dalsingh Sarai, in the district of Darbhanga.

No. 3132P.—The 1st December 1896.—Maulvi Syed Basharat Karim Ahmad is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Sara, in the district of Pabna.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 12202, dated the 26th November 1896—Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Bose made over charge of the Puri Jail to Surgeon-Captain N. P. Sinha on the forenoon of the 9th November 1896.

W. LEONARD,
For Offg Inspector-Genl of Jails, Bengal

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 8426, dated 24th November 1896—Assistant Surgeon Umes Chandra Banerjee is allowed leave for one month under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, and two months under Article 372 of the Regulations, in continuation of leave on medical certificate granted in Medical Department Notification No. 4342, dated 15th May 1896.

No. 8539, dated 27th November 1896—Assistant Surgeon Kristo Churn Bose, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, until further orders.

No. 8561, dated 28th November 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Hira Lal Dutt, a supernumerary at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to have medical charge of the Demagri outpost in the South Lushai Hills, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Baroda Kanto Roy.

G. C. ROSS, *Surgn.-Col.,*
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal

TREASURY NOTICE.

BABU SHIB CHANDRA NAG, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury, *vice* Babu Lalit Kumar Das, transferred, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, *Commissioner.*
Dacca Commr.'s Office, the 27th November 1896

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

High Court, Original Side.
NOTIFICATION.

The 26th November 1896

THE following rule, passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, which will come into effect from the 1st of January 1897, is now published for general information

By order,

R BEICHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

It is ordered, with effect from the 1st of January 1897, that rule 8 of the rules for the admission of Attorneys, passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 23rd of July 1880, be amended by striking out the words "without special leave of the Court" and by substituting the word "seven" for the word "three."

The 15th July 1896.

W. C. PETHERAM
J. O'KINLEY
W. MACPHERSON
E. J. TREVELLYAN
C. M. GHOSH
H. BEVERLEY
GOORU DASS BANERJEE
AMFER ALL
C. H. HILL
R. F. RAMPINI
S. G. SAIR.
L. JINKINS
H. W. GORDON

Issued by Authority of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal
CRIMINAL

Rule No 2, dated the 29th October, 1896

After Rule 58 Chapter I, page 47 of the High Court's General Rules and Circular Orders (Criminal), insert the following —

58A [*Act XXXVI of 1858 Medical history sheets to accompany lunatics sent to Asylums—Rule No 2 of 29th October, 1896*]—When a Magistrate decides to send any person to a Lunatic Asylum under the provisions of Section 4 or Section 5 of Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), he shall obtain from the Medical Officer, with whose assistance such person has been examined, in addition to the medical certificate in Form A referred to in those sections, a medical history sheet in the form given below, and this sheet shall be sent along with the supposed lunatic to the Lunatic Asylum.

Form of medical history sheet of lunatics

(If any of the particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated)

- 1 Name of patient in full and caste or race
- 2 Name of patient's father
- 3 Sex and age of patient.
- 4 Marks whereby the patient may be identified
- 5 Married or single or widowed.
- 6 Condition of life and previous occupation (if any)
- 7 Religion
- 8 Place of birth and recent place of abode.
- 9 Whether homeless or living with relatives or friends.
- 10 Previous history and habits
- 11 State of bodily health.
- 12 Whether any member of patient's family has been or is affected with insanity.
- 13 Whether the attack is the first attack of insanity or not.
- 14 Age (if known) at onset of first attack
- 15 Duration and nature of any previous attacks
- 16 Duration of existing attack.
- 17 Symptoms exhibited
- 18 Supposed cause of insanity.
- 19 Supposed exciting cause of present attack.
- 20 Whether subject to epilepsy
- 21 Whether suicidal
- 22 Whether dangerous to others.

Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th October, 1896, Part I, pages 1072 and 1073, and in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th *idem*, Part III, pages 898 and 899

Issued by Authority of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in
Bengal
(CIVIL)

Rule No. 5, dated the 29th October 1896.

After Rule 41, Chapter I, page 51 of the High Court's General Rules and Circular Orders (Civil), insert the following —

Act XXXVI of 1858

41A. [Medical history sheets to accompany lunatics sent to Asylums — Rule No. 5 of 29th October, 1896] — When a person is adjudged by a Civil Court to be a lunatic under section 8 of Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), and the Court is satisfied that the lunatic is a proper person to be detained in a Lunatic Asylum, the Court shall obtain from the Medical Officer, with whose assistance the person was so adjudged, in addition to the medical certificate in Form A therein referred to, a medical history sheet of the lunatic in the form given below, and this sheet shall be sent along with the lunatic to the Lunatic Asylum

Form of medical history sheet of persons adjudged to be lunatics by Civil Courts

(If any of the particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated)

- 1 Name of patient in full and caste or race.
- 2 Name of patient's father
- 3 Sex and age of patient
- 4 Marks whereby the patient may be identified.
- 5 Married or single or widowed
- 6 Condition of life and previous occupation (if any).
- 7 Religion
- 8 Place of birth and recent place of abode.
- 9 Whether homeless or living with relatives or friends
- 10 Previous history and habits
- 11 State of bodily health
- 12 Whether any member of patient's family has been or is affected with insanity
- 13 Whether the attack is the first attack of insanity or not.
- 14 Age (if known) at onset of first attack
- 15 Duration and nature of any previous attacks
- 16 Duration of existing attack
- 17 Symptoms exhibited
- 18 Supposed cause of insanity
- 19 Supposed exciting cause of present attack
- 20 Whether subject to epilepsy.
- 21 Whether suicidal
- 22 Whether dangerous to others

Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th October, 1896, Part I, pages 1072 and 1073, and in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st idem, Part III, pages 898 and 899

Sheriff's Office, the 7th December 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1896 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the seventh day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute

P. PLAYFAIR, Sheriff

শরিক আফিস, মন ১৮৯৬ সাল তারিখ ৭ই ডিসেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে হুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হুগের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী মন ১৮৯৬ সালের ৭ই ডিসেম্বর সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ান নর কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে মন ১৮৯৬ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

পিং, পুকেয়ার, শরিক।

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 27th November 1896—Babu Bindu Lal Banerjee, B.A., Second Master of the Chapra Zilla School (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 7th May 1896.

Maulvi Gholam Salmani, Fourth Maulvi in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrasah (substantively *pro tempore* in class VII), was absent on leave for two weeks, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th October 1896.

Maulvi Hafiz Abnur Rauf, 5th Maulvi, acted as 4th Maulvi and in class VII, *vice* Maulvi Gholam Salmani.

Babu Braja Syam Mazumdar, 5th Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th November 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 30th November 1896—On the death of Babu Ram Sundar Basak, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dacca, the following arrangements are sanctioned—

- (1) Babu Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Fardpur (class V), to be Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dacca, *vice* Babu Ram Sundar Basak, deceased.
- (2) Babu Mohim Chandra Chatterjee, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Backergunge (class IV), to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Fardpur, *vice* Babu Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti, transferred.
- (3) Babu Bhubaneswar Gupta, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jalpaiguri (class V), to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Backergunge, *vice* Babu Mohim Chandra Chatterjee, transferred.
- (4) Babu Rameswar Sen, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bardwan (class VI), to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jalpaiguri, *vice* Babu Bhubaneswar Gupta, transferred.
- (5) Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman, B.A., First English Teacher in the Anglo-Persian Department of the Chittagong Madrasah to be Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bardwan, *vice* Babu Rameswar Sen, transferred.

Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman is also appointed substantively *pro tempore* to class VI.

The 1st December 1896—Babu Baladeb Ram Jha, B.A., Head Master of the Muzaffarpur Zilla School (substantively *pro tempore* in class IV) is appointed to be Head Master of the Chapra Zilla School, *vice* Babu Khud Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, transferred.

Babu Bhagwan Chandra Datta, B.A., Second Master of the Patna Collège School (class V), is appointed to be Head Master of the Muzaffarpur Zilla School, *vice* Babu Baladeb Ram Jha, transferred.

Babu Hari Charan Mukerjee, L.E., Teacher of Surveying, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur (class V), is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th November 1896.

Babu Purnendu Chakravarti is appointed to act as Teacher of Surveying in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, and also in class V, during the absence on leave of Babu Hari Charan Mukerjee, or until further orders.

C. A. MARTIN,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Calcutta University Notice

HIS EXCELLENCY the Chancellor has decided to allow the Masters or holders of higher degrees in some Faculty and Bachelors of Arts who graduated before the year 1867, to fill up two vacancies in the Senate by election. Candidates for election must be Masters or holders of higher degrees in some Faculty or holders of the degree of Bachelor of Arts who took that degree before the year 1867.

The election will take place at the Senate House, College Square, on Friday, the 1st January 1897.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a graduate holding one of the above-named degrees, and no graduate will be allowed to nominate more than one candidate. The written nominations of candidates must reach the office of the Registrar not later than the 9th December.

On and after the 16th December, voting papers containing the name of the candidates nominated will be supplied on application by the Registrar. These papers must be filed up in the presence of the Registrar at the Senate House on the 1st January 1897 between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., but graduates who are not able to appear in person before the Registrar may fill up the papers in the presence of a Magistrate, a Judge, and an Assistant Judge or a Munsif (excluding village Munsifs), by whom the papers will be countersigned. All such voting papers must reach the Registrar not later than 3 P.M. on Friday, the 1st January 1897, after which no voting paper will be accepted. Graduates who are not personally known to the officer in whose presence the voting papers are filed up, must bring with them their diplomas, or other satisfactory proof of identity.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th November 1896.

A. PEDIER,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

THE following list of books which were presented to the Central Text-Book Committee from time to time and approved by that body *not as text-books*, but as suitable for school libraries and presentation to pupils as prizes, is now published for general information. It is to be understood that this list is by no means an exhaustive one, and that, so far as middle schools are concerned, it is to be treated only as a supplement to the list of authorised *text-books* already issued. The latter, as *text-books*, should have a preferential claim (also with dictionaries, atlases and other works of reference), to be adopted as prize and library books.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1896 }

C. A. MARTIN,
Offg Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

I—ENGLISH

A—GENERAL LITERATURE.

(1)—Prose, and Prose and Poetry.

[Readers, Essays, Works of Fiction, &c]

No	Name of book and author or publisher	Whether approved for prize, or library, or both
1	2	3
1	Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley, by Francis E Welcroft	Prize and library
2	A Domestic Economic Reader, published by T Nelson & Sons .	Library
3	Arnold's Geography Readers, Book I, by M T Yates	Prize
4	" " " " II " " " "	"
5	" " " " III " " " "	"
6	" " " " IV " " " "	"
7	" " " " V " " " "	"
8	" " " " VI " " " "	"
9	" " " " VII " " " "	"
10	" History Readers, Book I " " " "	"
11	" " " " II " " " "	"
12	" " " " III " " " "	"
13	" " " " IV " " " "	"
14	" " " " V " " " "	"
15	" " " " VI " " " "	"
16	" " " " VII " " " "	"
17	Blackie's Science Readers, No VI, by Rev. Theodore Wood	"
18	Dowden's Shakespeare (Macmillan & Co)	Library
19	Green's Readings from English History, Part I (Macmillan & Co.)	Prize and library
20	Green's Readings from English History, Part II (Macmillan & Co.)	" "
21	Green's Readings from English History, Part III (Macmillan & Co)	" "
22	History Readers, Standard II (Macmillan & Co)	Prize.
23	" " " III { " " } ...	Prize and library.
24	" " " IV { " " } ...	" "
25	" " " V { " " } ...	" "
26	" " " VI { " " } ...	" "
27	" " " VII { " " } ...	" "
28	Introduction to Shakespeare, by Edward Dowden .	" "
29	Johnson's Life of Milton (edited by Deighton) (Macmillan & Co)	" "
30	Kingsley's Hereward the Wake (Macmillan & Co.)	" "
31	" Westward Ho { " " } ...	" "
32	Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare (Blackie & Sons) . .	" "
33	Little Mothers, or Readings in Domestic Economy (Blackie & Sons).	Library
34	Little Tales for Little Folks (Blackie & Sons) ..	Prize and library
35	Longmans' Domestic Economy Readers, Standards VI & VII ...	Library.
36	" " " " Standard IV ...	"

No.	Name of book and author or publisher.	Whether approved for prize, or library, or both.
1	2	3
37	Macaulay's Essay on Addison (Blackie & Sons) ..	Prize and library.
38	Lord Clive (W and R Chambers) .	" "
39	Murche's Science Readers, Book I (Macmillan & Co) ...	Prize.
40	" " " " II (")	"
41	" " " " III (")	"
42	" " " " IV (")	"
43	" " " " V (")	"
44	" " " " VI (")	"
45	New Dictation Book for Standards IV to VII (Blackie & Sons)	Library.
46	New Literary Readers Primer I (Macmillan & Co) ..	Prize.
47	" " " " II (")	"
48	" " " Infant Reader (")	"
49	" " " Book I (")	"
50	" " " " II (")	"
51	" " " " V (")	"
52	" " " " VI (")	"
53	Pronouncing English Spelling Book, by Mahendra Chandra Chaudhuri	Prize and library.
54	Readings from Carlyle (Blackie & Sons) ...	" "
55	Readings in Modern Prose, by Professor Adam (Longmans & Co)	" "
56	Scott's Ishmaan (Blackie & Sons)	" "
57	Selections from the Spectator (Deighton's) (Macmillan & Co) ...	" "
58	Simple Essays with their outlines by Professor Macmillan	" "
59	Smile's Self-Help (Longmans')	" "
60	Suggestive Dictation Books, Part I (Blackie & Sons)	Library.
61	" " " " II (")	"
62	The Coral Island (T Nelson & Sons)	Prize and library
63	The English Citizen his Life and Duties, by C. W. Wyatt (Macmillan & Co)	" "
64	Younge's Lines of Lynwood (abridged for schools) (Macmillan & Co).	Prize.
65	Sacred Thoughts, volumes I and II, by B R Chatterji ..	Library

(2).—Poetry.

66	A First Poetry Book (Macmillan & Co) ..	Prize and library
67	Browning's Pied Piper of Hamelin (Blackie & Sons)	" "
68	Campbell's Songs and Ballads (")	" "
69	Chaucer's Prologue (W and R Chambers)	" "
70	Chevy Chase (Blackie & Sons) ...	" "
71	Cowper's John Gilpin and other Poems (Blackie and Sons)	" "
72	Cowper's Task, Book IV (Macmillan & Co.)	" "
73	Goldsmith's Deserted Village (Blackie & Sons)	" "
74	Macaulay's Armada, Ivry and Battle of Naseby (Blackie & Sons)	" "
75	" Battle of Lake Regillus (")	" "
76	" Horatius and Battle of Lake Regillus (")	" "
77	Macmillan's Recitation Books, Standards VI—VII, by Tennyson,	Library.
78	" " " " " " No 37	"
79	" " " " " " No 38	"
80	" " " " " " No 39	"
81	" " " " " " No 40	"
82	" " " " " " No 41	"
83	" " " " " " No 42	"
83	Scott's Lady of the Lake (W. & R Chambers) ...	Prize and library
84	" Lay of the Last Minstrel (W & R. Chambers)	" "
85	" " " (Introduction and Canto I) (Macmillan & Co).	Library.
86	Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Cantos I—III (Macmillan & Co)	"
87	Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Cantos IV—VI (Macmillan & Co).	"

No	Name of book and author or publisher.	Whether approved for prize, or library, or both.
1	2	3
88	Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Cantos I—VI (Blackie & Sons)	Prize and library
89	Scott's Marmion (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
90	Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette (Macmillan & Co.)...	" "
91	Wordsworth's Short Poems (Blackie & Sons)	" "

(3) — *Dramas.*

92	Selections from As you Like It (Blackie & Sons)	Prize and library.
93	Shakespeare's As you Like It (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
94	" Coriolanus (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
95	" " (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
96	" " (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
97	" Hamlet (Blackie & Sons)	" "
98	" " (E. K. Chambers)	" "
99	" " (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
100	" King Henry IV, Part I (edited by Deighton) (Macmillan & Co.)	" "
101	Shakespeare's King Henry IV, Part II (edited by Deighton) (Macmillan & Co.)	" "
102	Shakespeare's Henry V, by W. Barry (Blackie & Sons)	" "
103	Shakespeare's Henry V (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
104	Shakespeare's Henry VIII (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
105	" Julius Cæsar (edited by A. D. Innes)	" "
106	" " (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
107	" " (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
108	" King John (Blackie & Sons)	" "
109	" " (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
110	" King Lear	" "
111	" King Richard II (Blackie & Sons)	" "
112	" " (edited by C. H. Herford)	" "
113	" " (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
114	" King Richard III (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
115	" Macbeth (Blackie & Sons)	" "
116	" " (E. K. Chambers)	" "
117	" " (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
118	" Merchant of Venice (Blackie & Sons)	" "
119	" " (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
120	" Midsummer Night's Dream (Blackie & Sons)	" "
121	" " (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
122	" Romeo and Juliet (edited by Deighton) (Macmillan & Co.)	" "
123	" Tempest (W. & R. Chambers)	" "
124	" Twelfth Night (Blackie & Sons)	" "

(4) — *Grammar, Composition, Philology, &c*

125	Analysis and Parsing, C. Platts	Library
126	Campbell's High English, by Blackie & Sons	Prize and library
127	English Grammar and Analysis, by G. Steel (Longmans')	"
128	English Grammar Exercises, by Morris and Bowen (Macmillan & Co.)	Library.
129	Exercises on Morris' Grammar, by Witherel (Macmillan & Co.)	"
130	Hudson on Letter-writing, by M. Dunn	Prize.
131	Junior School Grammar (Longmans & Co.)	Prize and library
132	Junior School Grammar for India, by David Salmon (Longmans & Co.)	Library
133	Letter-writer (Christian Literature Society)	Prize.

No	Name of book and author or publisher.	Whether approved for prize, or library, or both
1	2	3
134	Nichol's English Composition (Macmillan & Co)	Library.
135	Nichol and Cornick's Questions and Exercises on English Composition (Macmillan & Co)	"
136	Peel's Philology (Macmillan & Co) ...	"
137	School Composition (Longmans & Co)	Prize and library.
138	Short Fables and Stories for composition and translation, by B Dukoff Gordon	" "
139	The Abridged Indian Students' Guide, by Bholanath Pal ...	" "

(5) — *History of English Literature*

140	English Language and Literature (W. and R. Chambers)	Prize and library.
141	Brooke's English Literature (Macmillan & Co) ...	" "

B.—*DICTIONARY*

142	Common words commonly mispronounced (Blackie & Sons)	Library.
143	Etymological Dictionary (W. and R. Chambers) ..	Prize and library

C.—*DRAWING AND COPY BOOKS, &c*

144	Modern copy-books (Longmans & Green) ..	Prize
145	Pictures for School Decoration (Blackie & Sons)	Library
146	Poynter's South Kensington drawing book (Blackie & Sons)	Prize and library
147	Vere Foster's New copy-books (Blackie & Sons) ..	" "
148	" drawing book (")	" "
149	A Geographic Reader, by O. B. Clarke (Macmillan & Co)	" "

D.—*HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, &c.*

150	A Brief History of Ancient and Modern Bengal, by R. C. Dutt	Prize and library
151	" View of Ancient History, by Lal Behari Das	Library
152	Adam's Principal Events in Indian and British History	"
153	A Summary of British History, by E. Sanderson	"
154	A Geographic Reader, by C. B. Clarke, published by Macmillan & Co	"
155	A Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas, by Macmillan & Co	"
156	Blandford's India, Burma and Ceylon (Macmillan & Co) ...	"
157	" Physical Geography	"
158	Cæsar's Invasions of Britain (Blackie & Sons) ...	Prize and library.
159	English History with its Wars left out, by G. Pitt ...	" "
160	Epochs of English History (T. Nelson & Sons)	" "
161	" Indian History (R. C. Dutt (Longmans & Co)	" "
162	First Book of Geography, by S. A. Hill	Library.
163	Freeman's Europe (Macmillan & Co) ...	Prize and library.
164	G. Grove's Geography (")	" "
165	King and Parliament, No. V (Blackie & Sons) ..	" "
166	Lothbarger's World's History (Macmillan & Co) ...	Library.
167	London, Past and Present (Blackie & Sons) ..	"
168	Leslie's Map of the Empire, by Blackie & Sons	Prize and library.
169	Matthews' Representative Geography (Macmillan & Co)	" "
170	Mills' General Geography (Macmillan & Co)	Library
171	New Shilling Atlas (T. Nelson & Sons) ...	Prize and library.
172	Poynter's Geography (W. and R. Chambers) ..	" "
173	Plutarch's Lives of Greek Heroes (Blackie & Sons)	" "

No.	Name of book and author or publisher.	Whether approved for prize, or library, or both.
1	2	3
174	Royal Indian Atlas (J. G. Bartholomew) ...	Prize and library.
175	Simple Stories from English History (Longmans & Co.) ...	" "
176	The Making of English Nation, No. 1 (Blackie & Sons) ...	" "
177	Third Book of Geography, by S. A. Hill ...	Library.

E—SCIENCE, SANITATION, &c.

178	Animal Physiology (W. & R. Chambers) ...	Prize and library.
179	Chemistry for All, by Harrison & Bayley ...	Library.
180	Coal-mining, by Robert Peel ...	"
181	Elementary School Readings on the Principles of Agriculture (Macmillan & Co.) ...	Prize and library.
182	Elements of Metallurgy (Blackie & Sons) ...	Library.
183	First Principles of Agriculture (Macmillan & Co.) ...	Prize and library.
184	Foster's Physiology (Macmillan & Co.) ...	Library.
185	Further Steps in the Principles of Agriculture (Macmillan & Co.) ...	Prize and library.
186	Gairdner's Geology (Macmillan & Co.) ...	Library.
187	Gordon's Elementary Course for Practical Science (Macmillan & Co.) ...	Prize and library.
188	Hooker's Botany (Macmillan & Co.) ...	Library.
189	Lockyer's Astronomy (paper covered) (Macmillan & Co.) ...	"
190	" " (cloth bound) (Macmillan & Co.) ...	"
191	Loewy's Natural Science, Part I (Macmillan & Co.) ...	"
192	Manual of Health and Temperance (Longmans & Co.) ...	Prize and library.
193	Murche's Object Lessons in Elementary Science, Vol. I (Macmillan & Co.) ...	" "
194	Murche's Object Lessons in Elementary Science, Vol. II (Macmillan & Co.) ...	" "
195	Murche's Object Lessons in Elementary Science, Vol. III (Macmillan & Co.) ...	" "
196	Object Lessons (Longmans & Co.) ...	Library.
197	Physics (Longmans & Co.) ...	Prize and library.
198	Reynold's Primer of Hygiene (Macmillan & Co.) ...	" "
199	Roscoe's Chemistry (Macmillan & Co.) ...	Library.
200	Science Teaching in Schools, by Henry Dyer ...	"
201	Stewart's Physics (Macmillan & Co.) ...	"
202	Systematic Botany (Blackie & Sons) ...	Prize and library.
203	The Alphabet of the Principles of Agriculture (Macmillan & Co.) ...	" "
204	The Young Mechanics (Blackie & Sons) ...	" "
205	The Way to Health (Christian Literature Society) ...	Prize.

F—MATHEMATICS.

(1)—Arithmetic.

206	A Complete Arithmetic (Blackie & Sons) ...	Prize and library.
207	Arithmetical Primer (Christian Literature Society) ...	Prize.
208	Arithmetic for University Examinations (W. & R. Chambers) ...	Prize and library.
209	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic (Revised by Smith and Hudson) (Macmillan & Co.) ...	Library.
210	Barnard Smith's School Arithmetic (Macmillan & Co.) ...	"
211	Brook Smith's Arithmetic for Beginners (Macmillan & Co.) ...	"
212	" " Arithmetic in Theory and Practice (Macmillan & Co.) ...	"
213	Class Teachers' Arithmetic, Part I (Blackie & Sons) ...	"
214	Dalton's Arithmetic (Macmillan & Co.) ...	"

No	Name of book and author or publisher	Whether approved for prize, or library, or both
1	2	3
215	Ellery's Arithmetic (W & R Chambers) ...	Prize and library.
216	Look's Arithmetic for Schools (Macmillan & Co.) ...	Library
217	Maokay's Arithmetic (W & R. Chambers) ...	Prize and library.
218	" Answers to Arithmetic (W. & R. Chambers) .	" "
219	Mercantile Arithmetic, by E. T. Pickering ...	" "
220	Practical Arithmetic (W. & R Chambers) .	" "

(2) — *Arithmetical Exercises*

221	Bradshaw's Easy Arithmetical Exercises (Macmillan & Co) ..	Library
222	Hall and Knight's Arithmetical Exercises (") .	"
223	Peasley's Examples in Arithmetic, Part I (")	"
224	" " " " II (")	"

(3) — *Algebra*

225	Matriculation Algebra, by Rev. J. H. Walton .	Prize and library
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(4) — *Algebraical Exercises*

226	Hall and Knight's Algebraical Exercises (Macmillan & Co.)	Library
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(5) — *Geometry and Mensuration*

227	Indian Mensuration by Ram Nath Chatterji ..	Library
228	Junior School Mensuration (Longmans & Co) .	Prize and library
229	Look's First Book of Euclid's Elements	" "
230	Mensuration of Plane Surfaces, by P. Ghosh .	" "
231	Munn's Mensuration (W. & R. Chambers)	Library
232	Richardson's Progressive Euclid, I and II (Macmillan & Co) ...	"
233	Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners (Macmillan & Co) ...	"
234	" " and Surveying for Beginners (Macmillan & Co.).	"

(6) — *Exercises in Euclid.*

235	Deakin's Rider Papers, Euclid, I and II (Macmillan & Co.) .	Library
236	Exercises in Euclid, by Weeks .	Prize and library

(7) — *Dynamics*

237	Elementary Dynamics (W. & R. Chambers)	Prize and library.
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(8).—*Mathematical exercises in general*

238	Home exercises on graduated examples in Mathematics, by Hare-nath Bhattacharya.	Prize and library.
239	Richardson's Progressive Mathematical Exercises (Macmillan & Co.).	Library.

No	Name of book and author or publisher.	Whether approved for prize, or library, or both
1	2	3

(9).—*Logarithms.*

240	Mathematical Tables (W & R Chambers) ...	Library.
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G.—BOOK-KEEPING, &c

241	Advanced Book keeping, by Alfred Nixon (Longmans & Co)	Library
242	Book-keeping (W. & R Chambers) ..	Prize and library.
243	Commercial Correspondence (Longmans & Co.) ...	" "
244	Elementary Book-keeping (") ...	" "
245	Examination in Book-keeping (W. & R Chambers) ...	" "
246	Manual of Commercial instruction (Longmans & Co) ...	" "

II.—BENGALI

A.—GENERAL LITERATURE (INCLUDING FICTION).

247	Amiya Kavita, by Bisvesvar Sen Gupta ...	Prize
248	Apachaya o-Unnati, by Vishnu Chandra Maitra ...	"
249	Arya Giti, Part I, published by the Sanskrit Press Depository	"
250	Balmiki-Pratibha, by Radha Govinda Ganguli .	"
251	Baina Vinyas, by Rajesvar Gupta ...	Prize and library
252	Britra Sanhara, by Hem Chandra Banerji	" "
253	Ohhelo-khela, by Akur Chandra Sen ..	Prize
254	Dasa-Avatar, by Gopal Krishna Goswami and Loknath Ghosh	Library
255	Hasi-o khela, by Jogendra Nath Sarkar ..	Prize and library
256	Jiban-Kumar, by Priya Nath Chakravarti .	" "
257	Kabita Mukul, Part I, by Ramanauda Chatterji ..	Prize
258	Kabita Prakas, Part III (2nd edition), by Bir Nishinha Vidyalan- kar.	"
259	Kali Das' Raghuvamsa translated into Bengali verse, by Nabin Chandra Das.	Prize and library
260	Karastha Balaraj, by Madhab Chandra Tarkasiddhanta .	" "
261	Kisor Kabita, by Kamini Mohan Sen ...	Prize
262	Matri-Bhakti, by Taranath Majumdar ..	"
263	Natik Prabandha, by Rajani Kanta Chakravarti .	"
264	Nihar-Bindu, by Nitai Sundar Sarkar .	"
265	Niti Prabandha, Part II, by Bir Nishinha Vidyalan- kar.	"
266	Niti-Pushpamala, by Gosa n Chandra Sarkar ..	"
267	Paribank Prabandha, by Bhudeb Mukherji .	Prize and library.
268	Prabhat-Ohinta, by Kali Prasanna Ghosh .	" "
269	Prachin-Prabandha, Part I, by Kedarnath Vidyabinod	" "
270	Pratiya Satak, by Nagendra Nath Bhaduri ...	Prize
271	Rachanamala published by the Sanskrit Press Depository	"
272	Ranga Ohhaba, by Jogendranath Sarkar ...	"
273	Sachitra Kavita Kusum, by Bijay Kumar Sen ...	"
274	Sachitra Sisugatha, by Bip n Chandra Pal ..	"
275	Sahitya Sangraha, by Jadab Chandra Lahiri and Guris Chandra Chakravarti	"
276	Samajik Chitra, by Chandra Nath Das ..	"
277	Samajik Prabandha, by Bhudeb Mukherji ...	Prize and library
278	Sankshipta Bharatakhyan, by Rajkrishna Ray Chaudhuri ...	" "
279	Sankshipta Ramayan, by Radhagovinda Ganguli ..	" "
280	Sansar Parichay, Part I (revised), by Prannath Ghosh	Prize.
281	Sukatha, by Abinash Chandra Das ...	"

No	Name of book and author or publisher.	Whether approved for prize, or library, or both.
1	2	3
282	Taru Panchak, by Ramkamal Vidyabhushan ...	Prize and library.
283	Tirtha Yatra, by Krishna Chandra D6 ...	Prize.
284	Udasin Pathiker Maner Katha, by Mu Musharaff Hossein ...	Library and prize for Muham- madan pupils.

B—BIOGRAPHIES

285	Abala Charit, by Narayan Chandra Vidyaratna ...	Prize
286	Akarsa Charit, by Nilmani Mukherji ...	Library
287	Ahalya Bai, by Jogendra Nath Basu ...	Prize
288	Asoka Charit, by Krishna Vihari Sen ...	Prize and library
289	Bharat Barshiya Bhakta Kavi, by Biresvar Chakravarti ...	Library
290	Haris Chandra Charit, by Loknath Datta ...	Prize.
291	Jiban Charit, by Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar ...	Prize and library
292	John Howard, by Srichaitan Chakravarti ...	Prize
293	Lincoln Charit, by Kahi Sankar Sukul ...	Prize and library
294	Maharani Sarat Sundari, by Gnis Chandra Lahiri ...	" "
295	Michael Madhu Sudan Datta, by Jogendra Nath Basu ...	" "
296	Naishadha Charit, by Nibaran Chandra Vidyaratna ...	" "
297	Rajni Mata Victoria, by Bipin Chandra Pal ...	" "
298	Sadhu Charit, by Nagendra Chandra Mitra ...	Prize for christian pupils.
299	Vidyasagar's Chhatraujiban, by Chandi Chaitan Banerji ...	Prize

C—HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, &c

300	Bharat Sasan Pranali, published by Thacker, Spink and Co ...	Library
301	Bishad Sindhu (History of the Muharrum), by Mu Musharaff Hossein ...	Library and prize for Muham- madan pupils.
302	Jagater Balya Itihas (3d edition), by Chinanjib Sarma ...	Prize and library
303	Kol-kahini, by Biresvar Chakravarti ...	Library
304	Navadvip Mahuni, by Kanti Chandra Barhi ...	Prize and library
305	Sambandha Nunaya, by Lalmohon Vidyandhi ...	" "
306	Sikh Juddher Itihas-o-Maharaj Dilip Sinha, by Baradakanta Mitra ...	" "

D.—DICTIONARY, PROVERBS, &c.

307	Agricultural Sayings in Lower Bengal, by Rajendralal Banerji ...	Prize and library
308	Chhandobodh Sabdasadar, by Kalimohan Ray Chaudhuri ...	Library
309	Prabad Pustak, by Dwarkanath Basu ...	Prize and library

E—SCIENCE, SANITATION, AGRICULTURE, &c.

310	Kalam Pranali published by Abinas Chandra Mukherji ...	Prize.
311	Krishi Vijnan, anonymous ...	Prize and library.
312	Pak Pranali, Part I, published by Abinas Chandra Mukherji ...	" "
313	" " II, " " " " ...	" "
314	" " III, " " " " ...	" "
315	" " IV, " " " " ...	" "
316	" " V, " " " " ...	" "

No.	Name of book and author or publisher.	Whether approved for prize, or library, or both
1	2	3
317	Phonography in Bengali, by Dvijendranath Sinha	Prizes and library.
318	" key to, by "	" "
319	Resam Vijnan, by Nriitya Gopal Mukherji	" "
320	Svasthya Darpan, by K. P. Gupta	Prize
321	Svasthya Ratnabali, by Hari Charan Sen Gupta	"

F—MATHEMATICS, ZAMINDARI AND MAHAJANI ACCOUNTS, &c

322	Bishay Jnan, by Jasoda Nandan Sarkar	Prize.
323	Desiya Patigunt published by Sanyal & Co	Library
324	Jyanti Anusilani Samadhan, by Brahma Mohan Mallik	Prize and library
325	Prathama Salsha Zamindari-Mahajan-o-Bazar Hisab, by Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji	" "
326	Sahaj Zamindari, Mahajan o Bazar Hisab, by Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji	" "
327	Zamindari and Bazar Hisab, by Jagabandhu Biswas	Prize and primary school library
328	Zamindari Darsan, by Ray Kali Pradanna Sen	Prize and library.
329	Zamindari Kayor Niyamabali, by Kailasnath Ray Chaudhuri	Library
330	Zamindari, Mahajan and Bazar Accounts (6th Edition), by Raj Kumar Basu.	Library for primary schools.
331	Zamindari, Mahajan Hisab, Part I, by Tarini Charan Basu Chaudhuri	Prize and library.
332	Zamindari, Mahajan o Bazar Hisab, by Basanta Kumar Basu	" "
333	Zamindari, Mahajan o Bazar Hisab, by Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji	" "
334	Zamindari, o Mahajan Sutra, by Jadunath Mukherji	" "
335	Practical Geometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying and Leveling (in Bengali), by Nabin Chandra Datta	" "

III—ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUBLICATIONS.

336	Boys' First Word Book, by N. R. Mukherji	Prize
337	How to translate Idiomatically from Bengali into English, by Dhana Ballav Set	Prize and library.
338	Sahaj Ingraaji Siksha, by Uma Charan Banerji	" "

IV—SANSKRIT WORKS.

339	Acharya Chintanam, by Ramakshay Chatterji	Prize.
340	Atma Chintanam, by "	"
341	Bhagabaddhatakam, by Mahesa Chandra Tarkachudamani	"
342	Sanskrit Sopan, by Pandit Ganga Charan Vedantabagis	"
343	Sanskrit Composition, by Raj Kumar Tarkaratna	Prize and library

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1896 }

C. A. MARTIN,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

List of Text-Books for Middle Schools approved in the year 1895-96, being the first supplement to the authorised list published on the 24th October 1895.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES

I ENGLISH—

(a) Readers—

PROSE AND POETRY.

	Price
	£. s. d.
The Royal Crown Readers, Book III, by T Nelson and Sons	0 1 0
	Rs. A P
An Elementary Course of Reading, by Rev. Lalvihari De	0 10 0
Longman's "Ship" Literary Readers, Book IV	Not stated.
English Fifth Reader by Christian Literature Society (for Christian schools)	0 13 0
English Sixth Reader, by Christian Literature Society (for Christian schools)	0 13 0
Middle Reader, Part I, by J. O Nesfield	Not stated

II BENGALI—

(a) Readers—

PROSE.

Punya Kahini, by Kasi Chandra Ghoshal	0 6 0
Byayam Sopan, by Ram Charan Sen (for gymnastic classes only)	0 4 0

POETRY

Padya Sangraha, by Girija Nath Mukherji	0 6 0
Palasir Juddha (school edition), by Nabin Chandra Sen	0 8 0
Bhaba Balli, by Prasanna Kumar Guha	0 6 0

III MATHEMATICS—

(A) ARITHMETIC—

(a) Indian—

Subhankari Course, published by Giris Chandra Mukherji	0 3 0
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(B) GEOMETRY—

Jyamiti, Book I, by Sarada Ranjan Ray	0 6 0
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THIRD CLASS

I. ENGLISH—

(a) Readers—

PROSE AND POETRY.

	Rs. A P.
English Fourth Reader, by Christian Literature Society.	0 11 0

II BENGALI—

(a) Readers—

PROSE

Ahalya Bye, by Jogendra Nath Basu (for girls' schools)	0 6 0
Pancha Ratna, by Kamakhya Charan Banerji (for Hindu schools)	0 4 0

POETRY.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kavita Kalap, by Madan Mohan Mukherji ...	0	4	0
Padya Sar, Part II, by Tara Kumar Kaviratna ...	0	6	0
Sukavita, by Kali Kamal Chatterji (<i>for Hindu schools</i>) ...	0	6	0
Kavita Prasun, Part II, by Nrisinha Ram Mukherji ..	0	3	0
Niti Gatha, Part III, by Jagat Chandra Sen ...	0	5	0
Kavita Patha, Part II, by Sures Chandra Samajpati ...	0	4	0

III GEOGRAPHY—

(a) General—

Bhugol Siksha, by Kshirod Chandra Ray ...	0	6	0
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IV. ARITHMETIC—

(a) General—

Ganit Prakas, Part IV, by Ambika Charan Basu ...	0	8	0
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FOURTH CLASS.

I. ENGLISH—

(a) Readers—

PROSE AND POETRY.

	£.	s.	d.
Arnold's English Readers, Book II, by M. T. Yates...	0	0	10

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Third Reader, by Christian Literature Society	0	9	0

(b) Grammar—

The Child's First Grammar, by an experienced teacher ...	0	2	0
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II BENGALI—

(a) Readers—

PROSE.

Sankshipta Jibani Sangraha, by Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri ...	0	6	0
Jnana Prasun, by Sriharan Chakravarti (<i>omitting the piece Ramdhanu</i>) ...	0	4	0

POETRY.

Sneha, by Kamini Mohan Sen ..	0	5	0
Kavita Patha, Part I, by Sures Chandra Samajpati ...	0	2	0

FIFTH CLASS.

Section A.

I. ENGLISH—

(a) Readers—

PROSE

	£.	s.	d.
The Royal Crown Primers, Part II, by T. Nelson and Sons ...	0	0	4

PROSE AND POETRY

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Second Reader, by Christian Literature Society	0	7	0

	£.	s.	d.
Arnold's English Readers, Book I, by M. T. Yates ..	0	0	8

(b) Grammar—

	Rs.	A.	P.
A Primer of English Grammar in Bengali, by Golok Chandra Das ...	0	3	0

II BENGALI—

(a) Readers—

PROSE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bodhodaya (revised), by Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar ...	0	3	0
Siksha Prabesa, by Sambhu Chandra Vidyaratna ...	0	4	0

POETRY.

Saral Kavita, by Ram Kamal Kaviratna...	...	0	2	0
Kavita Kalika, by Manoranjan Guha	0	2	0

PROSE AND POETRY.

Bodha Bikas (revised edition), by Rajanikanta Gupta	0	3	0
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III MATHEMATICS—

(a) *Arithmetic*—

Pratham Siksha Dharapat, by Basanta Kumar Basu.	0	1	0
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FIFTH CLASS.

Section B.

I ENGLISH—

PROSE.

	£	s.	d.
The Royal Crown Primers, Part I, by T. Nelson and Sons ...	0	0	3
Longman's "Ship" Literary Readers, Second Primer	Not stated		

PROSE AND POETRY.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English First Reader, by Christian Literature Society	0	5	0

II. BENGALI—

PROSE.

Subodhini, by Bipin Chandra Pal	...	0	3	0
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SIXTH CLASS.

Section B

I BENGALI—

Saral Pratham Patha, by Dukari Garai	...	0	0	3
Barna Patha, Part I, by Kali Prasanna Ghosh (omitting the poem <i>Ravana</i> at page 22)	...	0	1	6

CALCUTTA,

The 24th November 1896

C. A. MARTIN,

Offy Director of Public Instruction, Bengal

Statement of stipends awarded to pupils on the result of the Sanskrit First Examination, 1895-96, held by different Associations under the Rules prescribed in Government Resolution No. 857, dated the 21st March 1895, and Notification No. 1409, dated the 31st March 1896, and also to their respective teachers.

Stipends to 60 pupils at Rs. 2 a month each, tenable for two years

Twenty-five stipends of Rs. 6 a month, and 25 stipends of Rs. 8 a month, and 4 Harakumar Tagore stipends of Rs. 4 a month each, tenable for one year, are awarded to teachers of successful pupils.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS PASSED.			STIPENDS TO PUPILS.					STIPENDS TO TEACHERS.					REMARKS.
	Kavya and Grammar.	Higher subjects	Total	Stipends at Rs. 2 in Kavya and Grammar	Stipends at Rs. 2 in higher subjects	Orissa reserve.	Total	At Rs. 6.	At Rs. 8.	Reserved at Rs. 6	Reserved at Rs. 8.	Orissa reserve at Rs. 6.	Harakumar Tagore stipend at Rs. 4	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Saraswata Samaj, Dacca	68	13	81	3	7	...	10	4	5	1	1	...	...	11
Sanskrit Sanjivani, Bihar	28	4	32	1	2	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	6
Sanskrit Samiti, Ghatal	76	7	83	3	3	...	6	4	5	...	...	...	...	9
Vidagdha-janani Sabha, Nadia	44	15	59	2	7	...	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	6
Parikshasamaj, Bhatpara	24	14	38	1	7	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Pandit Sabha, Calcutta	29	10	39	1	5	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	4	7
Dharma Samaj, Boahla	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dharma Samaj, Rangpur	5	2	7	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dharmarakshini Sabha, Barisal	8	...	8	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti, Cuttack	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sanskrit Samiti, Balasore	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jagannath Samiti, Puri	42	4	46	2	2	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	6
Vidyotsahini Sabha, Naral	7	2	9	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Aryasiksha Samiti, Kotahpara	14	8	22	1	4	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Total	364	79	443	18	39	3	60	20	23	2	2	3	4	54

CALCUTTA,

C A MARTIN,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

The 30th November 1896.

B.

Statement of Stipends awarded to Pupils on the Result of the Sanskrit Second Examination of 1895-96 held by different Associations under the Rules prescribed in Government Resolution No 857, dated the 21st March 1895, and Notification No 1409, dated the 31st March 1896, and also to their respective teachers.

Stipends to 20 pupils of Rs 3 a month, 16 pupils of Rs 4 a month, tenable for two years, and four Nyaya stipends of Rs 3 a month, tenable for three years each, are awarded. Eighteen stipends of Rs 10 a month, 16 stipends of Rs 12 a month, 3 Harakumar Jagore stipends of Rs 6 a month, and 2 Harakumar Jagore stipends of Rs 6 a month, each tenable for one year, are awarded to teachers of successful pupils.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS PASSED			STIPENDS TO PUPILS								STIPENDS TO TEACHERS								REMARKS		
	Grammar and Kavya.	Higher subjects	Total.	Grammar and Kavya at Rs 3.	Grammar and Kavya at Rs 4.	Higher subjects at Rs 3	Higher subjects at Rs 4	Reserved for Nyaya at Rs 3 for 3 years	Reserved for Orissa at Rs 3.	Total.	At Rs 10	At Rs 12	At Rs 13	Reserved at Rs 10	Reserved at Rs 12	Orissa reserve at Rs 10	Nyaya reserve		Harakumar Jagore stipends at Rs 6		Harakumar Jagore stipends at Rs 6	Total.
																	At Rs 10	At Rs 12				
1	3	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Saraswat Samaj, Dacca	27	5	32	1	1	2	1	1		6	2	2	1	1	1		1			7		
Sanskrit Sanjivan, Bihar	36	1	37	1	1	2	2	1		7	2	2	1	1	1					6		
Sanskrit Samiti, Ghatal	33	6	39	1	1	2	3	2		7	2	2	1	1	1	1				4		
Vidagdha Jagan Sabha, Nadia	19	10	29	1	1	2	3	2		9	1	1	1	1	1					3		
Pariksha Samaj, Bhutpara	12	8	20	1	1	2	1	1		3	1	1	2	1	1				2	2		
Pandit Sabha, Calcutta	19	6	24	1	1	2	2	1		6	1	1	1	1	1			3		7		
Dharma Sabha, Boasia	7	...	7	1	1	...	...	1			1	1	1	1	1				...	1
Dharma Sabha, Rangpur	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	1		1	1	1	1	1	1				...	1
Dharmaratnam Sabha, Barisal	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	1		1	1	1	1	1	1				...	1
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti, Cuttack	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	1		1	1	1	1	1	1				...	1
Sanskrit Samiti, Balasore	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	1		1	1	1	1	1	1				...	1
Jagannath Samiti, Puri	14	2	16	1	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1				...	3		
Vidyotsahini Sabha, Naraal.	12	1	13	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1				...	2		
Aryasiksha Samiti, Kotahpara	9	3	12	1	1	1	1	1		3	1	1	1	1	1				...	1		
Total	197	35	232	6	6	12	10	4	3	39	12	13	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	39		

CALCUTTA.

C. A. MARTIN,

The 30th November 1896.

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

C.

Rever is awarded to pupils on the result of the Sanskrit First Examination of 1895-96, held by different Associations under the Rules prescribe in Government Resolution No 857, dated the 21st March 1896 and Notification No 1409, dated the 31st March 1896.

ASSOCIATION	TEACHER'S NAME, RESIDENCE OR INSTITUTION, AND DISTRICT.				NAME AND RESIDENCE OF TEACHER WITH WHOM THE STIPEND-WINNER PURSUES TO CONTINUE STUDY				Period for which stipend is payable	Monthly amount of stipend	Higher subjects.	Kavya and grammar	REMARKS.
	Name of stipend-winner	Name of teacher	Residence or Institution.	District	Name of teacher	Residence or Institution.	District.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	
Dacca Sanskrit Samaj.	Abhaya Charan Bhattacharya	Nava Kumar Smritirata.	Solakia	Mymensingh	Rs 2	Yrs 2	Navakumar Smritirata.	Solakia	Mymensingh	Higher subjects Ditto			
	Satish Chandra Bhattacharya	Ananda Chandra Vidyaratna.	Kavirajpur	Faridpur	2	2	Ananda Chandra Vidyaratna.	Kavirajpur	Faridpur	Ditto			
	Durgaprasanna Bhattacharya	Krishna Charan Terkalankar	Basul	Dacca	2	2	Durgaprasanna Bhattacharya.	Basul	Dacca	Ditto			
	Umacharan Bhattacharya	Sasibhusan Smritirata.	Bayrayogini	Dacca	2	2	Sasibhusan Smritirata.	Bayrayogini	Ditto	Ditto			
	Hara Kanta Bhattacharya	Parvati Charan Tarkatirtha	Bagbazar	Calcutta	2	2	Parvati Charan Tarkatirtha	Bagbazar	Calcutta	Ditto			
	Kahnath Bhattacharya	Bhuvan Chandra Vidyaratna	Muktagecha	Mymensingh	2	2	Bhuvan Chandra Vidyaratna.	Muktagecha	Mymensingh	Ditto			
	Dayal Krishna Bhattacharya	Heramba Nath Nyayaratna	Basul	Dacca	2	2	Herambanath Nyayaratna	Basul	Dacca	Ditto			
	Shorashi Kanta Sil, Kavi-raj	Kali Nath Sarva-bhauma	Rudrakar	Faridpur	2	2	Kalinath Sarva-bhauma	Rudrakar	Faridpur	Ditto			
Bihar, Sanskrit Samaj.	Jaykrishna Bhattacharya	Kalishna Vidya-vinode	Krishnapura	Dacca	2	2	Kalishna Vidya-vinode	Krishnapura	Dacca	Ditto			
	Yogesa Chandra Sen Gupta.	Ananda Charan Tarkachudamani	Noakhali	Noakhali	2	2	Ananda Chandra Tarkachudamani.	Noakhali	Noakhali	Ditto			
	Achutananda Jha	Gangadhar Jha	Rehika	Darbhanga	2	2	Achutananda Jha	Rehika	Darbhanga	Higher subjects Ditto			
	Lalji Jha	Uma Sankar Mahavir Misra	Dumraon	Arrah	2	2	Uma Sankar Mahavir Misra	Dumraon	Arrah	Ditto			
Ghatal Samiti.	Haragovinda Pandeya		Varna Dharmopayogini Path-sala	Ditto	2	2		Varna Dharmopayogini Path-sala.	Ditto	Ditto			
	Ramkrishna Kavyatirtha	Srisa Chandra Tarkatirtha	Narajole	Midnapore	2	2	Srisa Chandra Tarkatirtha.	Narajole	Midnapore	Higher subjects Ditto			
	Ramurod Goswami	Sridhar Tarkabhusan	Pakmajitha	Ditto	2	2	Sridhar Tarkabhusan	Pakmajitha	Ditto	Ditto			
	Jadumarchan Bhattacharya	Srisa Chandra Tarkatirtha	Narajole	Ditto	2	2	Srisa Chandra Tarkatirtha.	Narajole	Ditto	Ditto			
	Yodutta Nath Naoda	Dwarka Nath Dayabhusan.	Mugberia	Ditto	2	2	Dwarka Nath Dayabhusan	Mugberia	Ditto	Ditto			

Ghatal, Samit	Sanskrit	Amulyasena Chakravarti	Chintamani	Kavya-	Jhikura	Howrah	2	2	Chintamani	Kavya-	Jhikura	Howrah	Kavya & Grammar
Videgda Sabha of Nadia.	Narayana Siddhanta	Narayana Siddhanta	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Higher subjects.
	Ramdas Kavyatirtha	Ramdas Kavyatirtha	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Amvika Charan Chakravarti	Amvika Charan Chakravarti	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Vivekananda Bhattacharya	Vivekananda Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Ram Lal Vaidya	Ram Lal Vaidya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Pratulla Kumar Goswami	Pratulla Kumar Goswami	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Satis Chandra Ray	Satis Chandra Ray	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Rakhal Chandra Bhattacharya	Rakhal Chandra Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Hari Padma Chatterjee	Hari Padma Chatterjee	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Nripendranandan Thakur	Nripendranandan Thakur	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Annadiprasanna Bhattacharya	Annadiprasanna Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Girindra Nath Bhattacharya	Girindra Nath Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Akhendra Nath Bhattacharya	Akhendra Nath Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Barada Kanta Bhattacharya	Barada Kanta Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Surendra Nath Bhattacharya	Surendra Nath Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Umananda Bhattacharya	Umananda Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Sasibhusan Chakravarti	Sasibhusan Chakravarti	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Upendra Chandra Bhattacharya	Upendra Chandra Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Panchanan Bhattacharya	Panchanan Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Rakhal Chandra Bhattacharya	Rakhal Chandra Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Kailas Chandra Bhattacharya	Kailas Chandra Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Panchanan Bhattacharya	Panchanan Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Harihar Bhattacharya	Harihar Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Karuna Kanta Bhattacharya	Karuna Kanta Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Giris Chandra Bhattacharya	Giris Chandra Bhattacharya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Hridaya Nath Chakravarti	Hridaya Nath Chakravarti	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Yogendra Narayan Lahiri	Yogendra Narayan Lahiri	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Sabha, Balia	Sabha, Balia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto
	Sabha, Kangpur	Sabha, Kangpur	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ditto

Son of Ananda Chandra Saravabhusan

Son of Hara Chandra Chakravarti

Son of Kala Kama Bhattacharya

G—concluded

Association	Name of stipend-winner	Teacher's Name, Residence or Institution, and District			Monthly amount of stipend.	Period for which	Name and Residence of Teachers with whom the Stipend-winner pursues to continue study			Higher subjects	Kavya and Grammar	Remarks
		Name of teacher	Residence or Institution	District			Name of teacher	Residence or Institution	District			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dharma Rakshini Sabha, Barisal	Satis Chandra Bhattacharyya*	Yadaveswar Tarkaratna	Rangpur	Rangpur	Rs 2	Yrs 2	Yadaveswar Tarkaratna.	Rangpur	Rangpur	..	Kavya and Grammar	
	Surendranath Chakravarti.	Chandra Mohan Vidyalandar	Agolepara	Backergunge	2	2	Chandra Mohan Vidyalandar	Agolepara	Backergunge	..	Ditto.	
	Loknath Dwivedi	Rudranarayan Kavyatirtha.	Balasore	Balasore	2	2	Rudranarayan Kavyatirtha.	Balasore	Balasore	..	Ditto	Onna Reserve.
	Madhusudan Mahapatra	Ashtaram Dwivedi	Sriram Chandra-tol	Ditto	2	1	Ashtaram Dwivedi	Sriram Chandra-tol	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Orissá Samiti Jagannath Samiti, Puri.	Ananta Vidyabhushan	Dhenkanal	Orissa Gurjats	2	2	Ananta Vidyabhushan	Dhenkanal	Orissa Gurjats	..	Ditto	Ditto
Vidyotsahini Sabha, Naral.	Bhuvanewar Rath	Harihar Das	Viswanath tol	Puri	4	2	Harihar Das	Viswanath tol	Puri	Higher subjects	..	
	Bhuvanewar Tripathi	Harihar Das	Ditto	Ditto	2	2	Harihar Das	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto
	Baghunath Mahapatra	Sadanava Misra	Dolmandap Sahi tol	Ditto	2	2	Sadanava Misra	Dolmandap Sahi tol	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto
	Viswanath Rath	Yogendra Misra	Sanskrit School	Ditto	2	2	Yogendra Misra	Sanskrit School	Ditto	..	Kavya and Grammar	
	Sadanava Das	Harihar Das	Viswanath tol	Ditto	2	2	Harihar Das	Viswanath tol	Ditto	Higher subjects	..	
Kotalipara Aryankata Samiti	Bamandas Bhattacharyya	Sasibhushan Smriti-ratna.	Naral	Jessore	2	2	Sasibhushan Smriti-ratna.	Naral	Jessore	Higher subjects	..	
	Sriram Bhattacharyya	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2	2	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	Kavya and Grammar	
	Chandra Kisore Lahiri.	Krishna Charan Tarkalankar.	Basul	Dacca	2	2	Krishna Chandra Tarkalankar.	Basul	Dacca	Higher subjects	..	
	Akshaya Kumar Bhattacharyya.	Sasibhushan Smriti-ratna	Naria, Lonsing	Faridpur	2	2	Sasibhushan Smriti-ratna	Naria, Lonsing	Faridpur	..	Ditto	
	Robini Kumar Bhattacharyya.	Heramba Nath Nyaya-ratna.	Basul	Dacca	2	2	Heramba Nath Nyaya-ratna.	Basul	Dacca	..	Ditto	
Satis Chandra Bhattacharyya.	Sambhushan Chakravarti	Krishna Charan Tarkalankar	Ditto	Ditto	2	2	Krishna Chandra Tarkalankar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
	Satis Chandra Bhattacharyya.	Revati Mohan Kavya-ratna.	Unana	Faridpur	2	2	Revati Mohan Kavya-ratna.	Unana	Faridpur	..	Kavya and Grammar	

* Son of Byram Charan Bhattacharyya. † Son of Ramnath Chakravarti. ‡ Son of lower Ch. Bhattacharyya.

CALCUTTA,

G. A. MARTIN,

The 30th November 1896.

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Rewards awarded to Pupils on the Result of the Sanskrit Second Examination of 1895-96, held by different Associations under the Rules prescribed in Government Resolution No 857, dated the 21st March 1895, and Notification No 1409, dated the 31st March 1896

Association	Name of student-winner	TEACHERS NAME, RESIDENCE OR INSTITUTION, AND DISTRICT			Monthly amount of stipend	Period for which	NAME AND RESIDENCE OF TEACHER WITH WHOM THE STUDENT-WINNER PURPOSES TO CONTINUE STUDY					Higher subjects	Kavya and Grammar	REMARKS
		Name of teacher	Residence or Institution	District			Name of teacher	Residence or Institution	District					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Dacca Sanskrit Samaj.	Gopalprasad Chaudhuri	Kali Kumar Smriti	Muktagacha	Mymensingh	Rs. 4	Yas 2	Kalkumar Smriti-ratna.	Muktagacha	Mymensingh	Higher subjects				
	Sarada Charan Bhattacharya	Mrityunjaya Tarkasidhanta	Blutada	Ditto	3	2	Mrityunjaya Tarkasidhanta	Blutada	Ditto	Ditto				
	Hari Chandra Bhattacharya	Kalkanta Sironani	Barayogi	Dacca	3	2	Kalkanta Sironani	Barayogi	Dacca	Ditto				
	Mukundnanda Bhattacharya	Prasanna Chandra Vidyaratna	Bughbazar	Do	4	2	Prasanna Chandra Vidyaratna	Banglabazar	Do		Kavya and Grammar			
	Hemnanath Bhattacharya	Mohasudin Kavyasidhanta	Gopalpur	Fardpur	3	2	Mohasudin Kavyasidhanta	Gopalpur	Fardpur					
	Barada Charan Bhattacharya	Parvati Charan Tarkasidhanta	Bughbazar	Calcutta	3	3	Parvati Charan Tarkasidhanta	Bagbazar	Calcutta			N y a y a reserve		
Bihar Sanskrit Samajvan	Syamj Narayana	Kanayala Tripathi	Thatharibazar	Patna	4	2	Kanayala Tripathi	Thatharibazar	Patna		Kavya and Grammar			
	Sivadatta Sukul	Ditto	Ditto	Do	3	2	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto			
Ghatal Sanskrit Samit	Hrishkesa Bhattacharya	Srisa Chandra Tarkasidhanta	Narayole	Midnapore	4	2	Srisa Chandra Tarkasidhanta	Narayole	Midnapore	Higher subjects				
	Ragunath Misra	Kali Nath Tarkasidhanta	Yazikoon, Tamul	Ditto	4	2	Kali Nath Tarkasidhanta	Yazikoon Tamul	Ditto	Ditto				
	Akhal Chandra Bhattacharya	Sridhar Tukabhushan	Pakmagatha	Ditto	3	2	Sridhar Tukabhushan	Pakmagatha	Ditto	Ditto				
	Lakshmi Koteswaram	Rajbholan Saraswati	Giriasidhanta	Ditto	4	2	Rajbholan Saraswati	Girias	Ditto	Ditto				
	Ram Lal Bhattacharya	Rameswar Tarkasidhanta	Bhemasidhanta	Ditto	3	3	Rameswar Tarkasidhanta	Bhemas	Ditto	Ditto		N y a y a reserve.		

D—continued

Association	Name of stipend-winner	Teacher's name, residence or institution, and district			Period for which tenable	Monthly amount of stipend.	Name and residence of teacher with whom the stipend-winner pursues to con- tinue study			Higher subjects	Kavya and grammar.	Remarks
		Name of teacher	Residence or Institution	District			Name of teacher	Residence or Institution.	District.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chatal Sanskrit Samiti— <i>continued</i>	Sripati Charan Acharyya	Dwarka Nath Nyaya-bhusan	Mugbera	Midnapore	Rs 4	2	Dwarkanath Nyaya-bhusan	Mugbera	Midnapore		Kavya and grammar.	
	Sarada Prasad Chakravarti	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	2	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
	Tribhuvan Tripathi	Bansidhar Misra	Pacca tol, Navadvipa	Nadia	3	3	Bansidhar Misra	Pacca tol, Navadvipa	Nadia		"	Nyaya reserve
	Sricharan Pandit	Yadunath Sarva-bhauma	Navadvipa	Ditto	3	3	Yadunath Sarva-bhauma	Navadvipa	Ditto		"	Ditto
	Rangopal Bhattacharyya	Rajani Kanta Vidyaratna	Ditto	Ditto	4	2	Rajani Kanta Vidyaratna	Ditto	Ditto	Higher subjects		
Navadvipa Vidyagadha, Janani Sabha	Yadunath Ganguli	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	4	2	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
	Rangopal Mukhopadhyaya	Lalmohan Vidyavagisa	Ditto	Ditto	4	2	Lalmohan Vidyavagisa	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
	Ramakamal charyya	Nivaran Chandra Smritiratna	Tarakeswar	Hooghly	3	2	Nivaran Chandra Smritiratna	Tarakeswar	Hooghly	Ditto		
	Ramnarayan Mukhopadhyaya	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	2	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
	Haripada Lambodar Misra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	2	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Pariksha Samaj, Bhatpara	Vaidyanath Bhattacharyya	Vrajraj Bhagvatratna	Navadvipa	Nadia	3	2	Vrajraj Bhagvatratna	Navadvipa	Nadia		Kavya and grammar	
	Syama Charan Bhattacharyya	Harinath Vedantavagisa	Burdwan Maharaja's Chatuspathi	Burdwan	4	2	Harinath Vedantavagisa	Burdwan Maharaja's Chatuspathi	Burdwan	Higher subjects		
	Sasibhusan Bhattacharyya	Harachandra Tarkapanchanana	Jubilee tol, Bahrampur	Murshidabad	3	3	Harachandra Tarkapanchanana	Jubilee tol, Bahrampur	Murshidabad		Higher subjects	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha	Satikantha Chaudhuri	Vamandas Vidyaratna	Medinimandal	Dacca	4	2	Vamandas Vidyaratna	Medinimandal	Dacca	Higher subjects		
	Ananda Charan Bhattacharyya	Gurunath Kavyatirtha Haridas Vidyaratna	Sampukur Street Uttarpara	Calcutta Hooghly	3	2	Gurunath Kavyatirtha Haridas Vidyaratna	Sampukur Street Uttarpara	Calcutta Hooghly	Ditto		
	Ram Lal Bhattacharyya	Bhutanath Smritikanta	Raja Rajballav Street, Begbazar	Calcutta	3	2	Bhutanath Smritikanta	Raja Rajballav Street, Begbazar	Calcutta	Ditto		
	Ram Baghava Sen	Ram Sadaya Kaviraj	Muradhi	Purulia	3	2	Ram Sadaya Kaviraj	Muradhi	Purulia		Kavya and grammar	

Orissa Sanskrit Samiti	Damodar Rath	Mukunda Kavyaturtha	Kanika	Cuttack	3	2	Mukunda Kavyaturtha	Kanika	Cuttack	Kavya Orissa and gram-mar reserve
Balaso Sanskrit Samiti	Kali Charan Panigrahi	Budhanarayan Kavyaturtha	Balasore	Balasore	3	2	Budhanarayan Kavyaturtha	Balasore	Balasore	Kavya Orissa and gram-mar reserve
Jaganath Samiti, Puri	Gopinath Mahapatra	Sadasiva Misra	Dolmandap Sahi tol	Puri	3	2	Sadasiva Misra	Dolmandap Sahi tol	Puri	Higber subjects
	Loknath Misra	Viswanath Mahapatra	Sanskrit School	Duto	3	2	Viswanath Mahapatra	Sanskrit Puri	Duto	Kavya and gram-mar reserve
Vidyotsabini Sabha, Nara	Yogeesa Chandra Chackravarti	Prasanna Kumar Kavyaturtha	Dhalhara	Jessore	4	2	Prasanna Kumar Kavyaturtha	Dhalhara	Jessore	Kavya and gram-mar reserve
Kotalipara Arya Siksha Samiti	Harinarayan Bhattacharya	Ananda Chandra Vidyaratna	Kavirajpur	Faridpur	4	2	Ananda Chandra Vidyaratna	Kavirajpur	Faridpur	Higber subjects
	Sasi Bhushan Charya	Hara Chandra Tarka panchanan Jagat Chandra Siromani	Victoria Jubilee tol, Behrampur Noadda	Murshidabad	3	2	Hara Chandra Tarka panchanan Jagat Chandra Siromani	Victoria Jubilee tol, Behrampur Noadda	Murshidabad	Ditto
	Taraknath Bhattacharya			Dacca	4	2			Dacca	Kavya and gram-mar reserve

* Son of Ravi Charan Tarkabhushan
† Son of Ramrup Bhattacharya
‡ Son of Prannath Vidyabhushan

CALCUTTA;

The 30th November 1896

C A MARTIN,

Offg Director of Public Instruction, Bengal

E.

Stipends awarded to Teachers on the result of the Sanskrit First Examination of 1895-96, held by different Associations under the Rules prescribed in Government Resolution No. 857, dated the 21st March 1895, and Notification No. 1409, dated the 31st March 1896.

TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR.

ASSOCIATION	Names of teachers	Residence or institution.	District	Stipend per month	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs	
Dacca, Saraswata Samaj	Annada Charan Tarkachudamani	Noakhali ...	Noakhali	8	
	Kalikrishna Vidyavinode	Krishnapara	Dacca ..	8	
	Ananda Chandra Vidyaratna	Kavirajpur	Faizpur ...	8	
	Sitanath Kirtuata	Amtali	Do	8	
	Taranath Tarkavachaspati	Kusarali	Tippera ..	8	
	Sarat Chandra Nyayavagisa	Bakail	Do	6	
	Tarini Charan Smritatirtha	Masua	Mymensingh	6	
	Chandra Kisore Nyayaratna	Sahapur	Tippera	6	
	Heramba Nath Nyayaratna	Basail	Dacca	6	
	Ramnarasinha Seromani	Bayaragadi	Dacca ...	8	†Special stipend.
	Jagatbandhu Seromani	Haipara	Do.	6	Ditto
Bihar, Sanskrit Sanjivan	Gopi Krishna Choubbe	Dharma Samaj School	Muzaffarpur	8	
	Mahavi Misra	Varuadharmopayogini Sabha	Arrah ...	8	
	Rangati Upadhyaya	Gurhutta	Patna	6	
	Visweswar Jhan	Bharatswari Pathisala	Chapra	8†	*Special stipend.
	Vansidhar Pandeya	Phulounganj, Patna	Patna	6‡	Ditto
Chital, Sanskrit Simiti	Rameswar Tarkasiddhanta	Bhemua	Midnapore	8	
	Vaidyanath Vidyaratna	Gai Vasudevapur	Ditto ..	8	
	Yadunath Kavyatirtha	Panchetgar	Ditto	8	
	Ramanath Siromani	Tootraga	Ditto	8	
	Krishnaprasad Sankhyatirtha	Bhupati-nagar	Ditto	8	
	Nilkantha Nyayabhushan	Bhemua	Ditto	6	
	Raghunath Sarvabhauma	Kulapara	Ditto ..	6	
	Rajiblochan Samaswati	Gurisa	Ditto	6	
	Raghuram Siromani	Bishnupur	Bankura ..	6	
Vidagalla Janani Sabha, Nadia	Goviudanath Vidyabhushan	Putia	Rajshahi	8	
	Ramsuran Tarkavagisa	Jubilee tol	Behrampur	8	
	Gopal Chandra Kavyatirtha	Pabua	Pabua	8	
	Vrajraj Bhagvatratna	Chaitanya Chatuspathi Navadvipa.	Nadia	6	
	Rajani Kanta Vidyaratna	Navadvipa	Ditto	6	
Bhatpara, Panksha Samaj.	Hara Chandra Tarkapanchanan	Jubilee tol	Behrampur	8	
	Digambar Tarkasiddhanta	Bhatpara	24-Parganas	8	
	Haris Chandra Tarkaratna	Sanskrit School, Mulajore	Ditto ..	6	
Calcutta, Pandit Sabha	Yajneswar Kavyatirtha	Ramkanta Basu's Street, Bagbazar	Calcutta	8	
	Gokul Chandra Goswami	Harrison Road, Barabazar	Do	8	
	Haranath Sastri	Simpukin Street	Do.	6	

† Reserved for award by Dacca Saraswat Samaj
‡ Reserved for award by Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan

ASSOCIATION	Names of teachers.	Residence or institution.	District.	Stipend per month.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Calcutta, Pandit-Sabha —o nild.	Vraja Kumar Vidyaratna ...	Kotalipara ...	Faridpur	Rs. 4	Harakumar Tagore stipend.
	Sarveswar Sarvabhauma ..	Navadvipa ...	Nadia ...	4	Ditto.
	Sasi Kumar Siroaratna ..	Kotalipara	Faridpur ...	4	Ditto.
	Ram Sadaya Kaviraj	Murardihi ...	Purulia ...	4	Ditto.
Dharma Sabha, Bonalia	Tapaswi Vidyasagar	Dubalhati ..	Rajshahi	6	
Dharma Sabha, Rangpur.	Krishnadas Smritibhusan ...	Dinajpur Rajdham	Dinajpur	6	
Dharma Rakshini Sabha, Barisal.	Rajani Kanta Padaratna ...	Kutipasa ...	Backergunge	6	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti	Ananta Vidyabhusan ...	Dhenkanal ..	Orissa	6	Orissa Reserve.
Balasore, Sanskrit Samiti	Ashtaram Dwivedi *	Balasore town ...	Gurjats Balasore	6	Ditto
Jagannath Samiti, Puri	Yogindra Misra	Puri Sanskrit School	Puri	8	
	Harihar Das	Viswanath tol	Do	8	
	Sadasiva Misra	Dolmandap Sahi tol	Do	8	
	Gadadhar Misra	Ditto	Do.	6	
	Sam Rath	Gadadhar Sahi tol	Do	6	
	Krishna Mahapatra	Markandeya Sahi tol	Do	6	Ditto.
Vidyot Sahini Sabha, Naral	Sasibhusan Smritiratna ..	Naral ...	Jessore ...	6	
Arva Silsha Samiti, Kotalipara	Krishna Chandra Tarkalankar	Basail ..	Dacca ...	8	
Ditto	Revati Mohan Kavyaratna	Unasia	Faridpur ...	6	

CALCUTTA ;

The 30th November 1896.

C. A. MARTIN,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

F.

Stipends awarded to teachers on the result of the Sanskrit Second Examination of 1895-96, held by different Associations under the Rules prescribed in Government Resolution No. 857, dated the 21st March 1895, and Notification No. 1409, dated the 31st March 1896.

TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR.

ASSOCIATION.	Names of teachers.	Residence or institution.	District.	Stipend per month.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Dacca Saraswata Samaj.	Parvati Charan Tarkatirtha	Bagbazar ...	Calcutta ...	Rs. 12*	*N y a y a Reserve.
	Madhusudan Kavyaratna ...	Gopalpur ...	Faridpur ...	12	
	Sarada Charan Kavyatirtha	Amali ...	Ditto	12	
	Gurunath Suomani ...	Kanakeswar	Ditto	10	
	Jagat Chandra Siroatna	Nobdadh	Dacca ...	10	
	Tarini Charan Suomani ...	Mahisar	Faridpur	12	*S p e c i a l stipend. Ditto
2. Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan	Hari Prasad Tarkatirtha	Rasunia ..	Dacca ...	10	
	Raghunandan Misra ...	S a n s k r i t School, Madhuvani	Daibhanga	12	
	Raghunath Prasad Tripathi	Sajivan Path-sala, Tikari	Gaya ...	12	
	Gangadhar Jha ...	Raj Sanskrit Path-sala, Rehika.	Daibhanga	10	
	Ramnandan Misra	J u b i l e e Upper Primary Sanskrit School	Buxar ...	10	
	Kanhayalal Tripathi ...	Thatheri Bazar, Bankipore.	Patna ..	12	S p e c i a l stipend †
	Radhavar Vajpeyi ...	Gurhatta Sanskrit School	Patna City	10	Ditto.
3. Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti.	Dwarkanath Nyayabhushan	Mugberia	Midnapore	12	
	Madhusudan Smrititirtha ..	Benipur ...	Ditto ...	12	
	Susa Chandra Tarkatirtha ...	Narajolo	Ditto	10	
	Vraja Mohan Vidyaratna	Dadpur	Ditto	10	
4. Vidagdha Janani Sabha, Nadia.	Suryakumar Tarkabhushan	Mulajore ...	24-Targanas	12	
	Sarada Charan Smritibhushan	Ditto	Ditto	10	
	Bapsidhar Misra ...	Navadwipa	Nadia	10	N y a y a Reserve
5. Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj.	Haimuth Vedantavagisa ...	Burdwan Raj Chatuspathi	Lurdwan	12	
	Durga Charan Smrititirtha ..	Badmagan	Calcutta	12	
6. Calcutta Pandit Sabha.	Gurunath Kavyatirtha ...	Sampukur Street.	Ditto	12	
	Sarat Chandra Kavyatirtha	H o o g h l y Chatuspathi	Hooghly ..	10	
	Kirti Chandra Vedantavagisa.	Hari Chatuspathi, Jaypur.	Bankura ..	6	Harakumar Tagore's stipend.
	Vanamali Vidyaratna	Kalighat ...	Calcutta ...	6	Ditto
	Purushottam Kavyatirtha	Pabna ...	Pabna	5	Ditto
	Bamandas Vidyaratna ..	Medinimandal.	Dacca	5	Ditto
	Bhutanab Smritikantha ...	Raja Raj-balla v Street, Bag-azar	Calcutta ...	5	Ditto.

Reserved for award by Dacca Saraswat Samaj.
Reserved for award by Sanskrit Sanjivan

ASSOCIATION.	Names of teachers	Residence or institution.	District.	Stipend per month.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4.	5	6
7. Dharma Sabha, Rangpur.	Yadaveswar Tarkaratna ...	Rangpur	Rangpur ...	10	Orissa Reserve Ditto
8. Dharma Rakshini Sabha, Barisal	Chandra Mohan Vidyalkar	Pacca tol. Agalpara .	Backergunge	10	
9. Orissa Sanskrit Samiti.	Mukunda Kavyatirtha ...	Kanikha, Ganja.	Cuttack ...	10	
10. Balasore Sanskrit Samiti	Rudranarayan Kavyatirtha...	Balasore town	Balasore .	10	
11. Jagannath Samiti, Puri.	Gadadhar Tripathi ...	Rajgopal Math, Puri	Puri. ...	12	
	Viswanath Mahapatra	Sanskrit School, Puri	Ditto ..	10	Ditto.
	Loknath Mahapatra	Ramchandra Sahi tol, Puri	Dit'o .	10	
12. Vidyotsahini Sabha, Narai	Gananna, Kuma Kavyatirtha	Dhalhara ...	Jessore ..	12	
	Asutosh Samratna	Lakpur .	Khulna ...	10	
13. Kotahpara Arya Siksha Samiti	Iswar Chandra Savdaratna	Amtali	Fardpur ...	12	

CALCUTTA,

The 30th November 1896.

C. A. MARTIN,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

COURSE FOR THE MIDDLE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION OF 1898

A.—MIDDLE ENGLISH EXAMINATION—

I.—*Language*—The following text-books in languages have been selected for the examination of 1898 —

a.—*English Language* (full marks 150), one paper—

Select Readings from Juvenile Literature, Part I, by Babu Tigran Charan Sen, omitting (1) Capture of "Friday," (2) the Flies And the Ants, (3) William Tell, (4) After the Battle of Blenheim

English Grammar—

To be confined to (a) parts of speech, (b) simple rules of syntax, (c) parsing, composition to consist of translations from vernacular to English and vice versa

b.—*Bengali Language* (full marks 150), one paper—

Prose.—Sitar Banabashi, by Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar (the whole book)

Poetry.—Kavita Path, Part III, by Mahendra Nath Chakrabarti (51 pages)

For the Presidency Circle and Burdwan Division

Prose.—Prabandha Manjari, by Rajjani Kanta Gupta (the whole book)

Poetry.—Palasir Juiha (school edition, by Nabin Chandra Sen (78 pages).

For the Eastern Circle and Rajshahi Division, and for such of the candidates in the Bihar Circle as may elect to be examined in Bengali

In the poetry paper will be included essay-writing and questions in composition

Bengali Grammar—

To include such portions of Sanskrit grammar (*Sandhi, Taddhita, Krit, Samas, Karak Striva*) as are necessary for Bengali writing; composition.

In most of the following subjects no text-books are prescribed, but school-managers are restricted to the use of the books specified in the authorised list, dated 24th October 1895, and the Supplement thereto, dated the 27th November 1896. No book not included in those lists must be introduced into any school, aided or unaided, that prepares candidates for this examination.

II.—History and Geography (full marks 150); two papers—

- **History (50)**—History of India; Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods, particular attention being paid to the portions relating to Bengal.

Geography (100)—(a) Rudiments of general geography, and special knowledge of Bengal and India; (b) physical geography, including size and shape of the earth; day and night; causes of the seasons, air, its warming and cooling; cause of winds, vapour, dew, mist, clouds and rain, hail and snow; springs, brooks and rivers, their origin and action; formation of deltas.

III.—Arithmetic (full marks 150, thus—European 100 + Native 50); one paper—Four simple rules; four compound rules, including the more important and common tables and the Indian methods of expressing money, weight and land-measure; reduction; calculation of prices, wages, &c, vulgar and decimal fractions, rule-of-three; practice, simple interest; discount, square measure, cross multiplication, and the unitary method, also a knowledge of Subhankar's rules for the calculation of wages, prices and land-measure; and rules for the oral addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of simple numbers, as a means of abridging written calculations.

IV.—Geometry (full marks 50); one paper—Euclid, Book I, with easy deductions; including questions in mensuration, such as can be answered from the First Book of Euclid

V.—Science (full marks 100), one paper—

(a). Elements of physics—

(1) *Properties of matter.*

(2) *Force.*—Definition of force; molecular attraction; gravitation (centre of gravity, different states of equilibrium; the balance)

(3) *General properties of solids, liquids and gases—*

(a) *Properties of solids.*

(b) *Properties of liquids.*—Equality of pressure, Pascal's law; vertical upward and downward pressure, condition of equilibrium of liquids; water-level Buoyancy of liquids—Archimedes' principle; flotation in water; specific gravity

(c) *Properties of gases.*—Pressure exerted by gases; atmospheric pressure; barometers (Torricelli's experiment); air-pump; water-pump (suction), siphon.

(4) *Heat and its effects.*—Nature of heat

Physical effects.—Expansion of bodies generally, thermometer (ordinary mercurial).

Expansion of solids.

Expansion of liquids,—maximum density of water; convection of currents.

Expansion of gases.

Change of state—

Fusion,—its laws; latent heat; solidification

Ebullition and evaporation—Influence of pressure, latent heat of vapour, cold due to evaporation

Production of heat by chemical combination (such as combustion)

Conduction, convection, radiation.

(b) *Hygiene.*—Sanchayaraksha, by Radhica Prasanna Mukherjee.

B.—MIDDLE VERNACULAR EXAMINATION—

Two same as the Middle English, with the exception of English Reader and English Grammar

C.—MIDDLE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION FOR GIRLS—

Female candidates have the option of substituting the following for Geometry including Mensuration, or Natural Philosophy—

(a) Cutting and making of pyjamas, pyjamas, and chapkane.

(b) Knitting, darning and tuckers

N.B.—Additional credit up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the marks gained will be given to those candidates who are able to write non-Indian place names in the English character.

CALCUTTA,

The 1st December 1896.

C. A. MARTIN,

Offg. Dir. of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

Apprentice Department

The date for admission to this Department is 1st February 1897. Candidates must be at least 15, and not more than 17, years of age

They must have passed standard VII of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th January 1897. No application will be attended to after this date.

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in February. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of February, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list. For Natives there will be at least nine vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced† fee list.

* Rs. 5 per mensem
† Rs. 2 per mensem.

These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can therefore be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER, *Principal, Civil Engineering College.*

SIRPUR, the 10th November 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 2185B

NOTICE is hereby given that the Provision Opium to be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1897 will consist of about 19,500 chests prepared at the Patna Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, and about 19,500 chests prepared at the Ghazipur Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, being of the seasons 1895-96 and 1896-97 in the proportion marginally noted

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory		Chests.
Supply from 1895-96		19,500
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory		Chests
Supply from 1895-96		17,989
Ditto 1896-97		1,511
		19,500
Total		39,000

2. The dates on or about which the sales will be held, and the total quantity of opium, as well as the respective quantities manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories, which will be brought forward for sale every month, are specified below. The Board of Revenue reserve to themselves the right of altering the dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so. In accordance with the notification of the Government of India, No 2760, dated 24th June 1896, 1,625 chests of Patna and 1,625 chests of Benares opium will be sold monthly from January to December 1897:—

DATES.			Chests manufactured at the Patna Factory.	Chests manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory.	Total chests
On or about Monday 4th January	1897	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 8th February	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 1st March	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 1st April	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 3rd May	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 3rd June	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 1st July	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 2nd August	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 1st September	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday 24th September	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 1st November	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 1st December	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total	.		19,500	19,500	39,000

The following are the conditions of sale:—

1.—The opium will be sold for exportation by sea only, and no certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2.—The opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rs. 800 per chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by clause 13 of these conditions of sale. The bids must advance by Rs. 5 at a time.

3.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A.M. of the day fixed by previous notification, and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P.M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold, the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday), at the hour of 11 A.M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board of Revenue may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

4.—Each lot shall contain five chests.

5.—A Promissory Note for a sum, calculated according to the scale, noted in the margin,

DEPOSIT.

When the amount bid is less than Rs. 1,200 per chest, Rs. 200 per chest

On bids of Rs. 1,200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 1,600 per chest, Rs. 300 per chest.

On bids of Rs. 1,600 and upwards, but less than Rs. 2,000 per chest, Rs. 400 per chest.

And so on, Rs. 100 being added to the deposit for every bid additional, to the extent of Rs. 400

shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale-room and before the lot is registered in the sale-book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal receipts or by substitution of other public securities of the Government of India, on or before 3-30 P.M., in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the said notes must be redeemed by 1-30 P.M., or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Bank

of Bengal receipts or deposit of other public securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit, and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6.—The said Promissory Notes shall be absolutely payable in any event, and the amount thereof shall be absolutely forfeited upon such default as before mentioned, and the amount thereof shall not go or be credited in reduction of any loss on re-sale or expenses thereby incurred, but shall be recoverable whether such re-sale shall be had or not, or whether there shall be a loss on such re-sale or not.

7.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the fifth condition, if remaining unredeemed at 3-30 P.M. of the fifth day following the day of sale, or 1-30 P.M., if the last day falls on a Saturday, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

8.—No tender of money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or public securities, on account of opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before the prescribed time in clause 5 on the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted. Provided always that money so subsequently tendered may be taken in payment of the said Promissory Note, but such acceptance of money shall in no way entitle the payer thereof to any right to delivery of the lot or lots in respect whereof the said note was given, or to any of the rights of a purchaser thereof, or release the payer from liability for any unpaid balance of such notes or from the additional liability for the loss and expenses of such re-sale as provided for in clauses No. 5 and No. 6.

9.—The opium advertised for sale shall be paid for not later than by 3-30 P.M. of the fifteenth day from the day of sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the opium must be paid for by 1-30 P.M., and in case any lots of such opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any public securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the opium shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good all expenses and any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale, and the liability for the loss or difference of price and expenses shall be in addition to, and wholly independent of, the amount of the deposit so forfeited.

10.—Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of opium, after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase, which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lots or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

11.—No deposit of public securities under the fifth of the present conditions will be received in this office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the sale-book, or his authorized agent. The receipt for deposit of public securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

12.—The officer superintending the sale on the part of the Government is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand render at the time a deposit either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the fifth of these conditions.

13.—With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the sale, it is hereby notified that the officer of Government superintending the sale shall be competent, at any time during the sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually by Rs 5 at a time until a bid is obtained; and the first *bona fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot, and the officer of Government Superintending the sale shall also be competent to dispose, in the same manner, of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of Rs. 800 specified in the second of these conditions.

14.—The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency opium not exceeding altogether twenty-five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of the opium to complete the said twenty-five.

15.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the opium included in this notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

16.—The following papers will be exhibited for inspection on the day of sale, or may be seen previously to that date by personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue:—No. 1, certificate of the opium advertised for sale; No. 2, report of the examination of such opium.

17.—The public are hereby informed that in providing the investment of the opium manufactured at the Patna Factory and the opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory for the year 1895-96, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when picked at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken, for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

18.—Any further information respecting weight or quality of the opium advertised for sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue. But, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board of Revenue entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the sale and delivery of the opium for shipment.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

E. H. WALSH,
Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, the 28th November 1896.

No. 2193B

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 1st January 1897, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,250 chests, viz.—

				Chests
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	..	...	...	1,625
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	...	1,625
Total	...	...	...	3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1896, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th January 1897, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th January 1897, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th January 1897.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be

brought to sale down to December 1897 about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATE.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd February 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st March 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st April 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 3rd May 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 3rd June 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st July 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 2nd August 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st September 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday, 24th September 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st November 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st December 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total ...	17,875	17,875	35,750

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

E. H. WALSH, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 30th November 1896.

No. 1972B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twelfth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1894-95 and 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1896, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,250 chests, viz.—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory consisting of 237 chests of season 1894-95 and 1,388 chests of season 1895-96	1,625
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory of season 1895-96	1,625
Total ...	3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th November 1895 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th December 1896, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 7th December 1896, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 17th December 1896.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. H. WALSH, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 27th October 1896.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that at a bye-election of a Commissioner for each of the Wards Nos II and III of the Hazaribagh Municipality in the district of Hazaribagh, held on the 9th November 1896, the following gentlemen were duly elected to be Commissioners of the said Municipality :—

Babu Bigun Lal ... Karpardaz of the Raja of Ramgurb, for Ward No. II.
 Babu Adhorkali Mookherjee ... Government Pensioner, for Ward No. III.

RAI CHARAN GHOSH, *Personal Assistant, for Officiating Commissioner.*

RANCHI, the 24th November 1896.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information.

O W BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1896.

No. 29.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67), the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 17th December, 1896, at 11 A M, as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H W. O. CARNDUFF,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

O. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1896.

No. 1825.—The following drafts of certain Rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) are published, as required by section 18 of the said Act and Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1964, dated 2nd September 1887, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the drafts will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council after the 15th day of February 1897.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the drafts before that date, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

NOTE—All changes proposed in the existing rules are indicated in italics

Draft Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

In supersession of the Notification by the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1417 (Public), dated the 24th June 1887, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

These Rules extend to the whole of British India, but the rules relating to the transport of explosives shall cease to apply to any port as defined in the Indian Ports Act (X of 1889) for which special rules made by the Local Government are for the time being in force, in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules.

Nothing in *these Rules* shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport, or importation of any explosive—

(a) by order of the Government, or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of the *Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884)*, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman, or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the *Indian Volunteers Act (XX of 1869)*, in the course of his employment or duty as such.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of ~~these rules~~, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely,

Class 1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Gunpowder.
Class 2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nitrate-mixture
Class 3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fulminate,
Class 6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ammunition.
Class 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term “gunpowder” means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term “nitrate-mixture” means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term “nitro-compound” means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton ordinarily so called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,	Schultz's powder,
Xylidine,	Nitro-mannite,
Gun sawdust,	Pierates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Picric powder,

Tonite (or cotton powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term “chlorate-mixture” means any explosive containing a chlorate. The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reverley's powder,	Toutonite,

Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The *fulminate* class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small-arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. *The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine guns which have special chambers.*

The maximum gauge at which a small-arm cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch. The following are the gauges of the machine-gun cartridges which may be accepted as "safety"—

.303-inch cordite.

Martini-Henry rifle, solid case.

.45-inch Gardner, Gatling and Nordenfeldt, except Martini-Henry chambered guns.

.4-inch.

Cartridges of larger gauge are not safety cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,

Safety fuzes for blasting,

Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than 5 fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.

Railway fog-signals,

Percussion-caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—Firework Class.

The firework class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amoroe, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals :

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(a) Packing.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance :—

I.—Each class of explosive shall be separately packed.

II.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

III.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

Provided as follows:—

- (a) If the explosive is of the 1st (or gunpowder) class or of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class, or is gun cotton or another explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in other cases 50 lbs.

*If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide.**

- (b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package, or both, shall be thoroughly water-proof †. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.

- (c)—1. *If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, and is of such character that it cannot be packed mixed with water, or that danger would arise from such mode of packing, it shall be packed in such manner as shall be specially directed by the Governor General in Council.*

2. *Any other explosive of the fulminate class shall be packed as follows: It shall be packed in bags or coverings of calico, canvas, or other material permeable to water, and containing each not more than 25 lbs. of fulminate, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping. Such bags or coverings shall be packed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and such case (hereinafter called the inner case) shall be packed in an outer case containing sufficient water constantly to surround the inner case, and the inner case and the outer case shall each be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any fulminate or water to escape; and the amount of the explosive in any one outer case shall not exceed 200 lbs., except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives.*

3. *Every package when actually used for the packing of one fulminate shall not be used for the packing of any other fulminate or for any other purpose.*

4. *On the outer case there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark the word "Explosive," with the name of the explosive followed by the words "Fulminate, Division I" (or "as the case may be") and the name and address of the owner or sender.*

* Note.—This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals, such as zinc or lead, which would result in dangerous action from the formation of picric acid. Waterproof bags inside powder-barrels are suggested as a suitable alternative mode of packing picric acid for transport or storage.

† Note.—From the provision that the packages should be water-proof are excepted—

(1) All explosives falling in the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate mixture) class.

(2) Those explosives included in the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which do not yield up their nitrogenous element as water, such as black powder, gelatine dynamite, cordite and ballistite and gelignite, provided that any other substance than those named has been assigned to be of this character by a Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(d)—1. *If an explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape*

2. *If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the following rules shall apply, viz. —*

(i) *A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be specially directed by the Governor General in Council with reference to such explosive.*

(ii) *Any explosive material when made up into cartridges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up :*

Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.

(iii) *Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape : and any one such package shall not contain more than 100 lbs. of ammunition.*

(e) *If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package*

(f) *If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package, and,*

(g) *If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.*

IV.—*Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed —*

(a) *the interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;*

(b) *every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of the explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives ;*

(c) *there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material ;*

(d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or sender, and

(e) the amount of the explosive in any single package or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an *Inspector of Explosives* or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf

3. *Whoever* commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to **Rs. 1,000.***

(b) *Mode of conveyance*

4 The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives.—

I—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act (*Act of 1886*), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on or dangerously near to, the same :

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of division 1, class 6, or an explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

* Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations have been issued by the Local Governments.

VIII.—In the stowing of *the* explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion, and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of *the* explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of *the* explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following —

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

NOTE.—This rule shall in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6

X—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class.

Provided *that* all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway —

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity is less than 5 lbs. and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, except—

(i) dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5lbs.

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment, and

(ii) detonators to the number of 200.

Provided that the amount of *explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class* in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz.

(a certificate to this effect being given by the Agent of the Company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport):

Provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor

receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

- (3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway:—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, dépôt, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, dépôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (e), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger-train except of the kinds and in the manner herein-after specified in this rule:—

- (a) Safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting) also fog-signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

- (b) Dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(c) Detonators which may be carried to the number of 200 :

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 8 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent) .

Provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

(d) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(e) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that not more than one vehicle containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that the precautions prescribed for conveyance by goods trains are observed; and that directly a wagon containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed trains.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act (*XII of 1886*), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, apphes, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (*provided the original is produced for verification*) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further, in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in *England or in British India*.

X.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4 the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The above-mentioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognised.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite for transport may demand a fresh certificate for dynamite presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons .

Provided that, if the packages of dynamite are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings

XVI.—*Five layers of packages in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secure as to prevent movement during transit) may be packed one above another. Otherwise not more than three layers of packages containing explosives shall be packed one above another. But in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction.* Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to 5 miles an hour, they shall be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. *Whoever* commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs100.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in Rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the Port such undertaking, with or

without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

If samples are taken by an officer deputed by the Chief Customs Officer on board the ship on its arrival the procedure shall be that prescribed in Rule 15.

9. Whoever imports an explosive in contravention of Rule 8 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, and Aden, but a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyauk-Phyoo, Tavoy, and Mergui may be granted by the Magistrate of the Districts in which these ports are respectively situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in form A in the Schedule hereto annexed.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs 10; but, if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs 10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosives other than those specified in Rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license shall be granted for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in Rule 13, if it be an explosive for which a test or examination has been prescribed by or under the orders of the Government of India, unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to have passed the test or examination from time to time prescribed.

15. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in Rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and shall, if testing or examination is requisite under the last preceding rule, obtain samples of the explosive.

All explosive of which samples are taken for examination shall be forthwith deposited in a duly licensed place or places of storage, and shall not be distributed for use until the importer has received from the licensing authority notice that it may be so distributed.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer, as aforesaid, for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

15-A. Explosives, other than those referred to in Rule 11, which have already undergone the test prescribed by Rules 14 and 15 at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden, may be re-imported by sea into any other of those ports under a license granted under Rule 13, without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in Rule 6, Clause IX, to the production of the certificate prescribed in that clause.

Such certificate shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but in the case of

dynamite, a fresh certificate may be demanded if the consignment is imported between the 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under Rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under Rule 13 shall be R10, but, if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of R10.

18. Every license granted under Rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. *Whoever* commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rules 11 and 13 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the *Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884)* or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by any order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the *Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878)*.

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the *Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878)* or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition, as defined in that Act; may possess or import without license under these rules any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

FORM A.

(See Rules 11, 13 and 18.)

TEN TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives into the Port of _____

Name etc., and address of licensee-holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE.			Purpose for which required.	Destination	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ 189 .

The _____ of _____
 189 .

○

(Signature)
 _____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV 1884) and the rules thereunder. *Certain general rules are quoted separately below.*
2. This license *shall* become void after expiry of the period named thereon.
3. This license is valid for importation only: if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license, to be issued in accordance with the rules under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).
4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

GENERAL RULES.

* * *

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for license or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

Draft Rule for Testing Explosives.

WITH reference to Rule 14 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with Home Department Notification , the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule on the subject of the tests which explosives should be required to pass before their importation is permitted:—

RULE.

Class 1.—Gunpowder Class. Gunpowder is not required to pass a test.

Class 2.—Nitrate-mixture class. Nitrate-mixture explosives are not ordinarily required to pass a test. The Local Government, however, or the authorized officer granting the import license under Rule 13 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with Home Department Notification No. , dated the 1896, may in any particular case or class of cases require that a sample of the explosive which is to be imported be sent first to the Chemical Examiner for an analysis of its constituent parts.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound class. It is for explosives of this class that testing is chiefly required, in respect to the purity of their composition and their liability to liquefaction or exudation. The tests prescribed for nitro-compound explosives are contained in Schedule A attached to this rule.

Class 4.—Chlorate-mixture class. See Schedule A for remarks regarding the testing of this class^(a).

Class 5.—Fulminate class. No test has been laid down for explosives of the Fulminate class^(a).

Class 6.—Ammunition class. No test is required for explosives of the 1st Division of this class. If the substances of which explosives of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions are composed have to be tested under the preceding rules, they will be equally liable to be tested when enclosed in any case or contrivance and thus falling under the Ammunition class.

Class 7.—Firework class. Explosives of this class are not required to pass a test.

SCHEDULE A.

Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

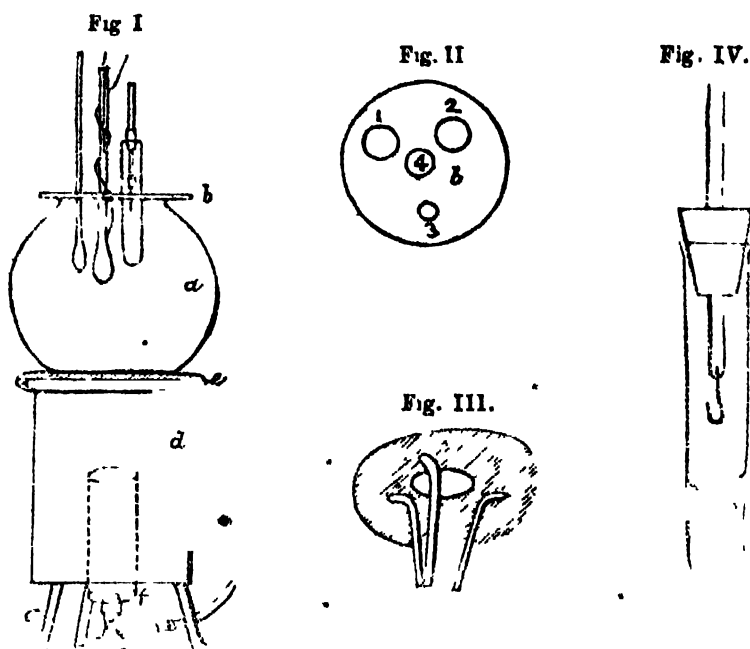
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(a) Fig 1] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (b), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (c), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (e), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (d). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (f), with glass chimney. The cover (b) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the

(a) Licenses are not at present given for the importation into British India of any explosives of those classes.

cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.



- *2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.
 - *3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1
 - *4. A few yards of insulated copper wire
- } if Scheibler's regulator is used.
5. Test tubes from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimeters of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.
 6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).
 7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.
 8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

a. *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of white English filter paper previously washed with water and re-dried are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or cork bottles, and in the dark.† The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch by $\frac{2}{10}$ inch (10 mm by 20 mm.).

* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of the acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour account it is advisable not to prepare too much of the test-paper at one time, but to prepare it fresh every month or so.

b. Standard tint paper.—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0.000075 grm. of ammonia or 0.00023503 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper* by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch).

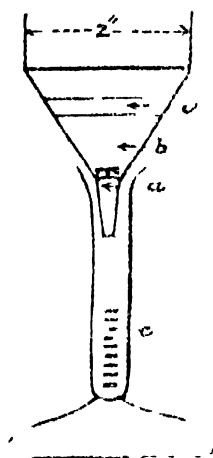
I.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—DYNAMITE, ETC., ETC

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test, otherwise they will not be considered as manufactured with “thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine” within the terms of the license.†

Apparatus required

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*). (See sketch.)



Mode of operation

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel, which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up, more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

* This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water, in the first instance to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

† This test, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the license.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, page 213, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.) to a depth of 2½ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine, to be tested, are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube, the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered as "thoroughly purified" within the terms of the license unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at *least* 15 minutes.

B — BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.* The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of 1¾ inches (one inch and three quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., see Appendix, p. 218.)

N.B.—Non-gelatinized nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE

1. Apparatus required

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above (see page 213) for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally † with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (see instructions below).

* This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0.5 per cent of moisture. It should then be bottled for use, and with ordinary care the limits of 0.5 per cent can be maintained in keeping.

† In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig II) has all the holes around the circumference, instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further subdivided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed two or three times through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. That portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath, described under I, page 213, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test-paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube, the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

N B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same, except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

II.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultze Gunpowder, E. C. Powder, and other Explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—GUN-COTTON, TONITE, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing between the fingers.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with the hand, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of as nearly as possible $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when a very faint brown coloration makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the first appearance of discoloration on the paper constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be *not less* than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be accepted as properly purified.

B.—GELATINIZED GUN-COTTON PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for Blasting Gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—SCHULTZE POWDER, E. O. POWDER, COLLODION COTTON, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for Compressed Gun-cotton, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0.3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

(2) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0.3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0.1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.

(3) Twenty grains of the material shall stand the heat test as laid down for dynamite (*see ante*, p. 214) for not less than 15 minutes.

E.—AMMONITE, BELSITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as gun-cotton (*see ante*, p. 216).

III.—Testing Chlorate Mixtures.

No tests have yet been laid down, as at present there are no authorized explosives of this class, but in the event of any being authorized, it would be

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

necessary to require that they should satisfy the heat test laid down for Gun-cotton, and from time to time the degree of sensitiveness to percussion or friction (especially a glancing blow) should be observed.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite, and Analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

N.B.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th November 1896.

No. 923—Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office.

No. 937—Mr. J. O. Price has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 31st October 1896.

EXAMINATIONS

The 26th November 1896.

No. 447—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta :—

Dr A F R. Hoernle, Ph. D

The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hussain, C.I.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th November 1896.

No. 343—The services of the Reverend V. W. Kinsman, Officiating Chaplain of Nagpur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 23rd November 1896 or from the subsequent date on which he may make over charge of his duties at Nagpur.

J. P. HEWITT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 27th November 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1871.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 895 :—

Bihar Light Horse—

Major J. Hodding.
Captain R. Hudson.
" H. C. Spry.
Lieutenant S. K. Coffin.
Quartermaster Sergeant H. Collingridge.
Troop Sergeant Major H. W. Apperly.
Sergeant E. Thorp.
Corporal G. D. Campbell.
Trooper R. Berrill.
" W. A. Cox.
" F. A. Hudson.
" W. O. Macgregor.
" H. Thorp.

Calcutta Light Horse—

Trooper J. R. Black.

* * * *

Coochpore Artillery Volunteers—

Major R. Thoms.
Sergeant Trumpeter G. B. Croll.
Gunner H. R. Grinnol

* * * *

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Quartermaster Sergeant E. D. Bolst.
Color Sergeant C. J. Arratoon.
" T. G. Cleve.
" E. A. LeFranc.
Sergeant J. Coello.
Lance Sergeant C. D. Nyss.
Corporal J. O. M. Farrell.
Volunteer D. George

2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Sergeant Major W. L. Harwood.

* * * *

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain T. W. Bartlett.
" W. H. James.
Color Sergeant T. E. Collins.
" J. Lawson.
" W. B. Wright.
Sergeant A. Cann.
" J. W. Lewer.
" J. Lauder.
Lance-Sergeant W. White.
Lance-Corporal J. B. Baxter.
Volunteer J. G. Fenner.

" J. Holland.
" J. Williams.
" A. Clubb.
" F. D. Bellairs.
* * * *

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—

Sergeant Major H. E. Mullenby.
Color Sergeant W. E. Hilmer.
Corporal G. E. Marklew

* * * *

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1274.—1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—

John Alexander Vincent Williams, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1275.—2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Hugh Ernest Tiery, William Reginald Frankland Robinson, and Maximilian James Landesberg, Gentlemen, to be Second Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

* * * *

No. 1281.—Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—

George Elliott, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Clifford, promoted.

* * * *

RESIGNATIONS

No. 1289.—Bihar Light Horse—

Lieutenant W. A. Inglis, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 1296.—Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain G. Stevenson, Commandant, resigns his commission.

No. 1297.—Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—

Second-Lieutenant N. M. Macdonald resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd October, 1896.

P. J. MAILLAND, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4437 L S-G — The 26th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Monghyr to be the Chairman of the Monghyr District Board, with effect from the 16th September 1896

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4438 L S-G — The 26th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Bhagalpur to be the Chairman of the Bhagalpur District Board, with effect from the 23rd September 1896

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION

No. 4439 L S-G.—The 26th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Purnea to be the Chairman of the Purnea District Board, with effect from the 16th September 1896

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4440 L S-G.—The 26th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Maldah to be the Chairman of the Maldah District Board, with effect from the 2nd September 1896.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION

No. 4462 M — The 29th November 1896 —Whereas a notification No. 6207 M, dated the 25th September 1896, was published at page 199, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of sections 255, 256A, 256B, 258-59 and 260A of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Ranaghat Municipality in the district of Nadia, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month.

from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Ranaghat Municipality, made a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

No 4477 L.S.-G.—The 26th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Kedar Nath Madak to be a member of the Nator Local Board, in the district of Rajshahi, *vice* Babu Purna Chandra Singh, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No 4479 L.S.-G.—The 26th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to reappoint the Magistrate of Saran to be the Chairman of the Saran District Board, with effect from the 12th November 1896

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION

No. 4483 M.—The 30th November 1896.—It is notified for general information that the Declaration No 3157 M., dated the 3rd August 1894, published at page 197, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, for the acquisition of a plot of land required by the South Barrackpore Municipality for a trenching-ground at Khunda, within the Municipality, is hereby cancelled

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No 4487 M.—The 30th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that under section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Samastipur Municipality in the district of Darbhanga —

The Subdivisional Officer, Samastipur
The Assistant Surgeon, Samastipur Dispensary
Mr. Aaron Ephraim Ryles.
" Cecil Harman
Munshi Dhanukdhar Prasad
Maulvi Mohamud Yahya.
Babu Ramnarayan Tewary.
" Atuleswar Bose, B.A., B.L.
Munshi Mohamad Ismaq.

Ex-officio.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION

No 4493 L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Rahman to be a member of the District Board of Darbhanga, *vice* Babu Mosahib Singh, deceased

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4495 L.S.-G.—The 24th November 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the power conferred on him by section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to amend rule 91 of the rules made under clauses (i) and (t) of the aforesaid section of the Act, and published under notification No. 1758, dated the 14th April 1894, at pages 77 to 127 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem, as follows:—

91. Copies of the reports of such examination shall be forwarded by the Accountant-General, Bengal, to the Chairman of the District Board and the Commissioner of the Division. The Chairman shall be bound to remedy any defects or irregularities that may be pointed out by the Accountant-General or the Examiner, and within three months

of the date of the receipt of the report he shall submit a statement, giving particulars of the action taken thereon, to the Commissioner, who shall forward the same with his remarks to the Accountant-General.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No 4509M.—*The 1st December 1896.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Baranpur Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of Part IX of the said Act as amended by Bengal Acts IV of 1894 and II of 1896, to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4528M.—*The 1st December 1896*—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Trailokya Nath Chakravorty to be a Commissioner of the Puri Municipality vice Babu Gopal Chandra Sircar, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION

No 4519M.—*The 25th November 1896.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of drainage outfalls, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land in the district of 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 1,255 bighas, are required

The boundaries of the lands are as follows:—

Portion marked A on plan.—On the north Ballaghatta canal embankment, on the south the old Municipal central channel, on the east Bentu khal, and on the west Kanabaria khal.

Portion marked B on plan—On the north the remaining portion of land of the owners Rajendra Nath Roy and others, Behary Lal Sen and Gop sar Mukerjee, on the south the Municipal central channel, on the east Kanabaria khal, and on the west Municipal land.

Portion marked C on plan—On the north Municipal central channel, on the south the remaining portion of Rajendra Nath Roy and others' land, on the east the Municipal central channel, and on the west Municipal property.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No 4467 I. S.-G.—*The 27th November 1896*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Monghyr District Board for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a Pound-shed at Begusarai in the village of Begusarai, pargana Bahia, zilla Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 600 ahs 15½ dhurs of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the north by the land of Rosh Misser, on the east by the land of the late Amni Misser, on the south by the Mangoe tops of Kishen Ballabh Das and Godadhar Prasad, and on the west by the District Board Road from Begusarai to Manjhaul.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3 clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land has been prepared. It is kept in the office of the Collector, and may be inspected by any one concerned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No 4489M — The 30th November 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Muzaffarpur Municipality for a public purpose, viz for constructing a road watering reservoir and a coal shed for the pumping engine for flushing works in Mahalla Saryaganj, pargana Bisara, zilla Muzaffarpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 1 cottah of standard measurement is required. The land is bounded on the north by the Akharaghat man, on the east by a pathway, on the south by the kutchery road, and on the west by the Lalji Shah's gola.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION

No. 4511M — The 1st December 1896 -- Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for the improvement of Nimtola Bustee (road C D), it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, No 9, Nimtola Ghat Street, in the Town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs 2 chitaks 30 square feet, is required

The land is bounded on the North by Nimtola Ghat Street, on the South by Nos. 5 and 11, Nimtola Ghat Street, on the East by premises No 10, Nimtola Ghat Street, and on the West by premises No 8, Nimtola Ghat Street

A plan and specification of the land are filed in the office of the Commissioners for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 4614M. — The 1st December 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for the improvement of Burtola bustee roads A, B, E, F and E, G, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land Nos 84, Ahireetola Street, and 2 and 3, Neemoo Gossain's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 11 cottahs, are required

The boundaries of the lands are as follow —

Portion marked A on plan — On the North Ahireetola Street, on the South No 316, Upper Chitpur Road, on the East a filled up Municipal drain, and on the West No 84-1, Ahireetola Street, and No 316, Upper Chitpur Road

marked B on plan — On the North public sewered ditch and No 1-3, Neemoo

Munshee South Neemoo Gossain's Lane, on the East Nos. 1-2 to 1-3, Gossain's Lane, on the West Tewary.

Portion marked C on plan — On the North public lane, on the East Tewary, on the South Neemoo Gossain's Lane, and on the West a public lane

The plans and specifications of the lands are filed in the office of the Commissioners for public inspection

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

PART II.
Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c, intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Monghyr will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st December 1896, corresponding with 1st Pous 1304 Bishu, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 8 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar fana of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the said part of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the share due from it	If only a share is to be sold the share due from it
		Rs A P		<i>Permanently-settled estates</i>		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
336	Lohanda and others in estate Bithani, pargana Bithani	61,609 11 0		of 3k 13b in the pur to the account, No 80	Musamat Jazano Khanum, Nua Chand Singh and others	614 12 0		1,184 15 0
1970	Ambai Charua, pargana Phokin	1 189 0 0		10 annas 8 puses	Theolo Mundar Kanhaiya Mundar and others	792 11 0		85 9 0
1102	Tiluka Ramnathpur and others, pargana Masajidpur	2,790 8 0		annas separate account No 3	Ramdin Singh Chowdhury, Seo Shih Singh Chowdhury and others	1 7 10 0		76 12 0
				<i>Temporary settled estates</i>				
1324	Tatapoor Dura, pargana Monghi	11,034 4 0		13k 10g 18l 13b p 17 annas	Banust Prasad and others	9 2 7 0		113 7 0

Monghyr Collector's Office 9th November 1896

MAHES CHANDRA SINGH, Deputy Collector in charge

Notification B.

TICE is hereby given, under sections 7 and 13 Act XI of 1859 that unless the amounts mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment viz., the 8th November 1896 the underment of estates or shares of estates in the district of Purnea put up for sale at the office of the collector of that district on the 11th February 1897 at 12 noon for the said arrears

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of mahal and pargana.	Badar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the share-jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the share-jama due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the share-jama due from it	Value and amount of demand for which to be sold
	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Killa Bhauria par- gana Kotdils	1,051 8 0	The whole		Khetwaha Adharn Jai Singh and others	26 11 4			Demand for 1881-82 Rs. 100 12 4
Taluq Sadanandpur pargana Kotrahaug	2,401 1 5	Do		Nimant Dasa and others	1,240 8 1/2			Do 1,198 8 1/2
Taluq Takhim- nayan pargana Oldhar	1,924 11 11 1/2	Do		Shivam Sunder Indrak and others	902 5 11 1/2			Do 861 5 11 1/2
Mauza Bhimakundpur pargana Sera	579 7 10 1/2	Do		Nimant Ramprasad Pa- nwar, Dasa	219 8 11 1/2			Do 200 3 11 1/2
Taluq Rajput par- gana Purbadul	257 7 8	Do		Mahant Raghunand Ramnarai Dasa	278 11 10			Do 268 11 10
Taluq Sandhapur, pargana Saldabad	1,298 3 4		2p 1 1/2 2p 2 1/2	Kirtivahar Attharam Jai Singh and others	524 5 11 1/2		903 2 11 1/2	Do 500 2 11 1/2

Collector's Office, Puri, the 2nd October 1896

C A BELL, Oflg Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at Motihari for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Taxi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
409 Jmal	Parsowni Kheim, pargana Mohai.	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9		Khokhra A P K Choteseral 3 8 0 Julkur Dumaria 3 2 0 Darya chuck 3 2 0 Parsowni 3 8 0 Bera Mangroo 4 0 0 Bishunpur Mahowari alias Chalnpur 3 8 0 Bhartholia 3 8 0 Masaha 3 0 10 Rampur Ochooraman 3 8 0 Lahmania 3 2 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 683 13 3	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 1,495 14 6	Rs. A. P. 1,495 14 6 Government revenue.

409 Jmal	Parsowni Kheim, pargana Mohai.	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	...	Khokhra A P K Choteseral 3 8 0 Julkur Dumaria 3 2 0 Darya chuck 3 2 0 Parsowni 3 4 0 Bera Mangroo 3 10 0 Bishunpur Mahowari 3 4 0 Bhartholia 3 4 0 Masaha 3 8 10 Rampur Ochooraman 3 4 0 Lahmania 3 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others.	Rs. A. P. 605 2 5	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 96 15 0	Rs. A. P. 96 15 0 Government revenue.
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409 Jmal	Parsowni Kheim, pargana Mohai.	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	..	Khokhra A P K Choteseral 1 10 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 10 0 Darya chuck 3 20 0 Parsowni 3 4 0 Bera Mangroo 3 10 0 Bishunpur Mahowari 3 4 0 Bhartholia 3 4 0 Masaha 3 8 10 Rampur Ochooraman 3 4 0 Lahmania 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others.	Rs. A. P. 605 2 5	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 122 15 5	Rs. A. P. 122 15 5 Government revenue.
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Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 21st August 1896

ANANTA LAL CHATTERJEE, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Tippera will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 15th December 1896, at 12 o'clock, for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

The description of arrears to which this form of notification applies is specified in section 5 of the Act, and particulars should be given accordingly in column 10.

Taxi number	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
48	Tappo Durgapur hissa 5a 6g 2c 2kt.	Rs. A. P. 3,495 7 11	Share	Out of 16a hissa 5a. 6g. 2c. 2kt.	Muhammed Gazi Chondhury and others.	Rs. A. P. 839 8 0	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 33 1 9	Rs. A. P. 33 1 9 Due for kist 28th June 1896 under attachment by Civil Court.
1933	Pargana Bardakhat, Jowar Dowlatpur, under temporary settlement from 1861 to 1810 B.E.	1,496 13 0	Whole	..	Uma Nath Ghose and others.	..	86 6 6	..	86 6 7 Due for kist 28th June 1896 under attachment by Civil Court.

Tippera Collectorate, the 2nd September 1896.

C. A. RADICE, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Darbhanga will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st December 1896 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue on account of kist September 1896:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
789	Majhowrapathrahi, pargana Bhala, thana Beniputty	Rs. A. P. 506 10 8	Whole	..	Chatur Pandey, guardian of Mah path Jugalkishore Das, minor	Rs. A. P. 156 7 8	.....	.....
8003	Hurpur Ladua, Jitwarpur Bhushara, pargana Baran, thana Tajpur.	683 11 10	..	Residuary putty — A O C E D R. Mauza Ladua 14 11 3 1 0 12 Mauza Jitwarpur 11 14 1 1 1 6 Mauza Bhushara 11 14 1 1 1 6 Mauza Masulpur Semra 12 14 1 1 0 0 Mauza Hurpur 11 14 1 1 1 6 Mauza Purkhotempur 12 14 1 1 1 6	Chanchal Singh, Ramreghun Singh, Butai Min-h, Jai mangul Singh and others	827 10 0	.....	71 26 0

GOWHAR ALLY, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 7th January 1897, corresponding to 24th Pous 1303 (B.S.), at Barisal for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
4546	Padma alias Firozpur, pargana Kasimpur Shehlapatti.	Rs. A. P. 5,383 0 0	Proprietary right of the whole estate	..	Haf Kumar Sen and others	Rs. A. P. 2,024 0 0	..	..
4605	Char Bemasdi Baligao, pargana Shaitanagar.	1,445 0 0	Ditto	..	Kali Prasanno Das and others	74 15 8	..	..
4604	Pakhlabad, pargana Aorangpur	1,276 0 0	Ditto	..	Biswanar Majumdar	206 8 3	..	..
3646	12½ zamindari in pargana Bilimabad	..	..	12½ share will be sold and no other share	Benamali Bandopadhyaya and others	2,416 7 2	..	887 16 8
1408	Taluk Abu Mohammad, pargana Bozorgomudpur	..	..	4½ separate share of hissa No 7 and no other share	Abdul Bari and others.	741 8 0	..	20 8 6
6106	Taluk Buloya Nath Das and others, kist at Dhan Manik Chetia and others, pargana Bozorgomudpur	1,918 5 9	Whole	..	Kathires Mohon Shaw and others	..	225 0 0	..
1097	Taluk Fata Mahomed, pargana Khanja Bahadurnagar.	738 3 9	Do.	..	Kali Prasanno Chattopadhyaya and others	92 8 9	..	..
9357	4½ zamindari in pargana Ratandi Kallapour.	..	..	12½ separate share of hissa No 5 and no other share	Kali Prasanno Guha Choudhuri and others	1,084 7 0	..	31 13 6
3658	Ditto ditto	..	..	9½ 2½ separate share of hissa No 5 and no other share.	Ditto ditto	722 15 0	..	50 8 3
5895	Gair mekarari howla No 29 in char Joyrager, pargana Uttar Shabaspur.	719 6 9	Entire howla will be sold.	..	Alabaddi Patwari and others	..	166 9 0	..

Backergunge Collectorate, the 11th November 1896.

CHANDRA KUMAR DUTTA, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 28th December 1896 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
3541	Khursoral, pargana Boro.	Rs. A P 1,311 10 0	.	Eight annas share of the estate, of which a separate account has not been opened	Benny Kristo Banerjee, of Talainipara	Rs. A P 0.6 13 0	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P 102 8 0

Hooghly Collectorate, the 16th November 1896

D. B. ALLEN, Collector

Advertisement of Sale

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the district of Puri will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 26th of April 1897, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1304 Umla —

Conditions of Sale

- 1st —The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd —The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd —If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th —If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates	Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pargana	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed	Upset price	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No 35, Settlement, Jarib Bhauria, No 805 in the General Register B	mahal Ahh. tuluk Jagannath Prosad, pargana Mat kadputan	1 gunt 6 poles 12 square yards	.	.	Intestate property of Krishna Das, of Bahighan, pargana Oldhar, escheated to Government vide Government No. 2721 R, of 18th August 1896

N BHATTACHARJEE, for Offg. Collector.

Collector's Office, Puri, the 10th November 1896.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situate in the district of Murshidabad, will be put up to sale at the Murshidabad Collectorate on the 12th January 1897, corresponding with the 28th day of Pous of 1303 B.S.

The purchase will be subject to the following conditions of sale —

Conditions of sale.

1st.—The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of the estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and the purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money excced Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale —

Number on the district roll	Name of estate	Name of pargana	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1871	Sibpore	Samashkhali	A B. P. 25 2 8	Rs. A P 21 14 1	
1897	Kishmat Dhamnva	Behrole	144 3 6	1 4 3 2	
1393	Dhamnva Bhatpura	Mahalandi	34 3 34	48 10 4	
234	Patil Bahadurpur	Chunakhali	55 1 19	12 12 6	
2961	Baluchar Baidyabati	Ditto	1 2 0	18 11 2	
2961	Baurah	Geyasabad	157 1 34	294 7 8	
29 5	Batikameri Bahadurpur	Khasepur	20 2 28	44 6 11	
2916	Brahmandi	Fateh Singh	0 1 3 1/2	10 8 5	
2907	Gokarna	Mahalandi	1 3 11	12 12 5	
2908	Gokarna Chatra	Ditto	2 0 38	18 14 5	
2970	Kapashadanga	Asadnagar	4 2 13	22 11 10	
2971	Kasidanga Natunpara	Akbarshahi	38 1 13	115 13 2	
2972	Kanuniati	Samashkhali	15 1 10	24 14 7	
2973	Khoshbhashpore	Fateh Singh	3 2 11	17 15 11	
2974	Mathura Murara	Mahalandi	1 3 3 1/2	9 8 6	
2975	Nandanpore	Kashipore	7 0 16	13 7 0	
2976	Palanda	Behrole	132 0 28	101 7 7	
2977	Pala	Samashkhali	8 3 22	18 6 10	
2978	Ramchandrapore Singari	Behrole	54 3 20	96 6 7	
2979	Ranulpur alias Bhatia Bahgram	Khargram	0 3 13	25 1 2	
2980	Reanpore	Kumer Protap	26 0 24	52 15 1	
2981	Sydabad	Chunakhali	0 0 10 1/2	1 8 6	
2982	Sidhantabati	Dhawa	6 22	16 2 11	
2983	Sridharpur	Behrole	47 1 30 1/2	70 15 0	
1967	Bari Nizamudin	Asadnagar	2 1 36	5 15 6	
1927	Kishmat Rambati	Ditto	5 2 28 1/2	12 8 11	
1733	Chunakhali	Chunakhali	6 3 33	14 6 7	
1740	Ditto	Ditto	1 3 6	4 8 1	
2837	Kishmat Hilara	Sultanujan	7 3 24	84 11 0	
2868	Bansabati	Ditto	2 2 2	5 1 6	
2112	Kishmat Sahapur	Fateh Singh	0 2 31	8 4 0	
2804	Khagram	Ditto	0 1 24	2 10 5	
1921	Jato Gokarna	Mahalandi	2 11 5	4 7 9	
1628	Baluchar Bhattacherjibati	Chunakhali	24 1 1	45 4 0	
1055	Chandabag	Shajahanpur	106 0 21	287 5 5 1/2	
1052	Chospukuria	Chunakhali	130 1 25	155 12 5	
2758	Shyampur	Asadnagar	243 0 16	86 11 1	
2758	Sabjerkatra	Ditto	158 2 30	600 3 11	

Berhampore, the 12th November 1896.

F. N. FISCHER, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Khulna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 11th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
29	Khalishkhali	Rs A P 897 12 11	Yes	No	Kaylas Kamini Debi, Bhanumati Debi, Sisu Bhann, Kancha B havi Hanerjee, Banks Behari Hanerjee, Budha Bindhu Hanerjee and Mahim Chandra Bora.	Rs A P	Rs. A. P 141 6 8	Rs. A. P.

Khulna, the 19th November 1896

SRINATH GUPTA, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Noakhali will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at 1 P M for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxi number	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
	<i>Khas mahal tenures</i>	Rs. A. P				Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
1551	No 9 Gaur mukarni howla of char Shula kha	618 12 6	Whole		Wazjuddi Ghat Maji		149 2 7	
1671	No 1, Dhakal in Char gur/1	2,027 7 4	Do.	—	Jamiat Ali		594 7 0	
1671	No 61* Dhakal in Chargazi	730 8 3	Do.	.	Ajamuddi Patwari and others	—	223 13 9	.

Noakhali, the 12th November 1896.

S K. AGASTI, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Faridpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 2 th December 1896 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale. —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P				Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
3870	Pargana Khotock pur, taluk Ram Prosad Ray	524 12 9½	16 annas	—	Gora Chand Das and others.	—	38 5 1	—
6320	Pargana Rajnagar, hives Nilmani Sam	597 12 3	Do. —	—	Sedhu Charan Pal Mandal and others.	—	48 5 9½	.
6513	Pargana Narulla-pur excess land of Gopalpur	801 0 0	Do. —	.	Proannna Kumar Sen		200 0 0	.
6518	Pargana H. bily, taluk Mahmud pur, excess land of Shahpur.	1,047 0 0	Do.	—	Ditto	—	225 10 0	—

Faridpur Collectorate, the 20th November 1896.

F. O FARNON, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauat No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
197	Pargana Rajnagar, havela Raj K. J. Chandra Sen Chaita Fakhria Debi Road	Rs A P 518 1 11	Entire estate.		Biswewar Roy and others.	Rs A P 58 7 9	Rs A P 58 7 9	Rs A P 58 7 9

Dacca Collectorate, the 24th November 1896

O. C. SEN, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauat No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
202	Zamindari in pargana Barabasu	Rs A P 9,983 2 0	No	Separate share 1 anna 8 gundas 2 karnas and 3 dips opened under act on 10, Act II of 1859	Karimnnessa (haudhurani)	Rs A P 879 13 0	Rs A P 879 13 0	Rs A P 879 13 0
203	Do	9,983 2 0	Do	Do 6 annas 8 gundas share	Khajeh Enatullah Chaudhuri	3,941 4 0	100 0 0	247 13 0
6110	Islampur in pargana Fakharia	1,016 8 0	Whole		Hem Chandra Roy Chaudhuri			
SECOND CLASS.								
4975	Char Kali Hari in pargana Hushen shahi.	1,385 0 0	Whole		Jnanada Sundari Chaudhuri and others		57 5 6	...

B. C. SEN, Covenanted Deputy Collector in charge,

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 28th November 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Bogra will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 30th December 1896 (16th Pous 1303 B.S.) at 12 (noon) for arrears of revenue or other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauat No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
151-152	Barbakpur, pargana Barbakpur.	Rs A P 2,012 12 54		Residue share (12 annas share)	Bhaba Sunderi Dasgupta and others.	Rs A P 1,560 9 54	Rs A P ...	Rs A P 2 15 14
79-80	Dihl Barhapri, pargana Pratapbaja.	1,723 2 10	Whole estate.		Kasiruddin Talukdar and others.	...	2 9 4	...

Bogra Collectorate, the 21st November 1896.

SABAT CHANDRA DAS, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Acts XI of 1859, VII (B.C.) of 1868, and II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures in the Sadar khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 4th day of January 1897 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 26th day of May 1896

Serial number.	Number of taluk	Name of taluk, manna, thana and mahal	Name of proprietor.	ANNUAL RENTAL		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD			REMARKS
				Rent.	Cesses	Rent	Cesses	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	4012 24921	Manza Vopur, thana Yakkheery, mahal Nowad, taluk Yar Ali Khan and present taluk Obeldai Bohoman Khan	Obeldai Bohoman Khan	Rs. A. P. 708 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30 15 0	Rs. A. P. 152 0 0	Rs. A. P. 15 15 0	Rs. A. P. 165 15 0	.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 26th November 1896

J. D. ANDERSON, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 8th January 1897, at midday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue. When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taluk No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
563	Ramphro Sad Mani, pargana Babra, Tirhut	Rs. A. P. 515 3 0	Entire estate		Babu Ramneshwar Narain Maitha and Babu Bishwarath Prasad Maitha	Rs. A. P. 118 13 6		
679	Halsaul Kalan, pargana Babra, Turki	1,638 0 4	Ditto		Raja Peeruddin Khan and Hani Elust Jahan	198 8 10		
808	Amwa Kalan, pargana Babra, Champaran	2,000 12 9		Residuary share 10s 1p 6d 19ms 6d 4d	Shaikh Jamaluddin Hossain and others	1,060 6 8		1,025 7 2
951	Basidipore Daulut, pargana Babra, Champaran	4,450 12 3	Entire estate.		Musamat Ramruti Kumer, mother and guardian of Bishnu Perkash Narain Singh, and Nawab Syed Walegh Ali Khan and others	2,004 11 9		
1122	Masandha, pargana Babra, Champaran	618 10 8	Ditto		Bai Goodar Bahai	173 12 1		
3810	Dastia Pokhur Bhinda, pargana Kanhowli	509 9 6	Ditto		Lalji Singh and Musamat Lachmi Kumer, mother and guardian of Shewnan-don Singh minor	58 10 8		....
10800	Bhigwanpore, pargana Nisamud dmpore,	1,814 5 6	Ditto		Bajjunth Pratap Narain Singh and others	115 5 2		

Muzaffarpur Collector's Office, the 25th November 1896

L. HARR, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 4th January 1897, corresponding to 22nd Pous 1304 (A.S.), Monday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taluk No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
216	Pargana Borokhour, mahal Singarool	Rs. A. P. 1,250 5 11		Residuary portion of the mahal excluding S. A. Nos. 1 and 2.	Blawa Nath Giri and others.	Rs. A. P. 1,253 14 7		Rs. A. P. 16 13 2
277	Pargana Bal sita, mauza Bhitorobmode	2,396 13 0	Entire estate.		Choudhury Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra	186 0 8		
606	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Borhona	1,267 9 3	Ditto		Kumar Bolkanto Nath De and another.	71 15 3		
974	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Khola.	930 11 9	Ditto		Loke Nath Seti and others.	9 0 6		
1020	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Sadhocypota alias Amnan.	1,040 0 0	Ditto		Kumar Bolkanto Nath De and another.	46 8 7		
2105	Pargana Babow, mauza Bahabulpore.	2,608 3 1		Residuary portion of the mahal excluding S. A. Nos. 1 to 8	Brojo Gopal Das Maity and others.	1,103 5 0		11 5 11

Midnapore Collectorate, the 23rd November 1896.

W. B. BRIGHT, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 19, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 5th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tenue No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar, jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
161	Pargana Mahmud Shikre, kismat Kul-chara.	Rs. A. P. 964 5 9	No	Share No 1	Umra Chandra Masumder, Babu Kali Das Roy and Janaka Twaddi	Rs. A. P. 964 5 9	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 2 5 4

Jessore Collectorate, the 26th November 1896.

F. S. HAMILTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the shares of the debtors in the undermentioned estates paying Government revenue over Rs. 500, will be sold in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Darbhanga on the 14th December 1896:—

Serial number.	Tenue number.	Certificate number.	Names of judgment-debtors.	Names of mahals and parganas.	Extent of share.	Amount of demand.	Government revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	304	120	Shah Mohammad Vajed Hussain	Mohiuddin Nager, pargana Balagachh	16a	Rs. A. P. 19 9 7	1,394 13 6
2	3043	08	Mayer Hussain and Raza Hussain	Sarangpore pargana Saralasa	5g 3k 1dt and 6r 3k 1dt	5 12 0	737 0 4
3	3043	43	Chhakuri Singh	Bishnupore, Narain, pargana Saralasa	1a 4g 2r 3dt	5 12 0	571 1 6
4	3042	44	Musamat Rajkeshori Kour	Ditto ditto	2a 13g 1c 1kt	5 12 0	611 5 9
5	3043	07	Ditto	Sarangpore, pargana Saralasa	2a 13g 1c 1kt	5 2 0	611 4 9
6	3078	72	Gonor Singh and Birghihari Singh	Mohithi, pargana Saralasa	2g and 10g 2c 1kt	4 11 3	611 3 3
7	1093	1086	Chandi Pertab Singh himself and guardian Kemat Deo Narain Minah	Bishnupore Ahhiman, pargana Kasma.	5g 3c 2kt 7r pucca and 11g 3c 1d 14r kham	56 11 7	1,089 5 11
8	1098	1087	Harihar Prosad Singh	Madhopore Manran appertaining to Bishnupore Ahhiman, pargana Kasma	11g 3c 1kt, 13r pucca and 1a 3g 2c 2kt 1dt 6r kham	111 8 2	1,089 5 11
9	1093	1088	Chandi Pertab Singh	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	115 15 0	1,089 5 11
10	1093	1089	Chandari Bermandeo Narain Singh.	Madhopore, appertaining to Bishnupore Ahhiman, pargana Kasma.	5g 3c 2kt 7r pucca and 11g 3c 1kt 14r kham	40 0 4	1,089 5 11
11	1093	1090	Anath Narain Singh	Ditto ditto	1a 15g 2c 2d pucca and 3a 11g 1kt 1r kham.	385 1 4	1,089 5 11
12	1098	1091	Baljnath Narain Singh alias Gokul Prosad Narain Singh	Ditto ditto	1a 1g 1c 1d pucca and 3a 8g 2c 2d kham	374 6 11	1,089 5 11
13	1098	1092	Roder Narain Singh	Ditto ditto	17g 3c 1d pucca and 1a 15g 2c 2d kham.	61 11 8	1,089 5 11
14	1098	1093	Saikh Jan Bux	Ditto ditto	1g, 2r pucca and 3g kham.	4 20 3	1,089 5 11
15	1093	1096	Musamat Rajmini Kour	Ditto ditto	2g 2c 1kt, pucca and 5g, 3kt kham	7 3 4	1,089 5 11
16	1093	1100	Ratto Lal Mohtha and Govind Lal Mohtha	Ditto ditto	2g 3c 1kt 1d 10r pucca and 1g 3c kutchu	10 1 0	1,089 5 11
17	1098	1102	Ramdhani Dub	Bishnupore Ahhiman, pargana Kasma.	18g 14 1d 10r pucca and 1a 16g 1c kutchu.	35 11 0	1,089 5 11
18	1093	1104	Parameswar Dutt Das	Ditto ditto	2g 1c 1kt pucca and 4g 2c 2kt kham	6 7 7	1,089 5 11
19	1098	1116	Phakoo Misser	Lachhimpore, pargana Kasma appertaining to Sari	2c pucca and 1g kham	3 0 8	1,361 10 3
20	1093	1117	Musamat Rajmini Kour	Ditto ditto	1a 1g 1c 1kt pucca and 2a, 2g, 2c 2kt kham	80 0 6	1,361 10 3
21	1093	1120	Kana Kour	Ditto ditto	2a, pucca and 10g kham	3 4 8	1,361 10 3
22	1093	1120	Musamat Ditta Kour	Ditto ditto	1g pucca and 2g kham	3 8 11	1,361 10 3
23	1093	1121	Phakoo Thakar	Ditto ditto	3g pucca and 1g 2c kham	3 7 5	1,361 10 3
24	1093	1122	Chitoyi Thakar	Ditto ditto	2c pucca and 1g 2c kham	3 6 11	1,361 10 3
25	1093	1126	Mohanth Gopal Das, Babu Anoth Narain Singh and Babu Roder Narain Singh.	Mausa Sari, pargana Kasma.	1a pucca and 2a, kham	36 7 8	1,361 10 3
26	1093	1128	Musamat Jagdambai Kour	Ditto ditto	2g, pucca and 4g, kham	4 7 9	1,361 10 3
27	1093	1129	Bermandeo Narain Singh	Bishnupore Ahhiman, appertaining to Sari, pargana Kasma.	2g, pucca and 4g kham	4 7 9	1,361 10 3
28	1093	1197	Chan di Pertab Singh	Ditto ditto	4g, pucca and 2g kham	10 7 1	1,361 10 3
29	1093	1198	Hasi Lal Pershad Singh	Ditto ditto	2g, pucca and 4g kham	7 6 9	1,361 10 3
30	1093	1199	Parameswar Dutt Das	Ditto ditto	2g 1c 1kt 1d 10r pucca and 1a 16g 1c kham.	14 7 3	1,361 10 3
31	1093	1200	Parameswar Homeshwar Dutt Das.	Ditto ditto	2c 1kt, 1d, 10r, pucca and 1g, 1c, kham	3 9 7	1,361 10 3
32	1093	1201	Abhish Singh	Ditto ditto	2g, pucca and 10g, kham	3 7 5	1,361 10 3
33	1093	1202	Chittan Singh	Ditto ditto	2g, 1c 1kt pucca and 4g, 2c, 1d, 10r, kham.	4 8 3	1,361 10 3
34	1093	1203	Sodatha Singh	Ditto ditto	2g, 1a, pucca and 4g, 2c, 1d, 10r, kham.	5 5 8	1,361 10 3

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th November 1896.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL,
 Calcutta 4th November 1899

F T LEWIS, Chief Accountant.
 Rate for Demand Loans, 8 per cent
 Percentage, 31·8.

By order of the Directors
W. D. CRICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
(814-1)

District Charitable Society.

Abstract of Cash Accounts of the Central Office for the month of September 1896

Budget for 1896.	RECEIPTS	September 1896	From 1st Jan to 30th Sept 1896	Budget for 1896	PAYMENTS	September 1896.	From 1st Jan to 30th Sept. 1896
Rs.		Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs.		Rs. A P	Rs. A P
14,400	Subscriptions—						
1,377	From Government	1,300 0 0	10,800 0 0	11,315	Grant to District Committees	905 1 0	4,839 9 0
18,017	" Valencia Municipality			3,900	" " Commissioner of Casual Relief	313 3 0	2,191 15 0
9,500	" the public	377 0 0	10,144 15 3		" Police for Establishment	75 0 0	675 0 0
	Donations and new subscriptions	413 0 0	17,871 7 3	22,518	" Native Committee	1,723 6 8	16,871 4 0
	Allowances towards cost of establishment—			1,314	Pensions paid through Central Office	186 0 0	1,923 8 0
3 000	From Government	250 0 0	2,370 0 0	480	Schooling Fees	40 0 0	360 0 0
600	" Mutiny Relief Fund	60 0 0	450 0 0	3,198	Mutiny Relief Fund pensions	298 0 0	2,390 0 0
	Interest on investment fund			900	Special Relief (on private orders)	123 8 0	1,177 10 3
30,361	" Trust Funds	3,130 2 7	37,093 0 7	3,981	Alms House - Establishment	301 0 0	2,982 1 10
490	Alms House Bakery proceeds	93 0 0	45 8 0	10,406	Dieting	1,050 0 6	8,071 10 0
4,803	Workshed proceeds	871 12 0	4,904 3 1	1,080	Contingencies	810 9 9	1,497 7 3
3,178	Mutiny Relief Fund for pensions	276 0 0	2,300 0 0	100	Boots and Shoes	31 9 0	94 7 0
808	Refund on Casual Relief Account	68 13 6	538 6 3	1,006	Clothing and Bedding		886 8 0
960	" Special Relief	100 0 0	1,313 4 3	1,377	Municipal Taxes	310 5 0	987 15 0
	Legacies		83 18 11	100	Repairs	1 0 0	131 3 10
10	Miscellaneous Accounts	0 3 0	11 7 8	3,112	Bakery	411 8 0	3,483 4 3
823	Deposits	84 4 5	508 7 3	7,142	Workshed	1,375 14 9	6,498 15 3
616	Advances			6,530	Central Office - Establishment	487 8 0	4,307 11 5
2,181	Sale proceeds of G P Notes on N O Reserve Fund.		3,171 5 4	660	Commission on Collections	54 10 2	439 8 3
				800	Auditing Fees		900 0 0
				550	Rent	45 0 0	405 0 0
				900	Contingencies	81 9 0	367 13 9
				900	Printing and Advertising	29 0 0	480 0 0
				50	Interest on overdraft		10 1 5
				56	Bank's Commission	1 0 0	61 2 3
				5	Law Charges		53 0 0
				900	Booking Clerk, H. I. R., Howrah, for Railway Passes	90 0 0	1,408 0 0
				823	Deposits	34 9 3	830 0 3
					Advances (for de Souza Fund contingencies)	18 0 0	83 8 0
					Sale custody deposit of U. P. Note		500 0 0
					Pensions on de Souza Fund	983 4 0	1,123 13 0
47,801	Total	6,436 10 3	71,870 13 3	53,183	Total	6,970 9 3	67,623 3 10

* New subscriptions Rs 15 | † Rs 648 | ‡ Rs. 583-7-3 for Casual Relief, 'Rs. 1045-6-4' for Special Relief.

MEMO.

Receipts as above	Rs. A. P. 71,870 13 2	Payments as above	Rs. A. P. 67,423 3 10
		Overdraft in Bank of Bengal on 31st December 1886	2,137 1 8
		Less Cash balance on that date	532 4 6
		Balance at credit in Bank of Bengal on 30th September 1886	2,566 9 6
		Cash balance in hand	532 2 11
Total	71,870 13 2	Total	71,870 13 2

VALCUTTA,
The 29th October 1896

H. S. CASHMAN,
Secretary.

District Charitable Society.

Abstract of Cash Accounts of the Central Office for the month of October 1906.

Budget for 1906.	RECEIPTS.	October 1906.	From 1st January to 31st October 1906.	Budget for 1906.	PAYMENTS.	October 1906.	From 1st January to 31st October 1906.
Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
14,400	Subscriptions—			11,215	Grant to District Committee	925 1 0	9,454 10 0
1,377	From Government	1,300 0 0	12,000 0 0	3,900	Commissioner (Casual Relief of Police, Establishment for	227 0 0	2,440 8 0
13,017	“ Calcutta Municipality	275 0 0	10,418 16 3	23,338	“ Native Committee	1,750 0 0	14,827 10 0
9,600	“ the public	250 0 0	12,120 7 3	1,314	Pensions paid through Central Office	114 0 0	1,127 0 0
	Donations and new subscriptions			480	Schooling fees, ditto	200 0 0	640 0 0
	Allowances towards cost of establishment—			3,168	Mutiny Relief Fund, pensions	540 0 0	2,630 0 0
3,000	From Government	850 0 0	2,500 0 0	900	Special Relief (on private orders)	108 0 0	1,320 0 0
800	“ Mutiny Relief Fund	50 0 0	500 0 0	3,844	Alms House—Establishment	318 10 2	2,327 12 0
20,361	Interest on Invested General Fund	6 18 0	27,700 12 7	10,404	Dieting	917 15 0	6,420 10 0
950	on Trust Funds			1,900	Contingencies	830 7 4	1,755 14 7
4,523	Alms House Bakery proceeds	300 0 0	4,804 2 1	100	Boots and shoes	...	84 7 0
2,168	Workshed proceeds	240 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,000	Clothing and bedding	...	800 0 0
900	Mutiny Relief Fund for pensions	77 10 6	6 4 0 9	1,277	Municipal taxes	...	907 28 0
900	Refund on Casual Relief Account	101 10 0	1,444 14 3	500	Repairs	...	141 8 10
“ 10	Special Relief	484 0 0	503 12 11	3,112	Bakery	420 10 0	3,911 16 0
“ 308	Legacies (nett)	0 4 0	11 11 0	7,143	Workshed—Establishment	512 8 0	7,279 7 8
“ 616	Miscellaneous accounts	53 4 8	539 11 11	5,850	Central Office—Commission on collections	487 8 0	4,895 3 8
3,181	Advances			500	Commission on collections	17 12 2	455 15 10
	Refund of G. P. Notes on N. O. Reserve Fund.		3,131 5 4	300	Auditing fees	...	300 0 0
				540	Rent	61 0 0	440 0 0
				600	Contingencies	80 0 0	387 14 0
				900	Printing and advertising	30 0 0	310 0 0
				50	Interest on overdrafts	10 15 4	21 1 1
				50	Bank's commission	0 4 0	51 0 0
				50	Law charges	...	33 0 0
				500	Hooking clerk, H. I. R., Howrah, for Railway passes.	...	3408 0 0
				528	Deposits	35 4 8	383 4 10
					Advances (for d. Bouza Fund contingencies)	...	53 0 0
					Safe custody deposit of G. P. Note	...	500 0 0
					Pensions on d. Bouza Fund	608 19 0	1,790 8 0
57,301	Total	3,943 9 2	76,113 6 4	58,187	Total	7,708 12 10	76,190 0 0

New subscriptions, * Rs. 100; † Rs. 758

‡ Rs. 353-10-6 for casual relief, Rs. 28 16-6 for special relief.

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts as above		76,113 6 4	Payments as above		76,190 0 0
verdraft in Bank of Bengal on 31st October 1906	1,410 6 8		Overdraft in Bank of Bengal on 31st December 1906	2,137 1 5	
see cash balance on that date	127 15 8	1,538 2 3	Less cash balance on that date	133 4 0	1,905 12 11
Total		76,395 13 7	Total		76,395 12 7

CALCUTTA:
The 30th November 1906.K. MALLIK,
Accountant.H. S. CASHMAN,
Secretary.

The Hindu Family Annuity Fund.

Abstract statement of the audited accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters ended 30th June 1895, 30th September 1895 and 31st December 1895.

RECEIPTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1895.	Quarter ended 30th September 1895.	Quarter ended 31st December 1895.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1895.	Quarter ended 30th September 1895.	Quarter ended 31st December 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance	698 0 8	979 5 0	970 5 9	Annuity	3,401 0 0	3,882 15 8	4,197 0 0
General subscription	9,073 10 1	20,063 11 8	2,598 12 1	Government of India	15,076 8 7	10,120 8 8	14,940 8 6
Interest	5,360 8 8	0 4 1	3,369 3 8	Deposits	240 8 3	250 11 10	1 1 7 8
Miscellaneous receipts	153 10 6	5 0 0	0 4 0	Interest	3,374 3 3	420 0 0	420 0 0
Government of India	4,100 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,700 0 0	Establishment	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0
Entrance fees	18 0 0	31 0 0	7 0 0	Relief Fund	176 4 8	174 1 9	173 11 6
Deposits	170 8 9	143 0 0	190 8 8	Miscellaneous	550 0 0	610 8 9	600 16 3
Guarantee Fund	220 2 3	...	...	Closing balance	879 0 0	...	...
Abatement Fund	1,000 0 0	...	...		
Relief Fund	542 14 0	...	...		
Total	21,440 0 2	35,220 4 34	20,428 0 57	Total	22,164 6 1	18,620 5 10	30,323 9 0

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 89.

Calcutta, the 18th November 1906

SANKAR DEVA
ANANTOH DIXIT

} Auditors.

PRAN KISHOR BOSE, Secretary.
(291-1)

Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned packages, lying unclaimed in the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, will be sold by public auction on or after the 14th December 1890 under section 118 of Act II of 1890:—

Date of removal	Marks.	Quantity.	Description.	Ship's name.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1890.					
SHED No. 1.					
May	11	No mark ...	1	Bottle of brandy, 4 empty.	S.S. "Ohusen."
"	18	H P & Co. in a diamond	1	Cask wine 685	S.S. "Nubia."
"	25	Ditto	21	Cases wine 685—85	Ditto.
"	25	P W or nil	1	Bed plate	Ditto.
June	6	No mark ...	4	Loose corrugated ridging	S.S. "Arabia."
"	11	Ditto	...	A quantity of loose nails	Ditto.
July	10	Ditto or M S P	3	Bars flat iron	S.S. "Statesman."
"	10	K D S or no mark	1	Bar flat iron	Ditto.
"	20	717 in an inverted triangle, M & O below.	1	Case 515	S.S. "Musician."
August	1	Provincial Public Works, or no mark.	2	Bars round iron	Ditto.
SHEDS Nos. 2-3.					
May	11	No mark ...	1	Spindle	S.S. "City of Bombay."
"	11	Ditto	12	C I broken pipes and connections.	Ditto
"	18	Ditto	...	A quantity of pins	Ditto
"	19	Ditto	1	Keg white paint	S.S. "Golconda."
June	19	B in a triangle, T O top, Moulmein below	1	Iron pipe, small size	S.S. "Dilwara"
"	19	Mahommed Ismail and Abdool Gunny.	1	Case 328	Ditto.
"	19	No mark ...	2	Tins sardines	Ditto
"	19	Ditto	1	Tin condensed milk	Ditto.
"	20	V in a diamond	1	Case sample of matches x or 100—49.	S.S. "Bangalore."
"	20	P & Co. in a diamond or nil	1	Steel sheet	S.S. "Olan Matheson."
July	21	H. D. McIlrath or H. D. Arwin McIlrath	4	Cases	S.S. "Sumatra"
"	21	Mrs. H. D. Arwin McIlrath or Mrs. H. D. McIlrath.	1	Case	Ditto.
SHED No. 4.					
May	19	Nd ...	26	Bars T iron	S.S. "Ockenfels."
"	19	H O M or nil	15	Ditto	Ditto.
"	19	K K or nil	1	Bar angle iron	Ditto.
"	19	F or P 98 or nil	1	Sleeper	Ditto.
"	19	C L S & O or nil	1	Keg broken	S.S. "Clan Macgregor."
"	19	W in a heart	1	Ditto	Ditto.
"	19	No mark	1	Case white metal	Ditto.
June	4	Nil in a triangle, Madras below, or nil.	1	Bundle sheet iron	S.S. "Steinberger."
"	4	Nil	5	Plates iron	Ditto.
"	3	Nil	...	A quantity of phials	Ditto.
July	3	B K P or nil	1	Keg, empty	S.S. "Dunera."
"	3	No mark	1	Piece round iron	Ditto.
"	3	T in a heart	1	Keg paint oil	Ditto.
"	3	W L & Co. in a block	1	Case 1897 or x	Ditto.
"	9	755 in an inverted triangle, M & Co. below.	1	Case 134	Ditto
"	20	11 red	3	Fire-bars, broken	S.S. "Olan Mackenzie."
"	8	No mark	185	Loose bands of corrugated sheet.	Ship unknown.
"	8	Ditto	115	Loose iron bands	Ditto.
"	19	Ditto	221	Loose bands	Ditto.
"	26	Nil	3	Bags and a quantity loose cement.	S.S. "Bhopal."
"	25	V in a diamond	1	Case 180—29	Ditto.
"	25	No mark	1	Bar flat iron	Ditto.
"	25	A or no mark	1	Plate iron	Ditto.
"	25	B or no mark	1	Ditto	Ditto.

H.G.

Date of removal.	Marks.	Quantity.	Description.	Ship's name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SHED No. 5.					
1896.					
May 27	Titagarh ...	1	Cask oil 393 empty	S.S. "Scotia"	H.G.
" 30	Pitch in a block, I G S N top, K & Co. or no mark outside, M I & Co.	1	Cask pitch broken, empty	S.S. "Kewa"	H.G.
" 30	No mark ...	1	Case 22 or 662	Ditto.	
June 16	No mark ...	49	Broken pieces rain water-pipes or a quantity of rain water pipes.	S.S. "City of Canterbury."	
" 25	No mark or 11 white	3	Bars flat iron	Ditto.	
July 1	Latus in a block or no mark	1	late	S.S. "Dictator"	
" 25	T F M and C O below or T P M and C O below	1	Cask	S.S. "Guorkha."	
August 4	I L in a diamond	1	Case	Ditto.	
July 25	No mark	...	A quantity of rotten gunny bags.	Ditto.	
" 25	Z T hy rivers or nil	1	Cake speller	Ditto	
" 16	S B in a diamond,	16	Oases 44 O-1 a 11-20 same	S.S. "Braunfels"	
" 16	No mark ...	...	A quantity of coke sweepings.	Ditto.	
SHED No. 6.					
May 4	R M I in a diamond	1	Case 413 broken	S.S. "Rudeshimor."	
" 22	229 in a diamond, C O on side	18	Cases 12464-671	S.S. "Gulenfels."	
" 22	C in a diamond or no mark	1	Bundle sheet cor	Ditto.	
" 22	C in a diamond or nil	16	ru "ed iron Sheets=1 bundle and 6 loose corrugated iron	Ditto	
June 19	No mark of D & Co.	1	Bundle non ball, 4120 or 4	S.S. "Daphne"	
July 9	717 in an inverted triangle, M & Co. below	1	Case percussion caps	S.S. "Manora"	H. G.
" 17	C G in a diamond, J S on top, H C below	1	Case No. 1	Ditto	
" 17	No mark	1	Hot	Ditto	
" 16	O in a diamond, S O below	2	Rundlets oil broken and empty.	S.S. "Daphne"	H. G.
" 16	No mark ...	13	Staves of an oil cask =1 cask.	Ditto	
" 16	A ...	1	Parcel or package	Ditto	
" 16	B ...	1	Ditto	Ditto	
" 25	No mark ...	1	Keg	S.S. "Lundenfels."	
" 25	W in a heart or nil	1	Keg	Ditto.	
SHED No. 7.					
May 2	B C	1	Case 2	S.S. "Baroda."	
" 2	99 in a diamond, C O on top & Co bel w	34	Cases 6092-7026	Ditto.	
" 2	853 in a diamond	1	Case 1196	Ditto.	
" 2	2279 in a diamond, G A on top & Co below	3	Cases 1180, 4180, 4171	Ditto.	
" 2	192 in a triangle, M B C bel w	1	Case 167-200.	Ditto.	
" 2	8 in a triangle, S T on top, B B B bel w	1	Case 100	Ditto.	
" 16	No mark ...	1	Cask cement	S.S. "Ameer."	
" 18	J C	1	CAN-iron post 48	Ditto.	
" 21	6080 in a diamond, J U on top, L below.	1	Case 31218	S.S. "Daphne"	
" 30	G or nil	13	Drain pipe bands	S.S. "City of Cambridge"	
June 8	No mark	4	Pieces iron	Ditto	
" 8	Ditto	1	Bundle washers	Ditto.	
" 1	S S in a square or block	1	Case	S.S. "Eonaros."	
" 16	No mark or B in a triangle, J S on top.	4	Bars T iron	S.S. "Senator"	
" 16	717 in an inverted triangle, M & Co. below.	1	Case 520 or 519	Ditto.	
" 16	S	1	Case 876	Ditto.	

Date of removal.	Marks.	Quantity.	Description.	Ship's name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1896.					
SHED No. 7—concluded.					
June	25	M in a diamond, D B on top & C below.	1	Case 1 ...	S.S. "Glan Mac-pherson"
"	25	No mark ...	1	Keg, broken and empty	Ditto.
"	25	Ditto ...	1	Bundle flat iron	Ditto.
July	7	No mark or B in a triangle, F S on top.	2	R. W. pipes	S.S. "City of Calcutta"
"	7	Ditto ...	7	Broken pieces R W pipe connections.	Ditto.
"	7	D or no mark	1	Broken R W. pipe.	Ditto.
"	7	Nil ...	1	R. W. connection ...	Ditto.
"	7	{ J O	1	Keg paint, empty ...	Ditto.
"	7	{ G	1	Keg 112	S.S. "City of Oxford"
"	20	{ H D Rivers or nil	1	Connection ...	Ditto.
"	20	B in a triangle, J S on top or no mark	1	R. W. pipe (broken into 3 pieces).	Ditto.
"	20	No mark ...	1	R W pipe	Ditto.
"	20	Ditto ...	3	Connections	Ditto.
"	20	{ R C G or nil	1	Broken R W pipe	Ditto.
"	20	{ O O G	1	Cask broken and empty	Ditto.
"	20	No mark ...	2	Rundlet oil, empty	Ditto.
"	20	Ditto	2	Ditto	Ditto.
"	20	Taghur or no mark...	2	Ditto	Ditto.
Sweeping of No. 7 shed.					
June	16	No mark ..	325	Pieces corrugated bands.	Unknown.
"	16	Ditto ...	225	Pieces sheet iron bands.	Ditto.
SHED No. 8.					
May	6	No mark or B B in a diamond, Y R below.	9	Bars iron	S.S. "Legionian."
April	23	No mark or J K M ...	17	Bricks	Ditto.
"	23	No mark	10	Pieces of bands	Ditto.
"	23	Ditto ...	15	Earthen drainage connections.	Ditto.
May	25	E Worth	1	Case	S.S. "Histonian."
"	14	R B or B B or nil	2	Bundles corrugated iron.	Ditto.
"	14	No mark ...	60	Hoop bands	Ditto.
"	8	No mark or { N S 187 in a diamond, or { H J 187 in a diamond.	1	Case, broken	Ditto.
"	11	No mark ...	75	Fish-plates, loose 3 bundles.	Ditto.
"	11	Ditto or Shall	1	Flank	Ditto.
June	27	Nil	...	A quantity of sweeping tea	S.S. "City of Vienna."
"	29	Nil or B B	1	Rundlet oil broken and leaky.	Ditto.
June	20	{ V J O or no mark	1	Rundlet oil, empty	Ditto.
"	15	T or no mark	1	Ditto	Ditto.
"	20	No mark ...	1	Ditto	Ditto.
"	20	{ B B O or no mark	1	Rundlet oil, broken, leaky.	Ditto.
"	20	V J Co. or nil	1	Ditto	Ditto.
"	20	Y in an inverted triangle, S J below or Y in a triangle, S J side or no mark.	3	Rundlets oil, empty	Ditto.
"	10	{ B B O or no mark	1	Cask broken and empty, 1857.	Ditto.
"	10	B B or nil	3	Bundles hoop iron	Ditto.
"	20	B M or nil	1	Bundle hoop iron 618.	Ditto.

Date of removal.	Marka.	Quantity.	Description.	Ship's name.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1890.	Sums No. 8—continued.				
June 20	No mark ...	44	Loose cask bands ...	S.S. "City of Vienna."	
" 10	OS in a diamond, R P on top & S below.	6	Cases 6318 or 63 to 68	Ditto.	
" 10	Nil	1	Bar flat	Ditto.	
" 10	No mark ...	1	Bundle hoop iron	Ditto.	
" 20	Ditto ...	3	Pieces iron B materials	Ditto.	
July 20	Ditto ...	14	Thin water pipes	Ditto.	
6	S & Co. in a triangle A below	6	Cases 217 or 2 to 7	S.S. "Siam."	
	Unidentified goods.				
.....	{ S M H. in a diamond, B B & 3666 Co below.	1	Case No. 1 or 949	Unknown.	
.....	Stuffed	1	Horse-box	Ditto.	
.....	1 for Masempore or nil	1	Box	Ditto.	
.....	{ E A C B or B J or nil	1	Cask 89 or B	Ditto.	
.....	No mark	1	Bundle buckets	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto	1	Roll wire netting	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto or W H H & Co in a diamond.	3	Kegs paint	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto	15	A handles x	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto	10	Fire-bars	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto	10	Bars flat iron	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto	4	Square bars, iron	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto	4	Br. round iron	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto	5	Bars T iron	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto	6	Bars angles	Ditto.	

Port Commrs' Office, Calcutta, the 27th November 1890

(818—1)

P. D. BARCLAY, Traffic Manager.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta

NOTICE is hereby given that 94 full and 3,579 empty cases of Kerosine Oil, as per particulars given below lying unclaimed at Budge-Budge since 1892 93-94, will be sold, if not removed within 15 days from date, under section 118 of Act III of 1840 —

Names of vessels.	Marka.	Number of cases on hand.		Date of receipt at Budge-Budge.
		Empty.	Full.	
1	2	3	4	5
"Earl Burgess"	Chester	2	...	15th January 1892.
"British Ambassador"	Chester Serpent	20	...	25th June 1893.
"Walsome Park"	Ditto	18	...	11th August 1893.
"Ardencraig"	Ditto	12	6	17th September 1893.
"Bede"	Chester	4	...	17th October 1893.
"Andorinha"	B Bull	6	...	12th November 1893.
"Burmah"	Standard	181	19	18th December 1893.
"Trimendra"	Chester Serpent	64	...	18th January 1894.
"Brenda," 1st voyage	B Bull	189	...	28th " "
Ditto, 2nd do	White Rose	6	...	7th June 1894
"Falls of Dee"	Standard	302	4	18th February 1894.
"Moreton"	Snowflake	19	...	8th " "
"Eusemere"	Horse	12	...	14th " "
"Buckingham"	Chester Serpent	90	...	12th " "
"Milton Burn"	Standard	1,774	...	20th March " "
"St Mungo"	Ditto	679	...	15th April " "
"Vismara"	White Rose	37	...	11th August " "
"Ellora"	Victoria	1	...	14th September " "
"Queen of England"	Elephant	110	...	4th " "
"Glan Bdehanan"	Ditto	29	...	21st October " "
"Ailsacraig"	Anchor and Colossus	9	...	2nd November " "
"Constance"	Daylight	...	47	17th " 1893.
"Bede," 2nd voyage	Colossus Moon	...	18	10th January 1894.

Traffic Manager's Office, Calcutta, the 26th November 1890

(821—1)

P. D. BARCLAY, Traffic Manager.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when	REMARKS.
Frederick Medhurst Bismarcks	South Sylhet ..	7th June 1896	The District Judge, Sylhet, on 20th November 1896.	The deceased was of the Gasepur Taluk, South Sylhet, and his widow Ura Bismarcks, has obtained probate of the Will.
George Frampton ..	General Hospital, Calcutta.	31st May ..	The District Judge, 21 Parganas, Alipore, on 2nd November 1896.	The deceased was a Driver on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and it is not known whether he has left any Will. No one has yet applied for Administration.
W. A. Gardiner ..	Mainpuri ..	3rd February ..	The Judge, Mainpuri, on 18th November 1896.	The deceased was of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Police, and his widow, Mrs Gardiner, has obtained probate of the Will.

CALCUTTA, the 30th November 1896.

L. P. D BROUGHTON, Administrator-General, Bengal.

Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

From 1st April 1896 the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin Rs. 18, or, post free, Rs 18-12.

1/2 " " " 9, " " " 9-8.

1/4 " " " 4-8 " " " 5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Chinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking six pounds at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs 2, and 8, per eight-ounce tin, Rs 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only at the undernoted rate—per four ounce tin, Rs 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists. Postage four annas per doz. tin, eight annas per 8oz tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS—

TENDERS are invited before the 15th April 1897 for the purchase of Sabal grass from the forests of the Singhbhum district from 1st July 1897.

Tender forms add further information on application to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling.

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Darjeeling, the 18th June 1896.

Now Ready, one volume, half-bound,
Quarto, Fifty-eight plates, Rs 38.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN KASHMIR, prepared at the India Museum, London, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, from photographs, plans and drawings taken by order of the Government of India, by Henry Hardy Col, Lieutenant, R.E., to be obtained from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta, Messrs. Hignbotham & Co, Madras; and of Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co, Bombay.

The illustrations in this work have been produced in carbon from the original negatives, and are therefore permanent.

Wanted

A DULY qualified person as Head Assistant in the Office of Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Bhagalpur, maximum salary Rs 240. None need apply who is not thoroughly up in English and *pro* writing, able to control a large office, and acquainted with the work he will have to do. Preference will be given to a man with Secretariat experience. Apply giving full information regarding age, &c, &c., with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to—

Superintending Engineer,
Northern Circle,
Bhagalpur.

Bhagalpur, the 29th October 1896.

Wanted

THREE Overseers and 6 Sub-Overseers for temporary duty under the District Board of Saran. Pay Rs. 60 to 160 for Overseers and Rs 25 to 60 for Sub-Overseers, plus travelling allowance at Public Works Department rates. Applications with testimonials will be received up to 10th proximo.

M SIRAJUL HUQ,

Vice Chairman, District Board, Saran.
(Saran, the 29th November 1896. (818—1))

Wanted

A THOROUGHLY competent Workmaster for the Woollen Factory of the Bhagalpur Central Jail. The applicants should state the salary required and forward copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Applications will be received up to 21st December 1896.

G. A. DAVIS, Offg. Supt of Jail Manufactures
The 30th November 1896

Wanted

A Poddar for the Alipur Duar Subdivisional Treasury on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem and copyist's remuneration averaging Rs 8 per mensem. Alipur is only 12 miles from Cooch Behar. Candidates must be below the age of 25, and have passed the Entrance Examination, and be able to furnish security in cash or Promissory Notes for Rs 200 (two hundred). Apply before 10th December 1896, with copies of testimonials, to—

J. A. CRAVEN, Subdivisional Officer, Alipur Duar
and Cooch Behar.

Alipur Duar, the 26th November 1896.

WANTED the services of an Assistant Engineer for temporary work under the District Board of Saran. Pay Rs. 250 per month plus travelling allowance at Public Works Department rates. Applications with testimonials will be received up to the 10th proximo.

A. KARLA, Chairman, District Board, Saran.
Chupra, the 23rd November 1896. (820—1)

Notice.

WANTED a Record-keeper for the Civil Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, on a salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 60 by annual increment of Rs. 2. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 20th December 1896. None need apply who does not possess a thorough knowledge of English, Hindi, Urdu and Persian, and is not acquainted with the duties of the civil record room.

J. L. HERRARD, Deputy Commr., Hazaribagh.

Deputy Commr.'s Camp, Dumri, the 18th November 1896.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Chaibassa annual fair will be held during the month of December from 15th, and will last for a fortnight.

W. H. THOMSON,

Deputy Magistrate, for Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum.

Chaibassa, the 6th November 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the general power-of-attorney granted by me on the 29th of January 1299 B.S. to Babu Priya Nath Ghosh, son of late Rani Gopal Ghosh of Ranaghat subdivision and police-station Ranaghat, district Nadia, late manager of my husband's estate, has been cancelled from the 24th Srahan 1303 B.S.

SREEMATTY BARNAMOYEE DASI, for self and executrix to the estate of late Babu Krishna Kishore Ghosh

Dated Bhawanipore, the 8th October 1896. (716—6)

PRASANNA NATH ROY, B.L., Pleader, Judge's Court, Murshidabad, wishes to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (760—4)

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that the Agricultural Exhibition and *melâ* which is held every year in the town of Faridpur will commence on the 17th January 1897 A.D., corresponding with 28th Pous 1303 B.S., and continue up to the 10th February 1897. Traders, dealers, and others may buy and sell during the period.

F. C. FARNCH, Magistrate, President

K. P. SINGAR, Secretary

Faridpur, the 19th November 1896.

Notice.

AT the meeting held on the 17th instant, the District Board of Saran determined to levy road cess at the maximum rate of half-anna per rupee on the annual value of land during the year 1897-98.

A. KARLA, Chairman.

Chupra, the 22nd November 1896

Notification.

IT is hereby notified that under section 46 of the Local Self-Government Act III (B.O.) of 1883, the District Board of Dacca have, at their special meeting held on the 21st November 1896, determined to levy the road cess in this district for the ensuing financial year 1897-98 at the maximum rate of one-half anna or six pias in the rupee on the annual value of lands.

L. P. SHIMES, Chairman

Dacca District Board's Office, the 27th November 1896.

[Third Publication.] IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT. NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that for some time there will be inconvenience to traffic on the Midnapore Canal owing to the construction of a low level temporary bridge at the railway crossing near Daman Lock.

All steamer engines and boat manjhis must proceed with caution when approaching the opening in the bridge, and also obey the orders of the subordinate who will be placed in charge to regulate the traffic.

A. S. THOMSON,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1896.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE Government Promissory Note, No. 038664, of the 4 per cent of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of Sreemothy Kadombinee Dassy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of Advertiser—Sreemothy Kadombinee Dassy.

Residence—No. 8, Gobind Sircar's Lane, Bowbazar (781—3)

Lost.

THE undermentioned interest and commission warrants standing in my name from Calcutta Bank of Bengal have been misappropriated by the post office. Public are cautioned not to accept or negotiate them. Bank has been asked to stop payment.—

No. of warrant.	Date.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.
008220	7th October 1896	15 0 0
0040 J	5th " "	61 4 0
Commission warrant		
001625	7th " "	7 8 0
		178 12 0

CHAND COOMAR BOSE, at present Deputy Collector, Bankura

Bankura, the 17th November 1896 (766—1)

Advertisement

IF the public are warned against buying or in any way dealing with the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Rakhali Dassi, who was merely a *benamdar* (trustee) for my adoptive mother Khamamoyee Dassi, the real owner. The said papers now belong to me by virtue of an agreement executed by the said Khamamoyee Dassi in my favour:—

3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43.

No.	valuing	Rs.
016531	"	1,000
" 016582	"	1,000
" 017106	"	2,000
" 017106	"	2,000
" 017134	"	500
" 017101	"	1,000

3½ per cent. Loan of 1865.

No.	valuing	Rs.
042114	"	1,000
" 042115	"	1,000
" 042116	"	2,000
" 042117	"	2,000
" 042118	"	2,000
" 04 119	"	2,000
" 042120	"	100
" 042121	"	100
" 042122	"	1,000
" 042123	"	1,000
" 042127	"	600

3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94.

No.	valuing	Rs.
016400	"	600

BAIDYAPUR POST OFFICE, BARIWA, the 24th November 1896.

(813—1)

Partnership.

MR HERMANN CHRISTIAN REINHOLD has been admitted a partner in our firm as from 1st November 1896

H REINHOLD & Co
(824—1)

NOTICE

Bombay Veterinary College.

GOVERNMENT having decided that the Professional Examinations of this College shall be held in future in September, instead of in April, the College year will commence on 1st November, instead of on 16th June, when fresh students will be enrolled. Applications for admission should be addressed at once to the undersigned.

JAMES MILLS, Veterinary-Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College
Parel, Bombay, the 27th October 1896

R. Scott Thomson & Company, "Limited."

A DIVIDEND at the rate of five per cent. per annum, for the half year which ended 30th September last, has been declared and is now payable on presentation of scrip.

ROBERT J. CARBERRY, Secretary and Accountant
Calcutta, the 30th November 1896 (822—J)

BABU UMESH CHANDRA GHOSH, B.L., Pleader,
Narail, district Jessore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta.

(816—4)

HEMENDRA NATH SEN, B.L., of Berhampore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the Calcutta High Court.

(775—4)

In the Court of the District Judge of Birbhum

EXECUTION CASE No 65 of 1896.

Kumari Chandra Roy, decree-holder, *versus* **Satis Chandra Roy** and others, judgment-debtors

NOTICE is hereby given that the property mentioned below will be sold by the Nazir at the sale-room of this Court at 12 in the noon of the 2nd of January 1897, for the realization of Rs 6,069-10-8, the amount due to the decree-holder in the above execution case—

12 annas 6 gundas 2 korns and 2 krants share of the zamindari interest in Lot Kamardanga (No 112 of the Birbhum Collector's rent-roll), comprising mauzas Siur, Kamardanga, Naara, Bhagirathpur, Motagram, Mohonpur, Dole Gobindpur, Radhanathpur, Boni 100ra alias Muramat, Sarmora, Chak Ryeypur, Lalmo honpur, Pauchtetulis, Takipur, Bakampur alias Melanpur, Mitradaspur, Jamuna Ganga, situated in pargana Iyanyal, within the jurisdiction of the Dubrajpur and Suri thanas and sub-registry in this district, paying Government revenue to the extent of Rs. 3,260 14 per annum, and valued at Rs 2,000 by the decree-holder. The last-mentioned 15 mauzas are held in patni by Raja Ramranjan Chakravarti Bihadur, who has the charge of paying the Government revenue, and he pays to the proprietor Rs 1,542 as profits on account of 16 annas share of the patni.

B C SEAL, District Judge

Birbhum, the 25th November 1896

(815—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Pakour

RENT EXECUTION CASE No 75 of 1895.

Babu Dharma Chand Lal, of Nuzergunge, district Purnea, decree-holder, *versus* **Kumar Indra Narayan Singh**, of Mohepur, subdivision Pakour, district Sonthal Pargana, judgment-debtor.

TO be sold, pursuant to a decree and order, dated 6th June 1892, in suit No 10 of 1892 of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Rajmahal for realization of Rs. 16,548-0-8 by the Nazir of the Pakour Subordinate Judge's Court at the Court-house on Monday, the 21st December 1896, at 12 A.M., the right, title and interest of the abovesaid judgment-debtor in the undermentioned property—

1 One anna zamindari right in pargana Sultanabad, including all mahals and mauzas Aali and Dakhl ap-

pertaining thereto and bearing tansu No. 35 of the Col. lecorate at Dumka, and situated within the thana of Mohepur, sub-registry and subdivision of Pakour, district Dumka, the revenue payable for the entire 16 annas of the pargana being Rs 13,570-10

E. Mof. SMITH, Subordinate Judge.

Dated Pakour, the 16th November 1896 (781—3)

In the Court of Babu Gopee Nath Mattay, Rai Bahadur, Subordinate Judge, 2nd Court, Saran.

EXECUTION CASE No. 161 of 1896.

Babu Gobardhan Dass, decree-holder, *versus* **Babu Raghunandan Singh** and **Babu Bhagwat Prashad Singh**, judgment-debtors

TO be sold in the above case by the Nazir of the Judge's Court at 12 o'clock on the 7th December 1896, for the realization of the judgment-debt, Rs 2875-18-7, the right, title and interest of the judgment debtors in the following mortgaged property—

1 anna 4 pie of mauza Bakerpore Goshampore, appertaining to mahal Raepatto, pargana Kasmar, tansu No. 3143, aali with dakhli, and tolahs, thak No 21, Government revenue Rs 7,236-4-6½, thana and sub-registry Sonopore. The approximate value given by the decree-holder is Rs 200.

GOPEE NATH MATTAY, Sub-Judge, 2nd Court, Saran
Chapra, the 28th November 1896 (826—1)

In the Court of Babu Gopinath Mattay, Rai Bahadur, Subordinate Judge, 2nd Court, Saran.

EXECUTION CASE No 162 of 1896.

Babu Gobardhan Dass, decree holder, *versus* **Babu Rinda Charan Pershad Singh**, judgment-debtor

TO be sold in the above case, by the Nazir of the Judge's Court, at 12 o'clock on the 7th December 1896, for the realization of the judgment-debt, Rs 1,987-9, the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in the following mortgaged property—

1 anna 4 pie of mauza Bakerpore Goshampore, appertaining to mahal Raepath, pargana Kasmar, tansu No 31.3, aali with dakhli and tolahs. Thak No. 21. Government revenue Rs 7,236-4-6½. Thana and sub-registry Sonopore. The approximate value given by the decree-holder is Rs 200

GOPINATH MATTAY,

Sub-Judge, 2nd Court, Saran.

Chapra, the 28th November 1896

(825—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

NOTICE

ADMITTED claims against the undermentioned estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual—

ESTATES	Claims or dividends.	Rates of dividend per rupee.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
James Norman Fagan, late Superintendent of the Statistical Department in the Custom House, Calcutta	1st dividend.	At 12 60 pie per rupee	
Arrested Wilson, late a Captain in the Bombay Staff Corps, and an Assistant Commissioner in the Pakokku district in Upper Burma	Ditto.	At 9-10 pie per rupee	
*Mrs Louisa Georgiana Doucet, late the wife of George Thomas Doucet, of No 14, London Street, in the Town of Calcutta	Claims in full		

N.B.—The surplus of the estate marked * is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the estate can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator-General of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1896.

(823—1)

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Goods lying in the Custom House Wharf.

Vessels	Marks and numbers.	Description of packages
1	2	3
SS "Bengal"	C Thomson	1 Chair.
Ditto	S C F Oshahar	1 Do.
Ditto	NH	3 Chairs
SS "Nevan"	M S	2 Casks coconut oil
SS "Nadir"	G A	1 Bag rapeseeds.
SS "Lindula"	K P A M	1 Bag dammer
SS "Bhandara"	E Leslie	1 Cask coconut oil.
SS "Nubia"	Venn	1 Chair
Ditto	A Hill	1 Do.
SS "Chelydra"	Green mark	1 Broken case
SS "Nubia"	L Taylor	2 Bundles rattans
SS "Odra"	White mark	2 Chairs
SS "Scmdia"	L Roe	2 Bundles rattans
Ditto	NH	2 Chairs
SS "Kutwang"	G M D	1 Chair
SS "Chelydra"	K L B	2 Chairs
SS "Simla"	B V	1 Bag betelnuts
Ditto	Colonel Baker	1 Parcel flour
SS "Purnea"	NH	2 Chairs
SS "Chybausa"	S B in a diamond	3 Do
	17-46.	30 Cases whisky
	G & C, 55530-61,	40 Ditto
	55543-70, 55573-74,	
	55547-86, 55548-89,	
	55592-93, 55597-90	
	and 55608.	
Ditto	G O 8 7, 10 16, 20, 37	6 Casks whisky
SS "Eridan"	G O 1, 4-5 8-9 12-15,	22 Casks claret.
	17 18, 21-22 24 30	
	and two numbers	
	defaced	
Ditto	GC 1-56	56 Cases claret.
SS "Kutwang"	NH	1 Basket earthenware
SS "Chusma"	A S Thomson	1 Chair
Ditto	NH	1 Do.
Ditto		3 Chairs
SS "Kutwang"	M M	1 Bag betelnuts
SS "Purnea"	O O	4 Bags betelnuts
SS "Goorkha"	NH	1 Revolver
SS "Pentakota"		1 Packet cartridges

The above will be sold if not cleared on or before the 31st December 1896

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Collector of Customs

Calcutta Custom House, the 28th November 1896

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1220, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st December 1881, the following will be the authorized camping grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Palamau district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897—

PALAMAU DISTRICT

PALAMAU FOREST DIVISION

Northern Range.

1. Keohki
2. Baygapani (in Betlah Reserve)

Southern Range

1. Bayichampa
2. Gangtar
3. Morienish Ghat

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1219, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Gazette* of the 14th December 1880, the following will be the authorized camping grounds in the Reserved

Forests in the Jalpaiguri district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897—

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT.

JALPAIGURI FOREST DIVISION.

The following machines of the fire-patrols situated—

1. Near junction of Chalsa road and railway line, Near west boundary.
2. Near junction of Beechavansa road and railway line, Near east boundary.
3. Goramara
4. Junction of Chalsa road and Lower Tonda north boundary
5. On Tonda-Dharpjhora road and near Garati river.
6. Nagrakata near the site of the old dák bungalow.
7. Guzhiduba boundary.
8. Gilajhora.
9. Rajadanga south-east boundary, north of Udlabari road.
10. Katambari-Udlabari road on north boundary.
11. Junction of Nonai depot road and Haldibari fire-line
12. Junction of Nonai depot road and Ramshahat district road.
13. Nonai depot.

BUXA FOREST DIVISION

Buxa Forest.

1. Rajabhatkhawa
2. Minagnon.

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS.

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1896, published at page 1220, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st December 1881, the following will be the authorized camping grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Hazaribagh district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897—

HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT

Koderma Range.

1. Maclamaram (Dig-wara station)
2. Khulukthumbee (Forest Guard's house)
3. Baraland (Forest Guard's house).
4. Taraghattee (Spring)
5. Karmatand (Spring)

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1896, published at page 1220, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st December 1881, the following will be the authorized camping grounds in the Reserved Forests in the Angul district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897—

Tikarpura Range

1. Tikarpura
2. Purnakot
3. Chhotkoi.
4. Tulka.
5. Kotrang
6. Chota Ko'rang
7. Labangi
8. Raigoda.
9. Jaccho
10. Talisoro
11. Bolong
12. P'ompasora

Bagmunda Range.

1. Turwa
2. Budkheta.
3. Salar.
4. Parapani on Bagmunda-Majhpara road

Durgapur Range.

1. Tahada
2. Golasar.
3. Sumlipathar.
4. Tontal.

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

**Forest Department, Bengal.
AUTHORIZED CAMPING GROUNDS.**

IN supersession of the Notice dated the 5th November 1896, published at pages 1218 and 1219, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Gazette* of the 15th December 1890, the following will be the authorized camping grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Darjeeling district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897:—

**DARJEELING DISTRICT.
DARJEELING FOREST DIVISION.**

Goom Block.

1. *Batasidhara.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Goompahar Cart Road</i> | <i>Nepal Frontier Road</i> |
| 1. Barbuttsadhara | 1. Simanabusti location. |
| 2. Goompahar saddle. | 2. Manibhanjan |
| 3. Alubari | 3. Chagra (or Chittray). |
| 4. Chitaidhara. | 4. Lumbadhara. |
| 5. Goom Rock. | 5. Tonglu (Range Headquarters) |
| 6. Lepcha Jagat. | 6. Jaobari (Coolydhara). |
| 7. Majdhura. | 7. Barabhanjan |
| 8. Sukiapokri location | 8. Kyakatta |
| 9. Sukiapokri camping ground | 9. Kalapokri. |
| 10. Jorpokri location | 10. Bikhahbanjan. |
| 11. Pagraingbong. | 11. Sandhukphu (Frontier Bungalow location). |
| 12. Gairibash. | 12. Subarkam |
| 13. Batasidhara. | 13. Jaodhara (Pillar 23 and Coolydhara). |
| | 14. Chibudhara |
| | 15. Phalut (Frontier Bungalow location) |

Rilling Block

1. Dooteriah | 2. Langoardang.

Tonglu Block.

1. *Batasidhara*

Kankilong Block.

4. Falaichay (mat-makers' camp).

Little Rungt Block

1. Jaodhara. | 2. Goordoundara

Chongtung Road

1. Chongtungdhara

Nagis Spur Road.

1. Dobripani | 2. Kan e ulen Chowrasta

Hill Cart Road

1. Rungmuk Jhora

Old Military Road

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rangbul | 3. Bamanjhora. |
| 2. Chutackpur. | 4. Sepoydhara |
| | 5. Mahaldaram Chunney. |

Jor Bungalow Tista Road

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Rangirum turning | 4. 4th mile. |
| 2. 2nd mile | 5. Poomong stable |
| 3. Rangbi turning | 6. Geille turning. |
| 7. Rangli Ranghot road near Heom Bungalow | |

Sureil-Kurseong Road.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Labda. | 3. 4th mile |
| 2. Mamrem turning. | 4. 5th mile |

Bara Senchal Block.

1. Bishop Inspection Bungalow

Senchal Working Circle

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The place cleared in Block II-III for an Inspection Bungalow. | 2. The open space in Block II below the Bishop Inspection Bungalow. |
|--|---|

Tista Valley Road.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Badamtai (near the Rangdong river). | 5. 15½ mile of Pashok Road. |
| 2. Runcubong (14th mile) | 6. Geillejhora |
| 3. Tista Rangit junction | 7. 29th mile |
| 4. Tista bridge | 8. Rangnu Jhora |
| | 9. Raiaug Bridge. |
| | 10. Herrik Koti |

Darjeeling-Thibet Road

1. Pashok Public Works Department halting shed near 10th mile post

Bara Geille-Tista Road.

1. Kamjore.

TISTA FOREST DIVISION.

Rilli Road

1. Right bank, Rilli river.

Darjeeling-Thibet and Ambiokh Road.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. One mile above bridge. | 3. Paingson. |
| 2. Junction of Thibet and Ambiokh roads | 4. Kussom. |
| | 5. Ming |

Labah-Loolagaon Road

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Loolagaon. | 4. Hungpo |
| 2. Chumung. | 5. Mangchu. |
| 3. Mangbur. | 6. Sungseer. |

7. Laseokhola.

Mungpong Block

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Shundaria jhora | 2. Rungdung jhora. |
| | 3. Kalagoiteo jhora. |

Leesh Valley Road.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Leesh river. | 2. Chunbati. |
|-----------------|--------------|

Loolagaon-Chunbatti Road.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Haban khola. | 2. Boyra khola |
| | 3. Planters' location. |

Ramthick Block

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Ramthick river | 2. Geesh river |
|-------------------|----------------|

Lehti Block.

1. Lehti river

Noam Block.

1. Runjung river.

Pugo Block

1. Pugo river

Kalimpong Ambiokh Road

1. Pasheting.

Ambiokh-Jalpaiguri Road

1. Jungi guard.

Gorubathan Paren Road

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. Neora river crossing | 2. Kago |
| | 3. Paen |

Chalsa Road.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Burikhola. | 2. Zuranthi crossing of the Narchu. |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|

KUSSEONG FOREST DIVISION.

Road from Kurseong via Mahaldaram and Sitong to Mahanadi.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mana busti (near Lepcha mouments). | 2. Latpanchor spring |
| | 3. Chillani busti. |
| | 4. Jogijhora. |

Sukna-Sivoke Timber Road.

1. Sukna halting shed.

Tista Valley Cart Road.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sivoke river crossing. | 4. Ruyem river. |
| 2. Royang river. | 5. Andera jhora |
| 3. Berrik koti. | 6. Purba jhora. |

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway and Hill Cart Road.
The halting places appointed for carts and between 8th and 9th mile-posts.

Gardkhura-Meechi Road.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Balasun crossing. | 2. Meechi crossing. |
|----------------------|---------------------|

Gardkhura-Suralbari Road.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Balasun crossing, east bank. | 2. Balasun crossing west bank |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS.

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1896, published at page 1223, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th January 1896, the following will be the authorized camping-grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Puri district from 1st December 1896 to the 30th November 1897 —

PURI FOREST DIVISION.

Northern Range.

1. Bhocasooney in compartment No. 4 (Chandka Block).
2. Bhaladaba in Barapata Block.
3. Gothama-Khally in Bharathpur Block

Central Range.

1. Hazaritola, on north boundary of Panohgurh Block
2. Barapita, on east boundary of Nagapali Block.
3. Jamsa-Sahian Sulia Block.

Southern Range.

1. Ankula in Rajin Block.
2. Rajin in ditto.
3. Sakra in Tamna Block.
4. Bhainsgote in Tamna Block.
5. Andharigurh tola in Arang Block.

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1896, published at page 1211, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, hereby declares the following places to be authorized camping grounds in or near the Reserved Forests in the Singhbhum district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

Samta Range.

1. Tiriposi ... On the Digha-Tholokbad road. (At the right bank of Kalajhor nalla near Audagunda bungalow)
2. Tholokbad ... On Bina-Tholokbad road. (At the old Tholokbad village)
3. Hendakuli ... On Samta-Tholokbad road (Near Hendakuli)
4. Losod Ikir ... (Near Samta-Hendakuli road)
5. Tilagutu ... (In Lot XXII, south-east of Anda unda.)

Kuma Range.

1. Kamarbera ... } On Monhurpur Solai road.
2. Thimra ... }
3. Jamira ... } On Solai-Kamartondang road
4. Ghatkon (at Guard's head-quarters). (On Jagarnathpur Monhurpur road)
5. Boraibera (at Guard's head-quarters).

Kolhan Range.

1. Kendhai ... On Lojro Kamartondang road
2. Demarcated enclosure on Chabassa Gurjan road between Mahadeb Sal and Barala villages.
3. Banki ... } In Latua block near the villages
4. Pukribura ... } so named.
5. Kodalsukua ... }
6. Bombasani ... On foot-path between Pukribura and Bombasani.

Chabassa Range.

1. Bankela ... } On Chabassa-Gudri road.
2. Bangamati Jhara ... }
3. Khutipuri ... On Chabassa-Bandgaon road.
4. Tura ... On foot-path from Rauli to Tura.
5. Gowbura ... On Deo-Nadda, near Gowbura-village.

6. Gilipi ... On Sarjumbura-Kolda road.
7. Banaibura ... On Sarjumbura-Jhilpa road.
8. Kantaburda ... On Bangamati-Ajiedhara road.

Porela Range.

1. Dumrin ... In Birda block. (On Kairki-Chirkubera road.)
2. Kumdih ... }
3. Banda ... } On foot-path in Girga block
4. Komai ... }
5. Tebo ... On the Ranohi-Chabassa road (Sengra block).
6. Kororia ... }
7. Nepamatgaon ... } At sawyers' encampments.
8. Bishuda ... }
9. Gulikora ... }
10. Jate Bora ... }
11. 8th mile, Goukora-Khutipuri road }

A. R. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

INSOLVENT NOTICES

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of JOSEPH EDWIN DANIEL, an insolvent
On Saturday, the 5th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in December next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.
Manuel and Sen, Attorneys. (593-2)

In the matter of BROOBYN MOHUN DASS, an insolvent.
On Monday, the 14th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of December next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.
N. C. Bose, Attorney (794-2)

In the matter of SHATEEJAN MULLICK, an insolvent.
On Saturday, the 3rd day of October last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 28th day of November instant, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.
N. G. Roy, Attorney (795-2)

In the matter of PRADEB NASH, an insolvent.
On Friday, the 30th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.
Younan and Dutt, Attorneys. (796-2)

In the matter of SYED HAMISUDDIN AHMED, an insolvent.
On Monday, the 16th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.
Insolvent in person. (797-2)

In the matter of BERTIE GEORGE ORMOND BRIANT, an insolvent.
On Wednesday, the 18th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.
H. C. Ghose, Attorney. (798-2)

In the matter of RAMSUN HAREZUK and another, insolvents.
On Monday, the 16th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in January next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.
G. C. Dhur, Attorney. (799-2)

In the matter of EDWARD RICHARD SMITH, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 26th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. C. Ghose, Attorney. (800—2)

In the matter of CHARLES ARTHUR CONES, an insolvent

On Thursday, the 27th day of August last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 28th day of November instant, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

O. U. Mell, Attorney. (801—2).

Chief Clerk's office, the 24th November 1896.

In the matter of BUNKU BEHARY NAIK, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 26th day of November last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (827—2)

In the matter of SHAIK SADOULLAH MOOLLAH and another, insolvents.

On Monday, the 23rd day of November last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in February next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvents in person. (828—2)

In the matter of JOSEPH LITSTER HOWATSON, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 24th day of November last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

S. J. Leslie and Sons, Attorneys. (829—2)

In the matter of SEWANA TANA RANA RANGSAMI SETTY an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 26th day of November last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

G. C. Dhur, Attorney. (830—2)

In the matter of CHOWHARY SAO KULWAR, an insolvent

On Wednesday, the 25th day of November last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gopal Chunder Dass, Attorney. (831—2)

In the matter of JOSEPH LITSTER HOWATSON, residing at No. 2, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Limited, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 24th day of November last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

S. J. Leslie & Sons, Attorneys. (832—1)

In the matter of JAMES HENRY YOUNG, of No. 23, Waterloo Street, in the town of Calcutta, who lately carried on business at Calcutta, aforesaid, as a coolie recruiter, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was

filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 24th day of November last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

H. C. Ghose, Attorney. (833—1)

In the matter of JAI LALL JHON JHONWALLA, under-broker to Messrs. Kettelwell, Bullen, & Co., Merchants and Agents, of Calcutta, residing and lately carrying on the business of wholesale cloth merchant and agent at No. 8, Narain Persaud Baboo's Lane, in Calcutta, under the firm of Assaram Jai Lall and at Agra, in the North-Western Provinces, under the firm of Assaram Kally Persaud, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 25th day of November last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Dover, Attorney. (834—1)

In the matter of SEWANA TANA RANA RANGSAMI SETTY, residing at No. 96, Lower Chitpore Road, Sindooripatry, in Calcutta, formerly carrying on business with Sewana Tana Rana Treemally Setty Sewana, Tana Rana Narainsami Setty and Sewana Tana Rana Settaram Setty under the name and style of Sewana Tana Rana Trimalla Setty Rungsami Setty at Calcutta as traders, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 26th day of November last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

G. C. Dhur, Attorney. (835—1)

In the matter of CHOWHARY SAO KULWAR, residing at No. 64, Jaun Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business as a grain grocer at No. 134, Grant Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 25th day of November last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

G. C. Dass, Attorney. (836—1)

In the matter of BUNKU BEHARY NAIK, of No. 3, Ahireetolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, who lately carried on business at the aforesaid place as a dealer in jute under the name and style of Bunku Behary Naik, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 26th day of November instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person. (837—1)

In the matter of ROUZZ MULL, residing at No. 113, Monohur Dass' Street, Calcutta, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with Kalooram and Nundoram under the name and style of Rouzz Mull Kalooram at No. 113, Monohur Dass' Street, aforesaid, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 27th day of November last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Fox and Nundul, Attorneys. (838—1)

Chief Clerk's office, the 1st day of December 1896.

Insolvency Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned dividend is lying unclaimed:—

Estate Alfred Zunini, an insolvent.

No.	Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at Ans. 7 per cent
1	2	3	4
9	I. & A. D. Rimond & Co.	Rs. A. P. 10,035 4 0	Rs. A. P. 117 4 6
13	Jam. & Outherson	22,084 3 4	167 6 11
24	Reimann and Company	14,040 0 0	81 4 8
27	Banco di Genova	45,575 13 7	120 13 4
30	Marquise Freres	25,031 9 2	155 4 3

A. B. MILLER, Official Assignee.

The 27th November 1896.

(217-1)

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched
Adeu, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Madagascar, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	1896. 2nd Dec.	Per P & O str. from Bombay
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	8th "	Ditto
Australasian Colonies*	4th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo*
Colombo	9th "	Per P. & O. str Nubia
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	4th "	Per str Chan Song
Rangoon and Moulemein	4th "	Per B I S. N. Co's str
Rangoon, Moulemein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	8th "	Ditto ditto.
Rangoon, Moulemein, Penang, and Singapore	8th "	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	6th "	Ditto ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpada, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	2nd "	Ditto ditto.
Port Blair	10th "	Ditto ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nosse Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	4th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of 1 anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of one anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 1 anna, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 1st December 1896.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 1st December 1896.

Agents of the "Cleveland" Bicycle Co. John & Co., A. Khaderaley, Mrs. Agent or Bankers for Oun- Mosal. A. Nicholson & Co. liffe, Russel & Co. Rayner, J. G. Bosanquet & Co. South Eastern Hairdress- Calcutta Amber Stores. ing Co. Coutts, W. Stachan Toos, O. N. Cooper, Madden & Co. Trust & Co. Currie & Co. Wheatley, Madden & Co. Gold, Spink & Co. Harris & Co., R. R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

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Act IV of 1894 (Explosive), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.

III—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED

Acts (unrevoked) of the Governor General of India in Council, from 1834 up to date

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict. Chap. 3, from 1894 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each

IV—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

Act V of 1831 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2s 3p (1a)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2s 3p (1a)

Act VI of 1834 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1s. (1a)

- Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English Urdu and Nagri Bound Rs 3 (5a)
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 Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu 5a (1a 6p)
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 Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894, with appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu 10a 6p (3a)
 Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu 5a (2a)
 Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu 2a 3p (1a 3p)
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 Act II of 1896 (Cotton Duties). In Urdu 1a 3a (1a)
 Act VI of 1876 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu 3p (1a)
 Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bounded Warehouses). In Urdu 3p. (1a)

In the Press

- Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu In Nagri
 Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu
 Ditto. In Nagri.

V—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

- Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council for 1894 and 1895. The price is noted on each
 Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1894 to date Super royal 4to Annual subscription Rs 5 (Re 1), single issue, 4a, including postage
 List of British Enactments in force in Native States Compiled by J. M. Macpherson, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Legislative Department Full cloth, super royal 8vo —
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In the Press.

- Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895.
 Ditto In Urdu and Nagri

List of the books and publications for sale which are more than two years old

I—THE INDIAN STATUTE BOOK
REVISED EDITION

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed 1881), the volumes of General Acts for 1877—81, the Baluchistan Code (Ed 1890), the Burma Code (Ed 1884), the Central Provinces Code (Ed 1891), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed 1892) are out of print.]

A—General Acts.

- The General Acts from 1834 to 1866, edition, 1887 Rs 5 (12a)
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 The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, edition, 1889 Rs 6 (6a)

B—Local Codes

- The Ajmere Code, edition, 1893 Rs 3 (7a.)
 The Bengal Code, Vol I, edition, 1889, containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council, and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap 3, in force in Bengal Rs. 5 (10a)
 The Bengal Code, Vol II, edition, 1890, containing the Acts of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal Rs 5 (Re 1)
 The Coorg Code, edition, 1893 Rs 2 (6a)
 The Madras Code, edition, 1888 Rs 5 (11a)
 The Punjab Code, edition, 1888 Rs 4 (8a)

II—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION

- Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships) as modified up to 1st December 1893 7a (1a)
 Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July 1890 5a 6p (1a)
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 Act VII of 1870 (Court fees), as modified up to 1st July 1891, with an Appendix containing Notification No 4650, dated 10th September 1889, reducing and remitting court fees, and an Index Re 1 (2a)
 Act XIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June 1893, with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2272, 2100, and 2101, dated the 28th June 1893, issued therewith 4a 9p (1a)
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 Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July 1891 7a (1a)
 Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January 1894 10a (2a)
 Act II of 1874 (Administrator-General), as modified up to 1st July 1890, with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act 11a (2a)
 Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December 1892 11a (2a)
 Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December 1892 12a (2a)
 Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July 1891 Re 1 5 3 (4a)
 Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July 1892 11a (2a)
 Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October 1891 11a (2a)
 Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July 1890 12a (2a)
 Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April 1891. 5a (1a)
 Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July 1890 10a. (2a)
 Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May 1893. Re 1-2 (2a)
 Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April 1893. 15a (2a.)

Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure), as modified up to 15th December 1888. Rs. 3 (6s.)
 Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December 1890. 6s (1a)
 Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July 1888 Rs. 3 (6s.)
 Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June 1893, with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663, and 2664, dated the 26th June 1893, connected therewith. 5s. 6p (1a 6p)
 Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 1st December 1890. 11s. (1a 6p.)
 Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July 1891. 9s (2a)
 Act VII of 1884 (Steam-ships), as modified up to 1st July 1890. 6s (1a)
 Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April 1891. 7s (1a 6p)
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 Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June 1893. 6s (1a)
 Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June 1891. 6s (1a)
 Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April 1891. 5s (1a.)

III—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor-General of India in Council from 1854 to 1893.
 Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Chap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1893. 8vo. stitched.
 The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March 1893. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a)
 Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January 1893. In Urdu. Rs. 1 (5s.)
 Act VII of 1870 (Court fees), as modified up to 1st July 1891, with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4659 dated 10th September 1890, reducing and remitting court fees, and an Index. In Urdu. 8s. (2a 6p)
 Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June 1893, with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663, and 2664, dated the 26th June 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. 3p (1a)
 Act I of 1871 (Cattle trespass), as modified up to 1st March 1891. In Urdu. 1a. 3p (1a)
 Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May 1894. In Urdu. 1a. 3p (1a)
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 Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July 1892. In Urdu. 1a. 3p (1a 6p)
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 Act XXII of 1881 (Excise), as modified up to 1st June 1890. In Nagri. 2a. 6p (2a)
 Ditto. as modified up to 30th September 1893. In Urdu. 3s. (a)
 Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May 1893. In Urdu. 6s (2a)
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 Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January 1892. In Urdu. Rs. 1.6 (9s.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June 1893, with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663, and 2664, dated the 26th June 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. 6p (1a)
 Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May 1894. In Urdu. 2a. 6p (1a 6p)
 Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March 1891. In Urdu. 1a. 3p (1a)
 Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st March 1893. In Urdu. 2a (1a 6p)
 Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March 1893. In Urdu. 6p (1a)
 Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March 1893. In Urdu. 3p (1a)
 Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June 1891. In Urdu. 2a. (1a)
 Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1a. 6p (1a)
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 Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3p (1a)
 Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2a. 3p (1a 9p)
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 Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3p (1a)
 Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p (1a)
 Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p (1a)
 Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3p (1a)
 Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3p (1a)
 Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)
 Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p (1a)
 Ditto. In Nagri. 3p (1a)
 Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu. 2s (1a. 6p)
 Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu. 2a (1a. 6p)

V—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council from 1854 to 1893. The price is noted on each.
 Report on Indian Law Commission, 1879. Fcap boards. Rs. 1 (5s.)
 Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from July 1882 to 1893. Super royal, 4to. Annual subscription Rs. 5 (Rt. 1). Single issue 4s., including postage.
 Index to the Enactments relating to India, with Chronological Tables of Statutes relating to India and of Acts and Regulations of Indian Legislatures. Second edition, 1893. By WILLIAM FISCHER AGNEW, Barrister-at-Law. Rs. 4 (12s.)
 Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., can be had at Rs. 2 (12s.)
 A Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to Merchant Shipping in India. Edition, 1884. By T. A. FRANKSON, Barrister at Law. Rs. 5 (12s.)
 A Digest of Indian Law Cases, containing High Court Reports, 1862—1886, and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836—1886, with an Index of Cases. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In five volumes. Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 50 per set, quarter bound copies, Rs. 55 (Rs. 8 2), payable in advance.
 Lists of British Enactments in Force in Native States. Compiled by J. M. MACFHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super royal 8vo. —
 Vol. I. Southern India (Madras and Mysore). Corrected up to 30th November 1888. Price Rs. 2 8 (4s.)
 Vol. II. Southern India (Hyderabad). Corrected up to 31st December 1888. Price Rs. 4 8. (6s.)
 Vol. III. Northern India (Bengal, Assam, Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal, and Baluchistan). Corrected up to the 20th May 1891. Price, Rs. 4. (6s.)
 Vol. V. Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency). Corrected up to 31st December 1892. Price, Rs. 4. (6s.)
 [Vol. IV. (Rajputana) is out of print.]

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu 2s. (1s 6p)

HOME DEPARTMENT

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

Statistics of British India for the Judicial and Administrative Departments Subordinate to the Home Department for 1894-95. Fcap, paper cover Rs 1 (4s)

Papers relating to the Arrangement made with Messrs Cook & Son for the conduct of the Pilgrim Traffic to and from Red Sea during 1894-95. Selection No CCCXXX, Serial No 16 Fcap boards Rs 1 8 (5s)

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NOTE.—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it

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Index to Dr Watt's Dictionary of Economic Product of India. 8vo.

Statistical Atlas of India, 2nd Edition, 1895. Medium full cloth, Gold lettered. Its object is to give a general idea, with the aid of Maps and Diagrams (of which there are 25 of the former and 10 of the latter), of the character of the country, its inhabitants, and its resources, and to furnish such leading statistics as may illustrate its commercial, financial, and educational condition. Price Rs 5 (Packing and postage Rs 2 for a single copy, or Rs 3 1 for 2 copies)

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APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 243

[First Publication]

JAPAN—(1) MEIACO SIMA; (2) BUNGO CHANNEL, (3) SETO UCHI, AND (4) YEZO, WEST COAST.

(1) *Meiaco Sima—Breakers, north-eastward of Mitsuna island.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 623 of 1896) that the Master of the steam-vessel *Ryusei Maru* reports that, in July 1896, he observed breakers, apparently on a reef, in a position bearing about N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., distant 3 miles, from Mitsuna island

Approximate position, lat $24^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $124^{\circ} 45' E.$

A danger line, with the words "breakers reported" written against it, has been placed in the above position on the charts.

(2) *Bungo Channel—Sunken Rock, South-Westward of Ora Sima*

Also, the existence of a rock, with a depth of 9 feet on it at low water springs, situated on the northern side of the entrance to Uwajima bay, with the centre of the islet, south-westward of Ora saki, bearing N $65^{\circ} E$, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables; and summit of No sima S. $38^{\circ} E$.

Approximate position, lat. $33^{\circ} 15' 10'' N$, long. $132^{\circ} 29' 5'' E$

(3) *Seto Uchi—Shoal North-Westward of Nezumi Sima.*

Also, of the existence of a sandy shoal, with a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it, situated with the remarkable clump of trees (419) north-westward of Hangata bearing about S W $\frac{1}{2}$ S, distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and north-east point of Nezumi sima S.E $\frac{1}{2}$ E

Approximate position, lat. $34^{\circ} 8' 30'' N$, long $132^{\circ} 57' 30'' E$

(4) *Yezo, west-coast—Sunken Rock, Northward of Ishikari.*

Also, that the Master of the steam-vessel *Soya Maru* reports that, in July 1896, his vessel touched on a pinnacle rock, with a depth of 15 feet on it, and 4 to 5 fathoms close around, lying about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off shore in Atsuta roads, in a position with cape Skudutza lighthouse bearing W S W, distant 20 miles; and cape Buyimawas about N by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

Approximate position, lat. $43^{\circ} 24' N.$, long. $141^{\circ} 25' E.$

Variation	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2, 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nil} \\ 4^{\circ} \\ 6^{\circ} \end{array} \right.$	Westerly in 1896
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B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 244.

[First Publication]

FIJI ISLAND.

Sunken rock, north-westward of Ovalau.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 631 of 1896) that information has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, H M Surveying Vessel *Waterwitch*, dated 14th September 1896, of the existence of a small coral head, with a depth of 5 feet on it at low water springs and 6 to 7 fathoms around, situated between Naingani and Ovalau, in a position with Tumua, Ovalau (1,735 ft.) bearing E by S $\frac{1}{2}$ S (S. 73° E.), distant $4\frac{7}{10}$ miles; and Sa Vuna, Moturiki, S. by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E (S. 16° E.).

• Approximate position, lat. $17^{\circ} 36' 30''$ S, long. $178^{\circ} 43' 25''$ E

(Variation 10° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. O'NEAGH, Comdr., R.N.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. O. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

• CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 245.

[First Publication]

AUSTRALIA—EAST COAST—MORETON BAY

Lights exhibited and alterations in buoyage

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, dated 4th July 1896, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 632 of 1896) that the undermentioned lights would be exhibited, to assist in the navigation of North-west Channel, Moreton Bay —

1. Caloundra head light is a fourth order, dioptric, *fixed* light, showing the following sectors — *white* from S. 1° E., through south and west, to N. 61° W (but may be partially obscured by trees between S.S.W. and S by W); *red* from N. 61° W. to N. 30° W (over North banks); and *white* from N. 30° W. to N. 23° W (in North-west channel); the last sector being of greater power than the others

It is elevated 171 feet above high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 16 miles

~~The lighthouse is a cylindrical tower, painted white and 38 feet high; situated on the summit marked 150 three-quarters of a mile westward of Caloundra head~~

Approximate position, lat $26^{\circ} 48' 45''$ S, long. $153^{\circ} 9' 30''$ E.

2 Also, two leading lights are shown from framework lighthouses erected on Bribie island —

The front (low) light is a fourth order, dioptric, *fixed* light elevated 56 feet above high water, and visible from S. 17° W. (but a faint light may be visible between that bearing and the land to the westward) to S. 77° W.; and from N. 46° W to N. 40° W (over the North-west channel), a distance of 12 miles in clear weather.

The lighthouse, 62 feet high, is situated 80 yards within high water mark, and S. 5° E., distant nearly $4\frac{1}{10}$ miles from Caloundra head lighthouse.

The rear (high) light is a dioptric *fixed white* light, elevated 95 feet above high water, and visible from about S. 62° W to S. 47° W., a distance of 15 miles in clear weather

The lighthouse, 97 feet high, is situated S. 55° W., distant 1,000 yards from the front lighthouse.

NOTE—The last two lights in line, bearing S. 55° W., lead into North-west channel between Hamilton patches, and the north-west extreme of North banks, they should be kept in line until the *white* sector of Caloundra light, visible in North-west channel, is entered, when vessels should keep in that sector, until within the *white* sector, shown up North-west channel from the front Bribie island lighthouse

3. Also, the undermentioned alterations have been made in the buoyage of Moreton bay —

(a) The black buoys (two) marking respectively the south-west extreme of Spitfire bank, and the western extreme of Salamander (Yule) bank, have been replaced by *gas* buoys, each showing a *fixed white* light, and numbered respectively N.W. 9 and N.W. 11.

(b) The red buoy, marking the northern extreme of Western banks, has been replaced by a *gas* buoy showing an *occulting white* light, and numbered N.W. 4.

These *gas* lights are each elevated 10 feet above the sea

(c) Three black buoys have been placed to mark the eastern side of North-west channel —

N.W. 3 buoy, moored in 8 fathoms, with Caloundra lighthouse bearing N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant $7\frac{3}{10}$ miles and mount Derwah W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

N.W. 5 buoy, surmounted by a topmark, moored in 10 fathoms, with Caloundra lighthouse bearing N.W. by N., distant $10\frac{5}{8}$ miles; and mount Berwah W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

N.W. 7 buoy, moored in 9 fathoms, with Caloundra lighthouse bearing N.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., distant $13\frac{4}{10}$ miles; and mount Berwah W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

The black buoy marking the north-western extremity of North banks has been numbered N.W. 1, and is surmounted by a topmark

(Variation 9° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 246.

[First Publication]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—OLLEBIS—WEST COAST

Reef in Dondo Bay.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 638 of 1896) of the existence of a reef, which dries at low water, running in an east-south-east and west-north-west direction, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles in breadth, situated in Dondo Bay, west coast of Celebes.

From its north-west extreme Sematau Kechil bears N 38° W, distant 10 miles, and south extreme pulo Kapetan N. 49° E.

Approximate position, north-west extreme, on Chart No 2636, lat. $0^{\circ} 51' N.$, long. $120^{\circ} 26' E$

(Variation 2° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 247.

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH EAST—EGYPT.

Suez Roads—The construction of a permanent iron lighthouse.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No 199, dated the 7th October last, issued by this office, the Controller-General of Ports and Lighthouses at Suez, has given further notice, dated — November 1896, that the Egyptian Government are working at putting up a permanent iron lighthouse to replace the present floating lightship on the New Port shoal, Suez road.

Vessels are requested when passing the lightship (which must always be done to the westward) to slow down their engines to prevent the swell affecting the work.

H. LINDQUIST,
For Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 30th November 1896

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 238

[Second Publication]

CHINA—TUNGHAI OR EASTERN SEA.

Amended position of 9 fathoms bank

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 142, dated 17th July 1896, issued by this office, on the report by the Commander of the P. and O. steam-vessel *Shanghai* that he obtained two soundings, each of 9 fathoms, black mud bottom, nearly a mile apart; in a position, as given in the *Japan Weekly Mail*, of lat. $30^{\circ} 1' N.$, long. $125^{\circ} 9' E.$, the British Admiralty has given further information (No. 618 of 1896) that this bank is situated in lat $32^{\circ} 1' N.$, long $125^{\circ} 9' E.$, and not as given in the above Notice.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

CALCUTTA, the 20th November 1896

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 239.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Port of Quilon—Buoys

THE Master Attendant, Alleppey, has given notice, dated the 26th October 1896, that the buoys marking the rock and reef which form the entrance to Quilon Roads have been placed in position as under:—

*Red (Northern) Buoy—*Bearing from flagstaff about S. W. \times W., distance about 9 cables." " L. church " S. \times E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. " " 9 do.*Black (Southern) Buoy—*Bearing from flagstaff about S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. " " 1 mile." " L. church " S. \times E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 240.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Port of Alleppey—Buoys and landmarks

THE Master Attendant, Alleppey, has given notice, dated the 26th October 1896, that two Port Pillars, 25 feet high, and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart, have been erected as landmarks from which bearings may be taken

Two Buoys (the Northern Red and the Southern Black) have been put out in about 4 fathoms, but the mud bank appears to shift frequently and rapidly, and the Black (Southern) Buoy has been found to be now in only 23 feet of water, so Commanders must use the lead.

*Red Buoy—*Bearing from Northern Pillar about S. W. \times W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W." " Light-house " W. \times S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S." " Southern Pillar " N. W. \times W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.*Black Buoy—*Bearing from Northern Pillar about S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S." " Light-house " S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S." " Southern Pillar " W. \times S.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 241.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Further particulars regarding the light-vessel on the Barragua flats.

IN continuation of Notice to Mariners No. 228, dated the 7th November 1896, issued by this office, the Officiating Port Officer, Rangoon, has given further information that a light-vessel has been placed off the S. E. Corner of the Barragua flats in 6 fathoms water, in Lat 15° 29' 45" N., Long. 95° 11' 30" E. She is painted red and the word "Baragua" in white letters on her sides.

The light is revolving, showing a red and white flash alternately every 45 seconds (duration of each flash being 5 seconds) and is visible 12 miles approximately.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 242.

[Second Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Chittagong river—Depth of water found in the river channels

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channel by soundings taken on the 16th November and reduced to zero—

				Ft.	In.
<i>Track No 1—Outer bar—</i>					
Tripod, cask, and ball, on disc	..	..	..	10	3
2 Patunga buoys in line	..	..	..	10	3
<i>Track No 2—Inner bar—</i>					
Disc on tripod, cask, and ball	..	..	..	9	6
„ on diamond	..	..	..	10	6
<i>Track No 3—</i>					
Tripod, cross, and ball	...	...	...	16	0
<i>Track No 4—</i>					
Triangle on tripod, cask, and ball	..	..	..	22	0
<i>Track No 5—Guptakhally crossing—</i>					
Old marks	..	..	..	15	0
Centre track	..	..	..	16	0

B P CREAGH, *Comdr, R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 250

[Third Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Shoal northward of Oyster island lighthouse.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 592 of 1896) of the existence of a shoal northward of Oyster island

Rocky ground over which a depth of 4 fathoms was found extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N 17° W. from Oyster island lighthouse. The shoal ground surrounding Oyster island is rock, and the bottom irregular.

Approximate position, Oyster island lighthouse, lat $20^{\circ} 12' 15''$ N, long $92^{\circ} 33' E$
(Variation 3° Easterly in 1896)

B P CREAGH, *Comdr, R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 251

[Third Publication]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—MAKASSAR STRAIT

Shoals in the southern part of the strait

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 593 of 1896) of the existence of the under-mentioned shoals in the southern part of Makassar strait—

A coral shoal about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables in diameter, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms least water over it, and over 30 fathoms around, lies S. 50° W. about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Twee Vrienden sand bank, or approximately in lat $3^{\circ} 37' S$, long $117^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}' E$

Another coral shoal, with 5 fathoms least water over it, lies S. 19° W. about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Twee Vrienden sand bank, or approximately in lat $3^{\circ} 37' S$, long $117^{\circ} 25' 10'' E$

B P CREAGH, *Comdr, R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 232.

[Third Publication]

NEW ZEALAND, NORTH ISLAND—HAURAKI GULF.

Rock in Whangaparaoa bay.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 601 of 1896) of the existence of a rock in Whangaparaoa bay.

Wellington rock, about 100 feet long east and west, having 12 feet over it at low water, lies with Wanga point bearing E N E, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The rock has 10 fathoms close to its north side, and no vessel should pass between it and Whangaparaoa peninsula.

Approximate position, lat $36^{\circ} 35' S.$, long. $174^{\circ} 50' E.$

(Variation 14° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 233

[Third Publication]

AUSTRALIA—PORT CURTIS

Decrease in depth of North Channel

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 22 of 1896) that the depth of water at the western end of the North Channel, Port Curtis, between the floating red light and the Junction Buoy, has decreased to $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low-water springs on the line of Oyster Rock and Gatcombe Head Lights.

A depth of 11 feet may be obtained by keeping close to the Junction Buoy, or at night by opening the line of lights slightly so as to pass 50 yards south of the floating light.

The depths in this part of the channel are subject to change.

Chart affected—N 1900, Australia Directory, volume 2.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 234

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WIDE BAY BAR

Alteration of bar leading beacons

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 23 of 1896) that the square white leading beacons for crossing Wide Bay Bar must now be kept in line until intersected by the Luskip Point lead.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 235.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Chittagong river—Depth of water found in the river channel.

					Ft. In.
<i>Track No. 1—Outer bar—</i>					
2 Patunga buoys in line	...	...	...	10	6
Disc on with tripod, cask, and ball	...	...	...	10	0
<i>Track No. 2—Inner bar—</i>					
Disc on diamond	...	...	...	10	6
Disc on tripod, cask, and ball	...	...	...	9	6
<i>Track No. 3—</i>					
Tripod, cross, and ball	...	...	...	16	0
<i>Track No. 4—</i>					
Triangle on tripod, cask, and ball	...	...	...	22	0
<i>Track No. 5.—Guptakhally crossing—</i>					
Old marks	...	...	...	15	0
Centre track	...	...	...	16	0

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 236.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST

False Point harbour—Wreck demolished and buoy removed.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No 124, dated 25th June 1896, issued by this office, a telegraphic communication has been received from the Port Officer, Hukitola (False Point), stating that the wreck of the cargo boat sunk in the anchorage has been demolished, the buoy removed, and the channel is now clear

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

CALCUTTA, the 16th November 1896

Under-Secretary, Marine Department

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 237.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, WESTERN APPROACH.

Proudfoot shoal—A temporary light exhibited.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No 24 of 1896) that, pending the re-mooring of the Proudfoot Shoal Lightship, a temporary white light will be exhibited from the schooner *Governor Cairns*, which has been moored in the position formerly occupied by the lightship

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,

CALCUTTA, the 16th November 1896.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post*]

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STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND PROBABILITY OF DISTRESS IN BENGAL GENERALLY AND IN BIHAR IN PARTICULAR.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4769 Agri.—The 26th November 1896.—The following paper is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 4549 Agri, dated Calcutta, the 18th November 1896.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq, Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal, Revenue Dept,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept

IN continuation of this office letters, No. 951T.—R., dated the 16th October, and No. 1012T.—R., dated the 31st October 1896, submitting for the information of the Government of India preliminary reports dated the 8th and 23rd October 1896, by the Commissioner of Patna, on the state and prospects of the crops in that Division, together with copies of the orders passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on them, I am now directed to lay before the

Supreme Government the annexed report,* dated the 11th instant, drawn up by Mr. Bourdillon, Commissioner of Patna, in conformity with section 9 of the Famine Code, and at the same time to offer the following remarks on the state and prospects of the crops and probability of distress in Bengal generally and in Bihar in particular.

* Has been published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th November 1896

Earliest intimation of possible distress.

The Government of India will doubtless have observed that in the weekly telegraphic weather and crop reports indications of the possible failure, in greater or less degree, of the coming winter rice harvest owing to the early cessation of the monsoon rains were given from nearly all the districts of these Provinces; but though Sir Alexander Mackenzie and his officers, under his instructions, have been closely and anxiously watching the position, His Honour has hitherto thought it premature to address the Government of India, hoping as he did, till very recently, that a propitious fall of rain during what are known as the Hatiya and Siwati asterisms, *i.e.*, from the 25th September to 10th October, and from 22nd October to the 5th of November, might still avert serious failure of the winter rice crop, and give promise of a favourable *rabi* harvest. These hopes have not been fulfilled.

Principal harvests in Bengal.

2. As the Government of India are aware, there are three principal harvests in these provinces—

- (1) The *bhadoi*, consisting principally of *aus* (early rice) in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and of *makai* (Indian-corn) and millets in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. This harvest, sown in April, May and June, is reaped in August and September.
- (2) The *aghani* or *hymani*, corresponding, according to the Commissioner of Patna, to the *kharif* of the North-Western Provinces, and consisting of the great winter rice crop, reaped in November, December and the beginning of January.
- (3) The *rabi*, consisting of *boro* or spring rice and pulses in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and of wheat, barley and pulses in Bihar, sown in October and November and reaped chiefly in March, April and May.

In order to estimate the effect of the early cessation of the rains which occurred in September, it is necessary to state approximately the relative importance of these different harvests as regards food-supply, the rainfall conditions which produce good harvests, and the extent and effect of the divergence from these conditions which has taken place in the present year.

Relative importance of principal harvests.

3. According to the statistics furnished by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture which, though not pretending to accuracy, and not based on patwaris' returns as in other provinces, but on rough estimates formed by Collectors and other authorities, are still the best available and are on the whole believed to be approximately correct, the following table shows the relative importance of the different harvests described in the preceding paragraph.—

Total area under food crops.

	Acres.
Rice (winter, <i>bhadoi</i> , and spring)	38,988,000*
<i>Bhadoi</i> (excluding <i>aus</i> rice)—	
Millets	1,240,000
Maize	2,041,000
	3,281,000
<i>Rabi</i> (exclusive of spring or <i>boro</i> rice)—	
Wheat	1,472,000
Barley	1,023,000
Gram	1,566,500
Other food-grains	5,761,500
	9,823,000
Total area under food-crops	= 52,087,000
Percentages on total area under food-crops—	
Rice	= 74·9
<i>Bhadoi</i> (exclusive of <i>aus</i> rice)	= 6·3
<i>Rabi</i> (exclusive of <i>boro</i> rice)	= 12·8

* The winter rice area is estimated to be about three times that of the *bhadoi* or *aus* and *boro* rice, so that the area under winter rice alone is about 30 million acres.

It will be seen from the above table that the rice crop is incomparably the most important, covering, as it does, thirty-nine million acres—an area three times as great as that under all other food-crops put together, and it therefore follows that meteorological conditions which cause a failure of that crop have a more serious effect in Bengal than they probably would have in provinces where the autumn (*bhadoi*) and spring (*rabi*) crops are more extensively grown. All known famines in Bengal and Orissa have been rice famines. In Bihar and Northern Bengal the *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops may be the turning point between famine and no famine, but even there the immediate cause of scarcities and famines has always been the failure of the great winter rice crop. It is necessary to bear this fact in mind in estimating the probable results of the early cessation of the monsoon rains in the present year.

4. The distribution of rainfall most favourable to the winter rice crop is when premonitory showers fall in May or early in June. The rain in the latter half of June and in July should be heavy, then should come an interval of comparatively fine weather, so as to permit of weeding operations being successfully carried on. The September rains should be heavy, shading off into fine weather with showers in October. On the sufficiency of the rainfall in September, more than in any other month, depends the character of the outturn of this crop. The preparation of rice land commences much earlier in East and North Bengal, and in the eastern districts of South-West Bengal, than in the rest of the Lower Provinces. The ante-monsoon showers, which fall in April, May and the first part of June, are, in consequence, of more importance in these latter parts than in other places where lands are usually prepared after the commencement of the monsoon rains.

5. The rainfall of the present year was far different from the cultivators' ideal, as will appear from the memorandum* annexed to this letter, prepared by Mr. Little, Meteorological Reporter to Government.

* Has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th November 1896

It will be seen on a perusal of that memorandum that the rainfall was below the normal in Bihar in every month of the present year, except May, and ceased prematurely in the most critical period by the 19th of September, since which date there has been practically none. On the other hand the fall in Orissa during June, July and August being far above the normal, resulted in floods. As regards the rainfall in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa generally, Mr. Little writes:—

With the setting in of the monsoon a marked change appeared. A low pressure area formed over the north of the Bay, and within this one cyclonic storm after another developed. They followed almost the same track westward across Orissa and part of Chota Nagpur, and caused much heavier rainfall in the southern districts than in the north of the province.

In June South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur received from 28 to 62 per cent, and in July Orissa and Chota Nagpur from 12 to 31 per cent. in excess of the normal. During these weeks from the middle of June to the end of July the northern districts received less than usual. North Bengal had only 49 per cent of the normal in June, with practically the usual amount in July, and Bihar rather over 80 per cent throughout. The effect therefore of the continued low pressure in the north of the Bay was to deprive North Bengal and Bihar of a considerable portion of the rainfall in perhaps the most important part of the monsoon season.

From the beginning of August there was a decided weakness in the monsoon current, except in Orissa, where the average rainfall was 28 per cent in excess. The total fall in North Bengal was only 39 per cent., in East Bengal 46 per cent., and in South-West Bengal and Bihar from 70 to 75 per cent. of the normal. The rainfall occurred during the passage of shallow depressions, and it was not well distributed, especially in Bihar, where a large proportion of the rain was received in heavy falls on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Thunderstorms were more frequent than usual, and being followed by brighter sunshine, an appreciable part of the rainfall was probably soon lost in vapour.

There would have been very little rain in September but for a shallow depression which formed in the north of the Bay about the middle of the month, and followed a zig-zag path, first north into the Sundarbans, then west across Lower Bengal into Chota Nagpur, and afterwards north-east into North Bengal, where it filled up. This irregular course brought every part of the province under its influence, except the extreme west of Bihar, where very little rain fell throughout the month. There were several days of general rain, moderate in amount in Lower Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but excessive in the east of Bihar and north of Bengal during the two last days of the existence of the depression. The average fall during these two days must have been about 8 inches, a large portion of which must have been carried away by surface drainage. From the middle of the month rainfall became more

Distribution of rainfall favourable to the crops

Divergence of rainfall conditions this year from the normal.

Other parts of the province.

scattered, and in Bihar almost entirely ceased. The greater part of the rainfall in the last week was in East and North Bengal, but at times it spread westwards, though in no great quantity, to South-West Bengal and Orissa. In consequence of the heavy fall in the middle of September in North Bengal and the continued showery weather throughout in East Bengal, these were the only divisions that received excess falls. In the west and centre of the province amounts were from 12 to 35 per cent. in defect—the latter in Chota Nagpur.

From the beginning of October rainfall all but entirely ceased, except in North Bengal, where light showers fell at the beginning and towards the end of the month. The average fall was practically nil, except in East Bengal, where it was 9 per cent., and North Bengal, where it was 26 per cent. of the normal fall. In addition to the absence of rainfall, day temperatures were steadily several degrees above the normal, and the hot dry westerly winds which blew across a great part of the province must have quickly dried up whatever moisture was near the surface.

Effect of the unfavourable rainfall this year.

6. The effect of these abnormal meteorological conditions on the *bhadosi* and winter rice crop, according to the latest estimates of the Director of Land Records, is shown in the annexed table (Appendix II).*

It appears from these estimates that though the rice crop is everywhere likely to be seriously short, it is only in the Patna Division, and in parts of the Jessore, Nadia, Pabna, Rajshahi, Cuttack and Balasore districts, that it was reported to be so seriously deficient (considerably less than 8 annas) as to give cause for apprehension of local distress. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to understand why the prospects of the rice crop in Nadia, Jessore, Rajshahi and Pabna should be so bad as they are reported to be, compared with other parts of Lower Bengal. It is probable that the local officers have overstated the extent of failure in these districts, and the Commissioners of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions have been requested to make local enquiries on the point and report the result at an early date. In Manbhum, Palamau and Hazaribagh the rice crop is also reported to be less than 8 annas.

First indications of scarcity shown in Bihar, comparison of conditions of Bihar now and in 1873-74.

7. Though the monsoon rains ceased everywhere about the middle of September, the effect on the crops was more disastrous in Bihar than elsewhere, partly because the lands of that part of the country are comparatively high and require more moisture for the successful growth of rice and some of the other crops than the low-lying alluvial and naturally out-logged districts of Bengal. In Bihar, too, the population is much denser, and the extent and effect of the drought which has taken place in the present year.

8. According to the statistics of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bihar is extremely dense, and the great majority of the people are much poorer than in most other parts of these provinces. The ordinary wages of agricultural labour are extremely low, being for an able-bodied agricultural labourer only from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day, and they have, owing partly to the growth of population, and partly to the influence of custom, remained practically unaltered for the past 20 years or more, while the prices of food-grains have increased largely during the same period. On the other hand, it is to be noticed that the Bihar of to-day is in some respects far better prepared to meet a serious scarcity than it was in 1873-74. Then there were no canals completed and there were no railways in North Bihar; in the south of the Patna Division there was no railway except the East Indian Railway. Now the head-quarters of every district, and of most subdivisions, are connected by rail with the markets of India. Canals have been completed in the Shahabad and Gaya districts, the country is better known than it was in 1873-74, the people have confidence in the power and will of Government to save them from starvation, and such problems as whether they will come on to relief works, accept task work, eat imported grain, and the like, which were cause for doubt and anxiety in 1873-74, have by experience been removed from the region of speculation, and no longer present any difficulties. It is known that the people will labour on relief works and seek and accept gratuitous relief rather than starve in their homes, and it is also known that recent scarcities caused by the early cessation of rains in the years 1888-89 and 1891-92 were efficiently met without loss of life and at moderate expenditure. All this has to be borne in mind in considering the probable effect of a failure of crops in that part of the country at the present time.

But though there are many grounds for confidence now that did not exist in 1873-74, the fact cannot be overlooked that there are also some fresh grounds for anxiety. Prices of food-grains have steadily risen during the past 10 years, and are now higher than they ever have been before; this fact coupled

with the facts already mentioned that wages have not risen proportionately to prices, that the purchasing power of the poorer classes has therefore been steadily diminishing and is now less than it ever was, that whereas in former years of scarcity prices were kept down by importation from the North-Western Provinces and Lower Bengal, in the present year supplies from these sources cannot be confidently relied upon—are all circumstances that give fresh cause for anxiety which had no existence in 1873-74.

8. The areas likely to be affected by, and probable extent of, distress will, so far as possible, be described later on. I am here to summarise the action hitherto taken by the Lieutenant-Governor with a view to meet such distress as may occur. As was to be expected, it is in Bihar on the present as on all former occasions, that the symptoms of approaching distress have first presented themselves, and have caused the most serious anxiety to this Government and the local officers.

The Lieutenant-Governor's special attention has been directed for some weeks back to this and other parts of the province where distress is apprehended. As even in the most favourable years some part or other of these provinces is known by experience to suffer from local and temporary distress due to floods, breaking of embankments, and other disasters, a letter was addressed to all Collectors so far back as the 29th June last, in which their attention was called to the Famine Code, and they were requested to watch carefully the vicissitudes of the season, and to report promptly to Government any special circumstances, such as deficient or excessive rainfall, floods or other calamities which might indicate the probability that measures of relief or expenditure of money would be required.

In conformity with these instructions, the Commissioner of Orissa reported officially on the 21st September, in his letter No. 17 P.F. of that date, a copy of which was submitted to the Government of India with my letter No. 870 P.—R., dated 8th October 1896, that injury to the standing rice crops of a more or less serious nature had been caused in all the districts of that Division. Some hardship and temporary suffering had been caused to the people, but such distress as existed was met by advances under the Agricultural Loans' Act, by the employment afforded by the railway line under construction in Orissa, and by private charity. The Commissioner at that time entertained no feeling of anxiety for the future unless the rains should cease prematurely. The rains, however, did cease prematurely, and the Commissioner now thinks that the winter rice crop will be seriously short, but does not apprehend any serious distress for a few months to come. This subject will be reverted to later on, and is mentioned here only in order to preserve the historical continuity of the narrative of the action taken by this Government.

9. Observing the shortness of the rainfall in September, and the high prices that prevailed in Bengal generally, and in the Patna Division in particular, the Lieutenant-Governor called on the Patna Commissioner, by telegram, for a special report on the state and prospects of the crops on the 23rd September. In response to this telegram the Commissioner reported on the 25th September that heavy rain which had fallen in every district of the Division during the week ending the 19th September had done much good, that all cause for anxiety had disappeared for the time, and that if rain should fall between the 25th September and 8th October (the *hatiya* rains) all would be saved. No rain did; however, fall in that period, and the Commissioner was obliged

to report on the 8th October* that a strong west wind had been blowing from the 20th to the 25th September, and again during the few days preceding the date of his report, which had the effect of greatly drying up the land, withering the standing crops, and retarding the preparation of land for sowing of *rabi*. It was at the same time reported that there had been a sharp rise in prices almost everywhere during the preceding week, due to the failure of the *hatiya* rains and large purchases for exportation to the North-Western Provinces, and that there had been some temporary ebullition of popular feeling. The Commissioner was of opinion that there was a sufficiency of grain in the Division, and that what was required was money to buy it. He therefore proposed to open test relief works, but was unable to say that scarcity prevailed or that "famine was

Narrative of action hitherto taken.

* Hia No. 665G of that date.

imminent." Mr. Bourdillon still hoped that rain might fall by the end of the "Sivati asterism" (i.e., by the 6th of November), but if no rain were to fall by that date, he had no doubt that scarcity, if not famine, would supervene.

In passing orders on that report the Lieutenant-Governor, in my letter No. 940T.—R., dated the 15th October, again drew attention to the provisions of the Famine Code, and directed that no time should be lost in offering work on district roads under the conditions prescribed in section 56 of that Code, treating the district roads for the present as test works under section 11, and that the District Boards should be called upon to revise their budgets by cutting out all avoidable expenditure and appropriating all the funds they could find to relief works proper. It was pointed out by Government that should no rains fall before the end of October there could be little doubt that a serious failure of the *aman* rice and *rabi* crops would be inevitable, and that the Local Government would have to largely supplement the Board funds. Meantime all Executive officers were to be instructed by the Commissioner to study carefully the Famine Code and the history of past scarcities. The Magistrates and Police were to keep a sharp look-out for any indications of rioting and to take prompt steps to suppress it. The standing crops were to be carefully watched, the stocks of food-grain were to be enquired into, and every effort was to be made to utilise, for the purposes of irrigation, whatever supply of water there might be from hill streams, tanks, and wells. The Commissioner was also authorised to give loans freely for well-sinking; and to employ, for the purposes of local enquiries, the officers of the Opium, Survey, and Settlement Departments, without, at the same time interfering for the present with their ordinary duties. It was added that the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to place an officer on special duty to assist the Commissioner should the situation become worse.

10. The Commissioner submitted another report, No. 579G., on the 23rd of October 1896. In this letter it was stated that the condition of the people had undergone no change, except in parts of Shahabad; but that the outlook for the future was certainly more gloomy, by reason of the total absence of rain. The want of the *hathiya* and *chitra* rains, which were necessary to keep the winter rice crop alive in tracts not commanded by irrigation, had, he wrote, made the failure of that crop certain. Mr. Bourdillon ~~estimated that the outturn of the winter rice crop might, in case rain did not fall~~ soon after the date of his report, be taken at 4 annas at the outside. In reply to this communication, the Lieutenant-Governor, in my letter No. 1010T.—R., dated the 30th of October, remarked that if the Commissioner's estimate was correct the outturn would be less than in any previous year of scarcity on record, except perhaps 1873-74. His Honour expressed the hope that the Commissioner's estimate was unduly low; but added that if it were correct, the extensive failure of the rice crop, coupled with the facts that the *bhadoi* harvest was short, and that prices of food-grains were higher than they ever had been at that time of the year, while wages of able-bodied agricultural labourers were stationary, could hardly fail to cause most serious distress. The Commissioner was at the same time called upon to submit the report required under section 9 of the Bengal Famine Code.

Special enquiries ordered to be undertaken in all Divisions.

11. Meanwhile, pending receipt of the Commissioner's special report under section 9 of the Code, the Lieutenant-Governor caused to be prepared a note giving a *résumé* of the history of past scarcities in Bihar, comparative statements of rainfall month by month, outturn of crops, prices of food-grains, number of persons who came on to relief works or who received gratuitous relief in every year of scarcity since 1873-74, and circulated it with my letter No. 71T.—R., dated 3rd November 1896, to all Commissioners and Public Associations. In that letter and its annexures, copies of which have been submitted to the Government of India and published in the newspapers, the intention of Government to refrain from all interference with private trade was enunciated and emphasised—all the information then available to Government was given with the special object of assisting the mercantile community in forecasting the quantity of grain which it may be profitable for them to import, and further detailed enquiries were ordered to be undertaken with a view to ascertaining, as nearly as may be, the stocks in hand and the deficit

or surplus under or over the requirements for local consumption. A

* Has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th November 1896. supplementary note,* of which a copy is annexed, giving similar information in detail for subdivisions and for all districts, has since been prepared by the Director of Land Records, and is being also circulated.

12. Reverting to the narrative of the Patna Division, I am to state that the special report called for from the Commissioner under section 9 of the Code, as mentioned in paragraph 10 above, has now been received (Commissioner's No. 609G., dated the 11th November 1896), and is herewith submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. *Patna Commissioner's special report under section 9 of the Famine Code.*

The report has, in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinion, been prepared with much care and ability.

It will be noticed that the Commissioner traces an extraordinary similarity between the meteorological history of the present year and that of 1873-74 (paragraphs 94 and 95 of his report), and that while the estimated outturn of the crops is generally better now than in that year, Mr. Bourdillon adheres to his previous estimate of only a 4-anna rice crop for the whole Division. There was a fairly good fall of rain, which saved the *rabi* crops in the months of December, January and February 1874. If there should be similar showers in the coming year, which there is no reason to despair of, the outturn of food-supply as a whole should be at least as good as it was in 1874, and will probably be better. But, as the Commissioner remarks, conclusions from the experience of the past are in this year liable to be vitiated by the predominating new factors already referred to in paragraph 7 above, and especially by the circumstance that whereas in former years of scarcity in Bihar, grain was available, and was largely imported from the North-Western Provinces, this year the North-Western Provinces require all that they can produce for their own consumption, and were till very recently importing largely from Bihar.

13. The Commissioner estimates the total area and population of the area likely to be affected by distress respectively at 4,323 square miles and about 3,400,000 persons. He calculates that five per cent. of this population, or 170,000 persons, will require relief in the shape of employment on works, or gratuitously, during the next few months. *Estimates of area and population affected in the Patna Division.*

In the famine of 1873-74, 10 per cent. of the entire population of Bihar received relief for a period of nine months, and the numbers in receipt of direct relief at one time reached about two millions daily. Compared with these figures the Commissioner's present estimate is extremely sanguine.

The Famine Commissioners, in page 26, Part I of their Report, paragraph 75, take 15 per cent. of the entire population in the affected area as the maximum likely to be in receipt of relief in the worst months, and 7 to 8 per cent. of the population as the average number likely to require relief continuously, for a year,

but Mr. Bourdillon† has only taken 5 per cent. of the urban population and of the tracts where the crops are particularly bad. Calculated on this basis, the numbers likely to require relief would, as above shown, be about 170,000. But it does not appear that the Famine Commissioners' estimates were intended to be thus restricted to percentages on the particular areas in which crops are particularly bad, and the Lieutenant Governor is disposed to think that Mr. Bourdillon's calculations in this respect cannot be relied upon.

The Commissioner also calculates that the numbers who may require relief will have to be supported for only a few months. According to all experience; relief should be required from January at least till the rains break, or to the end of June, when credit may be expected to be restored and the people are assured of a coming harvest in August and September following.

14. Turning to the Commissioner's estimates of food supply, I am to observe that Mr. Bourdillon, taking the areas under food crops and the average outturn per acre as given in the statistics furnished by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, calculates— *Estimate of food-deficit in the Patna Division.*

(a) the normal outturn of food-crops in his division at 14,97,39,000 maunds of 82 lb each, and

(b) the outturn of the present year, assuming the *rabi* to be as good as in 1874 (i.e., an average crop in South and an 8 to 10-anna crop in North Bihar), at 6,64,45,000 maunds, or about $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the normal.

Assuming, as Sir Antony MacDonnell does in his Report on "Food-supply and Famine Relief in Bihar and Bengal," that the rate of daily consumption per head is three-fourths of a seer, the total population of the Division being 16 millions, the total requirements for local consumption for 12 months would be 108 million maunds against a total outturn of 66½ million maunds. Assuming also, as Sir Antony MacDonnell did, that the people always keep three months' supply of food in hand from previous years, equal to 27 million maunds, the figures will stand thus:—

	Maund.
Requirements for 12 months' consumption	10,80,00,000
(1) Outturn of this year's crop	6,60,00,000
(2) Stocks from previous years	2,70,00,000
Total	9,30,00,000
Deficit	1,50,00,000 maunds, or 550,000 tons.

15. These figures would be alarming if they could be relied upon, but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the outturn of this year's crops and the amount of the stocks in hand are under-estimated. Even in 1873-74 the total imports by Government and private trade together to all distressed districts were not more than a million tons, or 27 million maunds. The Lieutenant Governor has already expressed the hope in my No. 1010 T.R., dated 30th October, to the Commissioner of Patna, that Mr. Bourdillon's estimates of the outturn of the rice crops are below the truth, and the above figures would seem to support that surmise; but if M. Bourdillon's figures are even approximately correct, the question where this enormous deficit is to come from becomes one of the gravest importance. This is the question which has caused, and is causing, Sir Alexander Mackenzie the most serious anxiety. There will be no difficulty in providing relief works, of which programmes are ready for every district, as required by section 5 of the Famine Code. It is a fortunate circumstance also that railways are already in the course of construction between (1) Moghulserai, Dehree and Gaya, and (2) Lakhisarai and Gaya, and that

(1) Hajipur and Begumserai to Katihar with branch to Khagaria (164 miles in the Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr districts).

(2) Segowli to Raksaul (17 miles, Champaran)

(2) Sakri to Jainagar (27 miles, in Darbhanga).

(4) Revilganj to Manjhi (7 miles in Saran)

the railways noted in the margin, which pass through the most distressed districts, have been aligned or proposed and may be undertaken at any time with the sanction of the Government of India. As already remarked, among the beneficent effects of the policy of liberal expenditure adopted in 1873-74 were these—that the people of Bihar became accustomed to come on to relief works, that they learnt to have confidence in the power and desire of the officers of Government to save them from starvation, and that these officers acquired experience of relief administration which will stand them in good stead in the present time. But on the other hand, among the drawbacks of that policy, it may be feared that the people may have too much confidence in Government and rely too little on themselves, that they may on this account, and also because of the great improvement in communications and high prices, have allowed stocks to become depleted. If the year's outturn plus stocks in hand is not sufficient for local consumption, and if private trade does not step in, in time, to supply the deficit, there may at any time be a panic and a sudden rise of prices.

Consideration of the question—will private trade supply the deficit?

16. The question whether private trade will do all that is required is in reality the *crux* of the situation. As the Famine Commission remarked, the action of Government itself prevented this question being brought to the test of experience in 1873-74,

and no one can say with certainty what would have happened had private trade been left to itself. The Famine Commissioners themselves were of opinion that in consequence of the extension of railways no such measures of importation by Government as were adopted in 1873-74 would ever again be necessary, and should in no case be resorted to without the most complete proof of their

necessity; but they added* that a resolution to rely on the ordinary operations of trade to meet the wants of the country unquestionably rests not only on the activity of traders, but also on the probability of the requisite supplies of food being forthcoming at the critical time. The question, they said, should therefore be asked whether there is sufficient ground for believing that the quantity of grain likely to be needed to meet the wants of such large areas as may be stricken with famine in a single year will be certainly forthcoming. In a subsequent paragraph, 159, of their report they admitted that there may be cases in which Government interference is admissible, such as for the purpose of providing food required for payment of wages on relief works and distribution of gratuitous relief, stimulating trade where it is sluggish or fails to act, or grain-dealers combine and refuse to sell.

17. Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees with the conclusions come to by the Famine Commission. His Honour gathers from the utterances of the Government of India that they expect that the requisite supply of food for India as a whole will be forthcoming through the operations of private trade; and in order to satisfy himself on this most important point as regards these provinces, he has caused enquiries to be made from local merchants and the Chamber of Commerce as to what is being actually done or intended to be done in the matter of private importation. Particular importance attaches to this question of importation from beyond sea, because the high prices in Eastern Bengal, and the indications of distress already existing in districts that were always considered free from risk of scarcity, show that little reliance can be placed on supplies from within the Province.

18. His Honour is informed that three cargoes of Californian wheat, aggregating about 14,500 tons, are on the way to Calcutta, but merchants generally are at present indisposed to import wheat largely from California, because of the uncertainty as to the demand in India, the high prices for wheat prevailing throughout the world, doubts as to whether native dealers will purchase and have the grain, if imported, carried into the mufassal where it may be required, and generally because of the difficulties that attend on the diversion of trade from its ordinary channels, that is, from being an export to an import trade. They, moreover, believe that the stocks in Northern India and Bombay are sufficient for the requirements of local consumption. Cargoes of Californian wheat of 4,000 to 5,000 tons each can at present quotations be landed at Calcutta at Rs. 5 to Rs. 5 1 per maund. Offers for such cargoes to arrive in two months or more are not higher than Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-11, a fact which indicates that in the opinion of merchants who ought to be the most competent judges in the matter, the price of wheat will not, in Calcutta, rise beyond Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-11 within the next two months. The importation of wheat is not, however, a question of so much importance to Bengal as it may be to other provinces.

Importation of wheat.

19. In Lower Bengal and Orissa rice is almost the sole article of food, and in Bihar rice, barley, maize and millets (but not wheat) are principally consumed. It is fortunate that the rice crop is a good one in Burma. The quantity available for export in the present year is estimated to be 1,400,000 tons: of this about half would ordinarily be exported to Europe, but owing to high prices the demand for European countries is likely to be smaller than usual this year, so that the trade can be easily diverted to India. The rice crop is also reported to be good in Siam, Saigon, Java and Shanghai, and the Lieutenant-Governor is informed that arrangements are already under consideration by private traders for large importations from Burma to Calcutta. His Honour is informed that 500,000 tons of rice can be landed in Calcutta two or three months hence if found to be required. Rice can now, it is understood, be purchased at about Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-8 a maund to be delivered in Rangoon two months hence, but purchases for Calcutta are so far

Importation of rice.

*Opinion that food-wants
of Bengal can be met by
private trade.*

limited—a fact which indicates that it is not anticipated by merchants that prices in Calcutta will be more than Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8 a maund at that time.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore thinks that there is ground for confidence that the food-wants of these provinces will be met by the importations of private trade, but it is necessary to repeat that, in view of the unparalleled highness of prices and of extent of the area over which there has been shortness of crops throughout India, the situation as regards the food-supply is not free, even in Bengal, from elements of doubt and anxiety.

*Divisions other than
Patna.*

20. So far particular stress has been laid on the requirements of the Patna Division. For other divisions special reports under section 9 of the Code have not yet been received, and these divisions may be treated very briefly.

Orissa Division

The worst next to Patna is Orissa. The Commissioner of that division in his latest report dated the 5th of November says that the outturn of the rice crop will be very poor, but he does not apprehend distress for a few months to come. It is not now possible to say what the extent of that distress may be.

Presidency Division.

It is reported that some relief will be required in three thanas in the Satkhwa subdivision of the Khulna district, where the rice crop is said to be likely to be a total failure. The Commissioner has been requested to go on the spot and arrange for such measures of relief as may be necessary.

Bhagalpur Division.

The Commissioner of this division reports that prices are high, but that so far there are no signs of distress though anxiety prevails.

*Dacca, Rajshahi, and
Mittagong Divisions.*

No reports of approaching scarcity have been received from these divisions, but prices rule unprecedentedly high, and districts which ordinarily export are said to have begun to import. This would indicate a dangerous depletion of stocks.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The Commissioner has just reported that Hazaribagh is the only district that gives any cause for anxiety in the immediate future, but even there no expenditure by Government is required at present.

General remarks.

21. Most of the subjects mentioned in section 15 of the Famine Code have been touched upon in the preceding paragraphs, and such information as is available at present has been furnished. It only remains to add that it is not possible at present to give anything like an approximate estimate of the probable expenditure that may be required, and that this Government does not anticipate that there will be any necessity to remit or suspend Government revenue. The numbers of persons employed on test relief works are given in Appendix A to the Patna Commissioner's report. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed that a certain number of persons have been employed on daily wages irrespective of task, and has called the Commissioner's attention to section 64 of the Code. Whether the Provincial staff will have to be increased cannot be now stated with any certainty. The Lieutenant-Governor is about to visit Bihar, and after consulting local officers, indigo planters, zamindars and others, His Honour will be in a better position, as events develop, to report to the Government of India on this and other questions. The Bengal Distress Relief Committee, formed in Calcutta in 1888, have in hand a sum of Rs. 34,000 which is now available for charitable relief. Sir Alexander Mackenzie proposes to ask the Committee to place this amount at the disposal of the local officers of distressed districts at an early date, as soon as he is in a position to say where it is most required.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor, agreeing with the Collectors and Commissioner of the Patna Division, the Director of Land Records and the Board of Revenue, has not thought it necessary to suspend settlement or survey operations in Bihar, at any rate for the present. The survey programme has been altered to this extent only, that the survey party is to be employed in South Darbhanga and South Saran, where distress has never been very great, instead of in North Darbhanga, where scarcity and distress have always been most serious. It is reported by Captain Crichton that most of the field work will be completed by the end of March. If it should become necessary, the survey and settlement operations can then be suspended, and the officers engaged on these operations can be utilised on famine work.

NOTES ON SONEPUR CONFERENCE.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4811 Agri.—The 26th November 1896.—The following is published for general information

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Notes of a Conference held at the Commissioner's Camp, Sonapur, on 20th November 1896.

PRESENT

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., Member of Board of Revenue
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Public Works Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
J. A. Bourdillon, Esq., Commissioner of Patna.
C. A. Mills, Esq., Inspector of Local Works, Patna.
A. Izat, Esq., Bengal and North-Western Railway
T. Inglis, Esq., Collector.
H. Savage, Esq., Collector
W. Egerton, Esq., Offg. Collector.
Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, C.I.E., Manager of Dumraon Raj.
R. W. Carlyle, Esq., Collector.
H. Bell, Esq., Manager of Darbhanga Raj
C. R. Hay-Webb, Esq., Manager of Muktapur Factory.
L. Hare, Esq., Collector
C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Esq., Settlement Officer
C. L. S. Russell, Esq., Subdivisional Officer, Sitamarhi
J. F. Gruning, Esq., Subdivisional Officer, Hajipur.
E. Macnaghten, Esq., Secretary to the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association
D. J. Macpherson, Esq., Collector.
J. H. Keir, Esq., Assistant Settlement Officer.
E. T. Sealy, Esq., District Engineer.
Sir William B. Hudson, K.C.I.E., President of Bihar Indigo-Planters' Association.
J. J. MacLeod, Esq., C.I.E., Lal Sarayah Factory
J. R. Lewis, Esq., Manager of Bettiah Raj
A. Earle, Esq., Collector
F. F. Lyall, Esq., Subdivisional Officer, Siwan
M. F. Gauntlett, Esq., Assistant Settlement Officer
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Patna
Gaya,
Shahabad

Darbhanga.

Muzaffarpur

Champaran

Siwan,

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR opened the proceedings by stating that his main object in coming to Bihar was to consult with the local officials and non-officials, to gather from them information as to agricultural prospects, the extent and intensity of distress, the measures which should be taken to relieve it, and the funds and agency necessary for carrying them out. He said that no doubt Mr. Bourdillon's very full report had been read by all present. He had not yet seen his second fortnightly report, but copies of this also would be circulated to all the local officials.

The only way to cope with a distress as grave as this was for all classes to co-operate. The great advantage of the situation in Bihar was that there was a large body of European non-officials, whose intimate knowledge of, and daily intercourse with, the people would now, as always, be of the greatest assistance to Government, and he was assured that they would be perfectly ready and willing, as they were able, to co-operate in every way.

There were two dangers they had to avoid, *firstly*, that of over-estimating the distress, thereby leading to extraordinary and extravagant expenditure as in 1873-74, and, *secondly*, a tendency to over-confidence generated, to some extent, by the knowledge of the previous over-estimation.

The tract south of the Ganges presented no features of grave anxiety at present. Gaya had always been regarded as a district fairly safe. Nothing like widespread distress need be apprehended there.

In Patna there was no danger of widespread scarcity, and in Shahabad only local distress need be apprehended which could probably be dealt with by local agency.

The north of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran, however, are purely rice tracts. In those parts there appeared to have been a general failure of crops, and considerable distress might be anticipated.

In the rest of the country north of the Ganges he understood that the *rabi* crop was germinating well, and the area under *rabi* larger than usual. In 1873-74, one of the most striking features was that the *rabi* crop, subsequent upon seasonable winter rains, turned out to

be much larger than was expected, and if rain fell in December and January, the present *rabi* crop would be fairly safe.

He wanted everybody present to give him fully and freely from their local knowledge information as to existing facts and advice as to how to meet the scarcity.

He proposed, therefore, to discuss the condition of the crops in each district, but he thought it would be sufficient if they confined their attention mainly to the districts north of the Ganges. He would begin with Darbhanga.

DARBHANGA.

MR. CARYLE, the Collector, put forward a map in which the tracts likely to suffer severely at different times were separately marked. He anticipated that, of the whole district area, there would be acute distress in an area of 205 square miles, that distress would be felt in February and March in 650 square miles, that there would be scarcity in 217 square miles, and that 414 square miles were practically safe.

He remarked that distress had not yet made itself felt to any extent, but that in some parts it was now imminent.

The worst parts of the district were the Madhubani subdivision and the central parts of the Darbhanga subdivision.

MR. BELL stated that a large part of this area is a compact block, belonging to the Darbhanga Raj, and that he had received reports from the local officials as to the prospects of the crops in those villages. The preliminary reports, however, were chiefly collected by the patwaris, and he had found them to be unreliable, and he considered that, for interested reasons, the patwaris took too gloomy a view of the situation.

He was, however, now obtaining more accurate reports which would be available shortly.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he had ridden about 600 miles in the distressed area.

In the Jhanyhapur Circle things were worse than in the Naraia Circle, and there was a line of bad villages along the north-east frontier.

He stated that he had opened test relief works in Phulparas, but that when the task was raised to that prescribed in the Famine Code, all the people left. He proposed, however, to re-open the works shortly.

MR. BELL stated that the Rohika Circle round Madhubani might be divided into two parts. The villages along the banks of the Kamla were fairly good, there being a 12-annas *aghani* crop. The portion further west towards Kamtaul was very bad, the *aghani* crop having failed entirely. The area round Darbhanga was similarly bad.

THE COLLECTOR stated that besides the Darbhanga Raj the other large landholders in the distressed area were Raja Ramaswar Singh, the Madhubani Babus, and the Pachhi Mahanth. The first-named would be able to render considerable assistance in relieving his tenantry. The two latter were very impoverished, and nothing could be expected from them. The Madhubani Babu and the Pachhi Mahanth own the area north of Khajauli. Rai Ganga Prasad Bahadur had promised to provide for all his tenantry. The rest of the district belonged to petty maliks, from whom no assistance could be expected.

THE COLLECTOR said that, as far as he had been able to gather, the *aghani* crop this year would be about the same as it was in 1873-74, but that the *bhadosi* crop had been slightly better. The southern portion of the district was much better.

MR. BELL stated that, in his opinion, the crops at present in the ground had been underestimated.

HIS HONOUR thought that this was very probable.

THE COLLECTOR estimated that the *aghani* crop throughout the district would be 5 annas.

In the northern distressed area there was very little *rabi*, and what been sown had not germinated.

HIS HONOUR enquired whether, in the event of late winter rains, millets could not be sown.

THE COLLECTOR stated that the rain must come soon to be of any avail.

Relief works—MR. BELL stated that the Maharaja was prepared to open small relief works where required, such as tanks, bundhs, and irrigation channels, but that of course he could not undertake big relief works.

HIS HONOUR remarked that he was greatly in favour of tanks, as labour on them was concentrated and easily supervised, and they were of permanent utility.

MR. BELL said that later on when big relief works were opened all able-bodied men could be drafted on to them, keeping all the women and children for the local relief works.

HIS HONOUR enquired whether any schemes for large relief works had been prepared.

THE COLLECTOR stated that there had long been a project to construct a light line of railway from Sakri to Jainagar on the Nepal frontier.

THE COMMISSIONER remarked that the Government of India had lately refused to sanction it pending further report.

HIS HONOUR remarked that railway construction was not generally considered to be a good form of relief work, as the cost of the earthwork formed such a small proportion of the total cost. But his own view was that if a line had been provided for in the railway programme for the immediate future, say the next ten years, which could be now utilised for relief work, he would be prepared to urge on the Government of India the desirability of sanctioning the immediate undertaking of the scheme. The earthwork at least could be taken in hand at once.

MR. GLASS remarked that this line was included in the extension scheme of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON stated that the Syndicate, who proposed to build the line, had had it surveyed some ten years ago, and that he was prepared to find the money at once. The line is 28 miles long.

MR GLASS estimated that the expenditure upon earthwork would be about Rs 50,000.

MR IZAT stated that the survey had been done by Mr Montague, but that it might have to be a little revised, and the direction of the line altered a little. This was probably the reason why the Government of India had not yet sanctioned the scheme. The construction would be perfectly easy, as it ran along the line of the water-shed.

HIS HONOUR stated that, as a result of this Conference, he would be prepared to make a further strong representation to Government for its immediate sanction.

MR FINCANE enquired whether the Raj would be prepared to allow non-Raj raiyats to work on Raj relief works.

MR BELL stated that he had not yet considered the point. THE COLLECTOR remarked that, in practice, he would find it extremely difficult to prevent them from attending.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he had called a meeting on the 13th instant, and had appealed to all zamindars to render all assistance possible, thinking this preferable at present to procuring subscriptions. The District Board intended to open test relief works at Jainagar and Kamtaul shortly, and also those at Phulpur which had been closed. The District Board, however, is in financial difficulties, and he should have to ask Government to advance him the money. Meanwhile, he proposed to take in hand a lakh of rupees' worth of earthwork from next year's programme in anticipation of receipt of the grant.

HIS HONOUR asked what other relief works would be started. If there was as much distress as the Collector anticipated, the light line proposed would not be sufficient.

THE COLLECTOR said that he proposed to excavate new tanks and clean out old ones on a large scale.

MR BELL remarked that if engineers could be obtained, the Raj would be prepared to start irrigation works from the Bagmati and Kamla rivers. He believed a regular scheme had been drawn up, but he could not find any trace of it.

MR FINCANE remarked that it had been drawn up before he left Darbhanga, and had been filed in the Raj Office to be put up for orders at any future time of scarcity.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he proposed to put all existing roads in thoroughly good repair, and to raise the cart-roads, where necessary, but he did not propose to make many new roads, as he was of opinion that there were enough already in the district. He also proposed to clean out old tanks, and, where there was a probability of a scarcity of water, to excavate new ones.

HIS HONOUR enquired whether these tanks could be used for irrigation.

THE COLLECTOR stated they could, but that they silted up very quickly. The water-level, too, was much lower than it was in Chapra.

There was not much apprehension of scarcity of drinking water, but there might be of water for cattle. He had asked the zamindars to clean out all their wells.

HIS HONOUR enquired whether there would be any difficulty in obtaining land for tanks.

THE COLLECTOR replied that he apprehended none, as he thought the zamindars would always be willing to grant land for the purpose. If any raiyat came forward as a few had already done, for permission to make a tank he would grant it and give him advances for the purpose. Up to the present, however, he had refused to make any advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act, as he thought the time for this would not come until April.

Gratuitous relief—HIS HONOUR enquired what arrangements had been made for giving gratuitous relief.

THE COLLECTOR replied that there had been no applications for it yet. Actual distress had only just started. He had sent out seven men to verify the police reports as to scarcity, and had supplied them with money to meet cases where gratuitous relief was necessary. He had not yet, however, received their reports.

HIS HONOUR remarked that there was a balance of some Rs 31,000 in the Bengal Relief Fund, and that he hoped to secure this for Bengal alone, in which case he would distribute it among the various districts for gratuitous relief. He pointed out that the distress which gratuitous relief was intended to meet always began in a very insidious manner, as the high-caste women were very loath to come forward to obtain it. The best method of obtaining information as to places where gratuitous relief was required was to make enquiries from local native gentlemen. The police reports on this subject were not to be trusted.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he only relied upon police reports to show where further enquiries should be made by other agency. He had sent out, among others, the Deputy Inspector of School and two Sub-Inspectors to make these further enquiries, and he proposed to send out the kanungoes shortly.

Stocks—HIS HONOUR enquired whether any estimate had been formed as to stocks.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he was obtaining information from indigo-planters and zamindars as to local stocks.

MR BELL stated that he thought it would be very difficult to get any reliable information upon this point. He had not been satisfied with the reports he had already received, and had asked his sub-managers to submit second reports from information obtained from their own personal observation.

THE COLLECTOR'S impression was that stocks were very large, but that they were all in the hands of the well-to-do raiyats and zamindars. The poorer raiyats had not sufficient stocks to support them after February or March, and the labouring classes and very small

rayats had none even at present. Mr. Webb, of Muktapur, estimated that there were 200,000 maunds in his *dehat*. This information was probably reliable, as he had made enquiries in the large marts. THE COLLECTOR said that he had formed estimates on the lines laid down in Sir A. P. MacDonnell's report, and he believed that an estimate prepared on such lines would be far more accurate than any figures based on local reports, though he would of course utilise these as a check upon the figures he arrived at in that estimate. The chief difficulty would be not in obtaining information as to the stocks in the hands of the banias, but as to those in the hands of the rayats. Reliable information upon the latter point could only be obtained by house-to-house enquiry.

HIS HONOUR enquired whether the local zamindars were laying in stocks of grain.

MR. BELL replied that he had bought 75,000 maunds locally, and the Maharaja had just telegraphed to him to make large purchases of *dhan*.

HIS HONOUR remarked that it was a pity to buy up the local stocks. He was informed there were 80,000 tons of old rice in Rangoon, and forward purchases of the new rice were being made to be delivered in January at about Rs. 3-8 per maund in Rangoon. Paddy would cost still less. It would be a good thing if people requiring grain would at once make arrangements to secure some of this stock through some Calcutta house.

MR. BELL remarked that a Calcutta firm had already offered him American wheat at Rs. 5 per maund, delivered in Darbhanga.

HIS HONOUR remarked that this was the finest Californian white wheat, which was extensively purchased in Calcutta for the manufacture of white bread. It was rather too expensive for ordinary use.

MR. BELL stated that the same firm had also offered to import maize from England to be delivered in Calcutta within six weeks at Rs. 3-8 per maund, which would cost about Rs. 4-2, delivered in Darbhanga.

HIS HONOUR stated that it was much better to import rice and paddy from Burma than to buy up district stocks. This information about Burma rice should be spread as widely as possible, especially among zamindars and mahajans.

MR. BELL remarked that he thought rice would go out of the district.

HIS HONOUR said that Mr. Izat had informed him that 200 waggons a day were now leaving the district, carrying 400 to 500 tons of grain a day. A fortnight ago, something like 1,000 tons a day were being exported.

THE COLLECTOR stated that both the imports and the exports of the district were very large. During the last fortnight the net excess of exports over imports was only 750 tons.

HIS HONOUR stated that the general opinion among the native merchants in Calcutta was that stocks were much lower than had been estimated. The President of the Native Chamber of Commerce had lately informed him that he considered the Government estimate of the present stock (12 lakhs of maunds), to be nearly twice as high as it ought to be. His Honour was surprised to hear this, as the Government estimate had been carefully made, and he had thought, when comparing it with the figures for 1873-74, that it was very low.

Communications.—As to facilities for communication, THE COLLECTOR stated that there was no place in the district more than 30 miles from a railway station, but that the trade from the north and centre of the district was an export one, and that it might take a little time to convert an export into an import trade. The same difficulty would not arise in Samastipur, as grain was always imported there. He did not see why private trade should not be able to supply the whole district with grain. He would appoint a bania at each work. He did not think that there would be any want of grain at any place in the district for the next two or three months.

HIS HONOUR asked whether he thought that there was any necessity at present for reducing railway rates as had already been done on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE COLLECTOR replied that he did not think that it was advisable at present.

MR. BELL remarked that he should not like to have the question shelved at present, as he was quite sure that if the rates had been found to be too high on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, it must be necessary to reduce them on the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

HIS HONOUR remarked that he only mentioned the matter at present. It would be kept in reserve.

MR. IZAT stated that he had asked the East Indian Railway to give the Bengal and North-Western Railway the same concessions regarding rates as had already been granted to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. The rates on the Bengal and North-Western Railway were 60 per cent lower than those on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and considerably lower than those on the East Indian Railway. He had no doubt that this concession would be granted, and the merchants had told him that, in that case, there would be large importations of pulse, rice, and peas.

Fodder.—With regard to fodder MR. COLLECTOR stated that there was no difficulty at present, as the cattle were grazing upon the paddy which had failed.

General.—HIS HONOUR said that he wished that Mr. Bourdillon would extend the system that he had formerly introduced into Saran of obtaining weekly information by means of post-cards from all classes as regards rainfall, prices, stocks and general condition of crops.

MR. BELL remarked that he had already given Rs. 1,000 to each Circle Officer to distribute in charity. He was afraid that the old and infirm who had formerly been dependent upon their fellow-castemen for support, would be the first to suffer. His Honour said that he feared there would be much distress among the lower middle classes which it would be difficult to meet.

THE COLLECTOR stated that, calculating upon the figures of 1878-74, he estimated that there would be an average of 200,000 people upon relief works from February to October.

MUZAFFARPUR.

MR. HARE, the Collector, produced a map showing the areas of Muzaffarpur district which are considered liable to famine, and explained that all the tracts shown in this map were affected, but not quite in the same relative degrees as shown in the map. The worst tracts are the Sitamarhi subdivision, the Katra thana and the north part of the Sadar thana. But Paru, Lalgunge and the north of Mahuwa thanas are also seriously affected. The estimated outturn of the *bhadai* and *agham* crops in each thana is given in his last fortnightly report. Subsequent information led him to make a slightly more favourable estimate of the outturn of *agham* crops in Paru and Katra thanas.

MR. RUSSELL, who had recently been all over the Sitamarhi subdivision, explained his views of the outturn of the *bhadai* and *agham* in connection with a special map of that subdivision prepared in the Settlement Office from information received from the Settlement camps. He was of opinion that the bad area, as shown in the map, should be somewhat extended, and held to his former report that six annas *bhadai* and three annas *agham* represented the outturn for the subdivision.

HIS HONOUR, after hearing Mr. Bell's remarks about the reports of Daibhanga villages at Panbar, about which a European manager had recently reported more favourably than the patwaris generally had previously reported, was of opinion that the *agham* crop had been in all probability under-estimated.

Works—THE COLLECTOR put before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the District Board schedule of relief works prepared under the Famine Code. This schedule hardly provided for the probable requirements especially in the Katra thana. But it indicated a large amount of work which could be undertaken.

Large Works—With regard to large works, a scheme had been mooted for an irrigation canal to carry the water of the Bagmati all along the north of the district, and to use the smaller streams, which carry very little water in a year like the present, as distributary channels. Most of these streams have numerous *bahars* or cuts for carrying the water from the streams to the fields. This scheme, however, was not ready, and would have to be carefully planned and considered. It might be that the Bagmati did not carry enough water in a dry season to feed so large a system.

There was a smaller irrigation scheme to tap the Bagmati river and to carry some of its water only as far as the Lakhandu river. This would irrigate about 100 square miles. It was impossible to "bund" the Bagmati river, but a cut had already been made to let the water into the canals. This would be of great advantage for the irrigation of the *rab* crops. This could not, however, be used as a relief work, as it would be necessary to press on with the work as quickly as possible by means of skilled labourers, who would earn full wages, and not according to the relief rate. The larger scheme would, if approved, require a great deal of excavation, and would afford much relief work. If carried out, it would be necessary to have control over the "bunds" made in the distributary rivers.

HIS HONOUR stated that the Embankment Act would give all the control necessary. If this work were undertaken, men could be drafted from the smaller relief works on to this larger scheme.

Railway Works—With regard to the new railway from Hajipur to Begum Serai, MR. IZAT remarked that there was delay in getting the land.

The Collector stated that he could give the land over to the railway officials at once, but that the land had been very badly surveyed, and the plans given to him did not agree with the lands marked out. Men could be drafted to the earthworks there, but he did not yet know if it was to be done on contract rates or not. If the former, it was not a relief work.

MR. IZAT stated that he had laid down 145 miles of railway in the Deccan entirely by relief labour, which was sent to him in drafts by the Collector of the district. It afforded relief to 50,000 men. It was all done by petty contracts with each gang. He was quite willing to work on that scheme here.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he could do a great deal of relief by the excavation and cleaning out of tanks, especially in the north of the district, where they could be used for irrigation, and the able-bodied persons could be collected on these works and drafted off to the railway works.

MR. IZAT stated that the people on his relief work in the Deccan were allowed to form their own gangs, which they did usually by families. They brought their women with them. They were paid at the ordinary rates, about Re 1-8 per 1,000 cubic feet, but varying according to the height of the bank. This worked out that each family earned from 2½ annas to 4 annas a day, which was little, if at all, above the famine rates.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he had already opened test relief works, but that so far very few people had stayed on at them, because they were not allowed to work as long as they liked, and so earn as much as they otherwise would be able to do.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON remarked that his experience was that Nunsias would earn about 2½ annas a day, but that high caste men could not earn so much as 1 anna.

MR. IZAT remarked that he had at first met with the same difficulty in the Deccan, but that they quickly got into the work, and that at the end of a fortnight their hands were as hard as those of the ordinary labourers.

Funds—THE COLLECTOR remarked that there was no immediate difficulty about funds. The District Board had a cash balance of about Rs. 80,000, and about Rs. 60,000 could be

appropriated from works shown in the budget of the present year, and Rs. 85,000 could be anticipated, if necessary, from the budget of 1897-98 if the Board were allowed to overdraw.

His Honour said that Mr. Bourdillon should inform him, as soon as possible, how much help each district would want, so that he could make the necessary arrangements.

Trade—With regard to trade the Collector remarked that it was very brisk, and he thought it would meet the requirements. No place in the district is much more than 20 miles from a railway station. The trade, however, in the Sitamarhi distressed tracts was ordinarily in the wrong direction, viz., outwards instead of inwards.

Mr. Izet corroborated the remark about trade activity, and said that rice was going out from Darbhanga and Rajshahi to the extent of 100 wagons a day. This was mostly Nepal rice, however, and as the export of it had been stopped lately, no doubt this traffic would diminish. The Collector stated that the prohibition had not stopped the export entirely, as rice was still coming over the frontier in every direction on the heads of coolies, and put into carts in waiting on this side of the frontier.

The Collectors of Champaran and Darbhanga confirmed this statement.

Food Stocks—The Collector also stated that he had made an estimate of the food stocks on the lines laid down in Sir R. P. MacDonnell's report, which tended to show that in an ordinary year the exports of food stocks of the district were only slightly larger than the imports, so that this year there would be a heavy deficiency which would have to be met by importation.

Mr. Macnaghten stated that he had consulted almost all the planters, and the general opinion was that the conditions now are about the same as they were in 1873-74. The *rain* is very fair now, and with winter rain will be as good as, if not better than, the crop in 1873-74. The *bhadoi*, however, had been somewhat worse.

CHAMPARAN

Mr. Macpherson, the Collector, produced a scarcity map prepared on the same lines as in other districts, but explained that the conditions of individual villages varied very much within each tract. The tracts where at present scarcity is most felt were, an area of about 430 square miles in the thanas of Shikarpur, Ramnagar and Bagaha, and smaller tracts towards Govindganj and east of Madhuban. Test works had already been started in all these tracts but only one, namely, the excavation of tanks in the Ramnagar outpost, had been opened sufficiently long to enable an opinion to be formed upon it, but so far everything went to show the existence of distress requiring relief. The wage given is based on a grain-equivalent as laid down in section 104 of the Famine Code. The Collector thought that in the distressed tracts the poorer cultivators had only sufficient grain to carry them on to the end of the current month, while the labourers were already in need of special employment, and the richer raiyats had no large stocks. His enquiries into stocks, however, were not yet complete. At the commencement of the operations the Baniyas had been supplying grain at 11 seers per rupee, but now the price had contracted to 9 seers.

The Collector mentioned that the exports by rail had been very heavy, but that there had been a decided check during the last 10 days. This export accounted for the rise in price mentioned above.

In estimating the condition of tracts, the Collector had been mainly guided by the character of the current year's *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops, as last year's surplus had been almost all exported. He had considered the condition of the poorer, rather than of the richer classes. In the distressed tracts the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops had been two annas, and that of the *aghani* crops would be nil, except where irrigation had taken place.

Fodder—There was ample fodder at present, and later on the cattle will be sent into the hills to graze. Sir William Hudson handed in figures showing that 46 per cent of the population in an area of 35 square miles east of Seeraha in Madhuban thana had no stocks left, although they had had a fair *bhadoi*. This was the result of their having parted with their stocks while the winter rice crop was still promising. Within the tract there were 6,417 cultivators and about 3,500 labourers. The Baniyas had only 20,000 maunds of grain in stock. The labourers had no work except that to be obtained in the factory where 1,300 persons a day were employed.

The Collector stated that the District Engineer had just opened test relief works in the distressed tracts east of Seeraha.

The Collector stated that the district was chiefly owned by large zamindars, the Maharani of Bettiah being the most important. The villages of the Bettiah Raj are all over the district, except in the extreme north of Bettiah, which is owned by the Ramnagar Raj.

Mr. Lewis said that the Raj would be ready to spend much money upon relief works if it were allowed to take a loan from Government for the purpose.

The Collector stated that the Ramnagar Raj which owned the greater portion of the worst area in the north of Bettiah, was completely impoverished, and no help could be expected from it. The Madhuban Babu had expressed his readiness to provide relief. Much could not be expected from the Sheohar Raj, which owns a considerable number of villages in the south-east of the district. The Tikari and Hathwa Raj areas were very small.

Sir William Hudson expressed his belief that landlords would readily come to the assistance of their tenants, if any advances made by them to keep their raiyats alive in the present emergency were by law given a precedence similar to rent over all other encumbrances on their holdings, but otherwise no landlord would venture to give advances, as he could never hope to recover them, and tenths of the holdings being already mortgaged to mahajans.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he expected the distress would be worse than it was in 1873-74, because there was no stock to go on with; there was not more than four annas of *rub* in the ground, and much of this would come to nothing unless rain fell shortly, as little irrigation from wells was carried on in the district.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON stated that the present outlook in Champaran was much the same as in 1866, and distinctly worse than in 1873-74, and Mr. MacLeod agreed in this opinion. SIR WILLIAM HUDSON stated that the population of the district had more than doubled since 1866.

MR. FINUCANE stated that there had been no State relief in 1836, but the Collector remarked there had been much more gratuitous relief than would be given now.

THE COLLECTOR stated that, calculating from the population of the distressed tracts, if everything continued to be unfavourable, he would not be surprised if the number of persons requiring relief amounted to 500,000.

HIS HONOUR remarked that Champaran was at present evidently in a much worse position than any of the other districts, and that the rainfall chart showed that the distress there would probably be worse than it had been in 1873-74. There was already a deficiency of 20 inches in the rainfall.

Relief Works—THE COLLECTOR mentioned that at a meeting of the District Board held on the 10th of November, which was attended by a number of planters who were not members, the planters and the British Raj agreed to open works at their own expense on the first appearance of distress in the localities in which they were interested, to pay the labourers at a wage that would not exceed what is allowed under the Fanme Code, and to communicate to the Collector the daily results and information as to the classification of labourers, the wages paid, and the amount of work done.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON explained that the work would be done on the following system.—A rate would be fixed for earthwork, and payment would be made according to the *hasni* system so long as the total cost did not exceed that rate. If that occurred, the rate would be altered.

He had no difficulty in getting grain at present from the local mahajans. The chief works undertaken would be tanks, wells and irrigation channels. Of ordinary factory work, only a little weeding remained, which would be completed by the 1st of December. After that there would be no work at the factories until April.

THE COLLECTOR stated that the reports which he would receive from the planters regarding the test works started by them would enable him to judge in what localities regular relief works were required; and while the private works were still going on, he would be able to arrange for the staff necessary for the larger operations proposed.

Large Works—As regards these, the scheme of railway extension from Baragnia to Bagaha, across the north of the district, for which SIR WILLIAM HUDSON was prepared at once to provide funds through a private company, was considered.

THE COLLECTOR stated that the line was 85 miles long, and that he estimated the earthwork would cost $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lakhs of rupees, and that the eastern portion of the line from Baragnia to Balhar would cross the drainage of the country, and the bridging would be very heavy. The other portion, however, would go through the most distressed tract.

MR. LEWIS proposed an alternative scheme for extending the present line from Bettiah to Bagaha via Champahia.

MR. IZAT stated that he hoped that eventually both lines would be constructed. The Collector said that he had already arranged to send drafts from relief works to the Segauli-Buxaul Railway now under construction.

MR. IZAT said that he could arrange to have the survey of the Baragnia-Bagaha line taken in hand at once, and that if Government could supply the surveyors, he would find the supervising staff.

HIS HONOUR remarked that the services of the students of the Sibpur College, or, as Mr. Boudillon suggested, of those of the Patna Survey School, might be utilized. He stated that Champaran seemed to be the worst tract, and some large works there was necessary.

MR. IZAT stated that if the Baragnia-Bagaha line were started, he would be able also to start the line from Gorakhpur to Bagaha, which the Government of the North-Western Provinces had already asked him to undertake as a relief work, but which he could not take in hand until the Tuhut section was continued to Bagaha.

HIS HONOUR pointed out that the Segauli-Buxaul extension would, when constructed, link the existing line with the proposed Baragnia-Bagaha line, and therefore he thought this scheme much the more natural, as it dovetailed with the scheme of relief for the North-Western Provinces.

He thought the earthwork on the western portion, which passes through the distressed tract, ought to be taken in hand as early as possible.

THE COLLECTOR stated that tank work would be the most beneficial form of minor relief work.

MR. LEWIS stated that in many of the newly settled villages in the north of the district there were no tanks at all, and that there was a general want of tanks throughout the area. In other parts there were many tanks which wanted re-excavating.

HIS HONOUR remarked that tank work could be extended indefinitely, and the tanks would form useful gathering-grounds for people who could afterwards be drafted to larger works.

THE COLLECTOR stated that the programme already provides work for 120,000 people for 90 days. Another large work was an inundation canal from Tribeni to the Haahar river,

near Bagaha. The District Engineer had already taken levels for this, but no definite plan had yet been drawn up.

HIS HONOUR stated that, if necessary, Colonel McArthur could come up and discuss this project with the local officers. He also suggested that the Bettiah Raj might construct this, as it was a duty for the benefit of their property.

THE COLLECTOR stated that, if the Raj were not prepared to meet the whole cost, the canal could be constructed under the Act, and a water-rate levied.

Another scheme is to connect the Ganak river with the Dhanauti. This would be in the main a drainage project.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER (MR. SEAR) stated that, in his opinion, the fall was sufficient, and that it would largely benefit the head of the tract through which the Dhanauti flows, a large portion of which has remained depopulated since 1866, owing to the malarial character of the tract.

HIS HONOUR stated that these irrigation schemes were too big to pass an opinion upon off-hand, but that he would press forward the railway projects as much as possible.

Funds—THE COLLECTOR stated that the District Board balance was at present very low. The total road cess was only Rs. 85,000, and the Board would at once have to overdraw in anticipation of the realization of the January list.

THE COMMISSIONER informed him that orders had already been passed authorizing the District Board to overdraw to the extent of Rs. 25,000.

HIS HONOUR stated that he would place the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 at the Board's disposal whenever it was required. The Darbhanga District Board had made itself practically insolvent by taking a loan in 1892, which had hampered the work of the Board ever since, while there was now no probability of its being paid off. He would therefore prefer to grant money for relief work rather than that the District Board should take a loan.

Gratuitous Relief—With regard to gratuitous relief, HIS HONOUR stated that he wanted each district to inform him as to the sum that it would require. He observed that this should be administered as much as possible by private agency.

Stocks—MR. FINUCANE suggested that the zamindars might be urged to lay in stocks of grains for themselves.

HIS HONOUR thereupon stated that the new crop of rice shortly expected in Rangoon would be 1,400,000 tons, and that there were old stocks there besides.

MR. MACNAGHTEN said that on behalf of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association he had already ordered 1,60,000 maunds from Rangoon, which certain planters had ordered, to be used instead of money for their labourers' remuneration.

General—SIR WILLIAM HUDSON drew attention to the provisions of section 79 of the Famine Code, and asked what course should be adopted in the event of a failure of supply of grain at a relief centre.

HIS HONOUR explained that a grain contractor would be arranged for, and that he would be given advances to import grain, and that he hoped that the contingency contemplated would not arise.

THE COLLECTOR thereupon enquired what action he could take under section 80 of the Code in the event of prices being forced up at the relief works.

HIS HONOUR replied that as the grain would be supplied by a contractor working under advances, the District Officer would have full authority.

With reference to a remark from SIR WILLIAM HUDSON, HIS HONOUR requested Mr. Finucane to arrange for the supply of copies of the Famine Code to planters and other persons to whom they would be useful.

With regard to payments, THE COLLECTOR mentioned that he had already indented for a supply of copper coin, and that the planters at the District Board meeting had agreed that, if all relief works were paid for in Government currency, they would gladly adopt and continue the same system in paying their own labourers in the hope of driving Lohia pice out of circulation.

HIS HONOUR said that, if necessary, token money could be used.

MR. IZAT said he would like to have the question of the acquisition of land for railways discussed, as he anticipated that there would be great delay in receiving it. He did not expect to receive any within the next six months if the ordinary procedure were followed. His department merely sent in plans of the ground they were to acquire, and the Deputy Collector had to mark upon them the various plots of the raiyats. He would suggest that a Settlement Officer should be appointed to carry out this work speedily. MR. CARLILE agreed, stating that his Land Acquisition Deputy Collector had had no previous experience, and would be quite unable to cope with any large work.

MR. HARRIS stated that his Deputy Collector was quite capable of coping with the work, but that the line plans sent in by the Railway Company, and sanctioned by the Government of India, did not agree with the dog-bells on the ground, in some places showing land which was not in existence. If Mr. Izat would point out any piece of land, he would give it over to him in 15 days. He had pointed out the difficulty above mentioned to the Company, and they had asked him to follow the dog-bells on the ground. His difficulty was that he could not certify that he had made over to the Company the land, the acquisition of which had been sanctioned by the Government of India.

HIS HONOUR said that the Deputy Collector and the Engineer ought to work together, and, in consultation on the ground, get any mistakes of this kind rectified. The maps ought to be followed unless substantially incorrect, and no delay should be allowed to occur in giving over the lands.

SARAN

MR. EARLE, the Collector, produced a scarcity map of the district, and pointed out the worst tracts. These were mainly in the Kateya outpost in the north-west corner which was nearly all *chaur*, in part of the land west of the Jharahi river in the Darauli thana, and a tract through the centre of the Siwan thana. These tracts were mostly paddy lands and the crop had been about two annas there, while the *bhadai* had varied from five annas to eight annas. Along the south-west of the district, too, there was a bad tract, where there was a succession of *chaur*s, and the *dhan* had nearly all failed.

The *rai* crop throughout the district was germinating well and there was extensive irrigation going on, which would save a considerable portion of the crop in any event. If rain fell in December, the crop ought to be 12 annas.

He proposed to open one small test relief work shortly in the area west of the Jharahi, but no others until December.

Funds.—The District Board was well off for funds. It had Rs 70,000 in hand now, and could appropriate Rs 80,000 from next year's budget.

HIS HONOUR stated that he was not at present anxious about Saran. All that would have to be done at present was to meet all distresses that might arise with local funds and by local agency, but to watch carefully and report later if distress appeared likely to become acute, and extra help was wanted.

THE COLLECTOR remarked that the planters in the district were strongly of opinion that money spent on new roads and tanks in this district was wasted, as the district was very well off for roads, and the tanks so quickly silted up. Only one new road had been proposed, the others would be put in good repair. It was thought that money might be spent in extending the distributaries of the Saran canals. Water would nearly always be taken from these for the irrigation of rice, and it was thought that the old scheme had chiefly failed because it had not been carried far enough.

HIS HONOUR remarked that it was not at all probable that Government would sanction any extension of the Saran Canals which had been a complete failure. He had been searching for some time for some person to take a lease of them without success. It was an immature scheme which had been taken up under the wrong Act.

PATNA

MR. INGHAM, the Collector, stated that he anticipated little or no distress. He had had another inspection made of the tract formerly considered bad, and the rice crop there was now estimated to be from 8 to 10 annas.

In answer to an inquiry by HIS HONOUR, he remarked that the scheme started in the city of Patna for buying rice and selling it at cheap rates still continued.

HIS HONOUR said that he could not altogether approve of it on economic grounds, and that it must be merely regarded as a charitable work. The only thing which led him to expect any distress was the extremely high prices now prevalent.

GAYA

With regard to Gaya, HIS HONOUR stated that he was quite satisfied, as the Collector was, with the state of the district, that the District Board had Rs 1,20,000 in hand, and could easily deal with any distress that might arise.

SHAHABAD.

With regard to Shahabad, he understood that Bhabhua was the only bad tract.

MR. EIGHTON, the Collector, stated that he had just received a letter from the District Engineer who was inspecting the bad area, and that the report was distinctly reassuring. The numbers of men on the relief works had fallen to 296, and all the professional labourers had gone to earthwork in the railway. The District Board had Rs 64,000 in hand.

HIS HONOUR thought that all distress at present could be dealt with locally.

AGENCY CIRCLES

HIS HONOUR then proceeded to discuss the question of agency circles, etc., and MR. FINLAYSON produced a statement showing the names of the circles in 1873-74, of the persons in charge of them and other particulars.

HIS HONOUR remarked that the survey parties would be available for relief works after March, and that they had been transferred from North Darbhanga to South Darbhanga and Saran where distress was not imminent. He did not see any necessity for stopping settlement work at present.

MR. MACPHERSON asked if the work ought to continue in the tracts where distress had already shown itself.

MR. STEVENSON-MOORE explained that he proposed to exclude all such areas from his operations. No work would be undertaken in one camp in Champaran, and in another, work would be stopped about the end of December.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON was strongly of opinion that attestation work ought not to go on while there was distress, as one could not expect a raiyat to assert his rights under such conditions.

MR. STEVENSON-MOORE stated that he hoped to finish all the work that he is now starting in Champaran and Muzaffarpur by the end of January before the distress had made itself severely felt.

MR. MACPHERSON said that he quite agreed with SIR WILLIAM HUDSON, and that no work ought at least to be started in the distressed tracts. But apart from that he wanted to utilize the settlement staff at once so as to make use of their intimate knowledge of the country.

MR. BELL stated that three settlement camps had been opened in the Parihar circle, and he wanted his Sub-Manager there to devote nearly all his time to famine work, and he could not do both works at once.

MR. LEWIS stated that he had to look after his interests in nine settlement camps.

HIS HONOUR stated that there were matters to be settled locally.

MR. STEVENSON-MOORE said he would arrange the work locally so as to meet the convenience of MR. BELL and MR. LEWIS.

MR. STEVENSON-MOORE pointed out that, if his work was stopped now, he could no doubt take up the work again at the point at which he left off, but that it would necessitate the work going on in each district for another year which would considerably add to the cost, as the fixed establishment could not be curtailed. He expected most of the work in Chhamparan would be finished by the 25th of January. He proposed to recover costs only from the factories by zamindars and the Bettiah Raj.

HIS HONOUR said that if the worst came to the worst, the work would have to be stopped, and that at present work in all the distressed tracts should be left to the end.

THE COMMISSIONER stated that the question of agency would depend very much upon the pay to be given and the class of men available. The chief need at present was for an adequate engineering staff. The division of the circles might start from the thana unit while distress was not acute, and then divide it into sub-circles as the work became heavier with the increase of the distress.

HIS HONOUR remarked that the great difficulty with regard to agency was that distress was so prevalent all over India that it would be almost impossible to indent upon other Provinces for officials.

THE COMMISSIONER remarked that in the planters they had a great European agency for the supervision of sub-circles.

MR. HARRIS thought that the work of a circle officer would be more than a planter would have time to undertake.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON stated that in his opinion a Government official ought to be placed in charge of each thana or circle.

MR. CARLYLE stated that he thought a man on Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per month ought to be employed for that purpose.

HIS HONOUR said that each Collector should draw up a scheme of circles on the lines of the scheme of work proposed, and the list of circles in 1873-74.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON observed that in 1873-74 Government supplied the grain, and much of the time of the circle officer was taken up with supervising its receipt and distribution.

HIS HONOUR said that the circles now could be nearly twice as large as they were in 1873-74.

MR. FINUCANE observed, however, that no circle ought to be so large that an active circle officer could not reach any part of it from headquarters within a morning's ride.

HIS HONOUR agreed with this, and said that the best unit to work upon at present was the thana, and that the Collectors should draw up schemes of circles according to the views now put forward. Of course all existing work of the District Board should be stopped that it might be done later on by relief agency.

THE COMMISSIONER observed that the Subdivisional Officers ought to be left very free to move about their subdivisions, and that a 1st grade Deputy Magistrate ought to be sent to each head-quarters to carry on treasury and criminal work.

HIS HONOUR'S SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF DISCUSSION.

HIS HONOUR in summarizing the results of the discussion said that, as the Commissioner and the District Officers had told him that it was unnecessary and even undesirable for him to visit the distressed tracts at present, he would return to Calcutta, but was leaving behind him Mr. Finucane, who knew the districts thoroughly and had had much experience of former famines. Mr. Finucane would visit the various districts with the Commissioner, Mr. Bondillon, and they would discuss with the District Officers the relief works necessary, the rates of wages, the requirements of the various districts, and the size of the circles, &c. The results would be focused in a report which would be submitted to him and which he would carefully consider.

In considering the subject, it must be remembered that the distress is not confined to Bihar. To his mind the prices in Eastern Bengal at present were a cause for serious anxiety, and it was doubtful whether the stocks now in hand were sufficient. It might be necessary to give relief in places where distress had never been thought of before. Thus Khulna was one of the five districts which had not had to prepare any scheme of relief under the Famine Code, as it was considered absolutely safe. He had just heard from the Commissioner that relief must be started in one subdivision, that the price of rice in the bazars was from 6 to 7 annas per rupee, and that these were merely fancy prices, as the grain was not forthcoming in any quantities even at that price. If the state of things is so bad in Khulna with its abundant water ways and its proximity to Calcutta, it is very probable that the condition of things in more distant places may be equally bad.

The distress, too, was almost all over India, and the Imperial Government had to provide for famine in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, a large part of Bombay, and now parts of Madras. There would, therefore, be some difficulty in obtaining the necessary staff, but it must be remembered that, although they had a smaller stock, of officials to draw upon than they had had in 1873-74, yet the work to be done was much smaller. The Collectors must send up their minimum requirements, and he would sanction whatever he possibly could.

He was very glad to say that he was able to retain Mr. Bourdillon's services as Commissioner. If necessary, he would be willing to sanction an extra officer to aid Mr. Bourdillon specially with relief work. He already had an Additional Commissioner however, and he hoped he would try and manage without additional assistance at present. Everybody would have to work hard. He was glad to be able to say that the prospects of the Division as a whole were not quite so bad as he had anticipated. The three southern districts would be all right unless the winter rains should entirely fail. The condition of Champaran, as explained to-day, was worse than had been anticipated. But, if the railway project were sanctioned by Government, and he would do all in his power to press that forward, with the aid of the District Board things ought to go on fairly well. The District Boards had, first of all, to exhaust all the funds at their disposal before they applied to the Bengal Government for relief. He, in the same way, had to exhaust all his surplus, which amounted to Rs 41,00,000, before applying to the Imperial Government. He was ready to sacrifice all other schemes, and to devote this sum entirely to relief work. If it proved to be insufficient, he would have to ask for aid from the Imperial Exchequer, and even though it had many calls upon its funds at present, yet, with flourishing trade and a rising rupee, he had no doubt that it would be able to render assistance, if necessary, and would be willing to do so.

He was glad to say that the state of things in the North-Western Provinces and in the Punjab was, according to the latest reports, not so bad as it had been thought to be.

We do not yet know exactly where we are. Rain now or in December or January would materially improve prospects. If good rain falls in December, the *rahi* crop would help very effectively, much more than was anticipated. Without rain things would be very bad indeed. The Collectors should keep themselves fully informed as to the state of things in their districts.

He would wish Mr. Bourdillon to extend the system of obtaining information from all classes, especially from the Settlement Department, by post cards as to rainfall, prices, state of stocks and crops. He was going to put all the facts frankly and unreservedly before the public, so that the trade might know exactly what was required. He had every confidence that the trade would be able to supply all that was wanted.

Even in 1873-74 the 480,000 tons imported by Government were supplemented by 600,000 tons imported by private trade. If private trade could do this against such a powerful competitor as Government, he had every hope that now, with a fair field and every favour, it could do all that was required. He had no doubt the officials would carry on their duties with the same zeal and energy that they had already displayed.

He wished to thank the non-officials present very specially for coming to this Conference, and would ask them to give the officials, as they had already done, that advice which, from their daily intercourse with the people, they were particularly well fitted to supply. Any proposals which they might have to make would be carefully considered by the Collectors and the Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4875 Agri.—The 30th November 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 625G., dated Bankipur, the 19th November 1896.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In accordance with the instructions in sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code, I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the state of affairs in the Patna Division for the first-half of the month of November.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. This report is brief for three reasons. In the first place there is little change to record during the past fortnight. Secondly, as this is the first of the bi-monthly reports required by section 24 of the Famine Code, almost every district report is deficient in some particular. Thirdly, the last of these reports was only received at 3 P.M. this afternoon; and as it is essential that my report should reach the Lieutenant-Governor before the Conference to-morrow, I have had no time to go into great details, or do more than review the district reports.

3. In future I propose, with the Lieutenant-Governor's permission, to forward the district reports in original with a short commentary on each and such general observations as seem required. It is desirable that these periodical reports should be on record in print, and I shall thus be saved the not inconsiderable labour of reviewing and recasting them.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

PATNA.

4. *Head (1)—Area affected, &c.*—No change is reported under this head except for the better. The Subdivisional Officer of Barh, who has seen more of his subdivision since he last wrote, has raised his estimate of the rice crop to 8 annas. No relief circles have yet been manned or finally formed, and none are necessary.

5. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts, &c.*—The crop prospects are a shade better. I have already noticed that the Subdivisional Officer of Barh has raised his estimate of the rice crop. The harvesting of the rice is said to have begun, but the date seems very early, irrigation is being vigorously carried on everywhere, and the *rabî* is coming up well. Locusts visited part of the Bihar subdivision, but the Subdivisional Officer by personal inspection found that the damage done was insignificant. The weather has turned much colder and for some days the west winds have ceased. The dews at night are heavy.

6. As regards food-stocks the Collector has not yet had time to obtain the information called for in the Government Circular of the 3rd November, but he has received repeated assurances from every quarter that the grain stored is sufficient. Cultivators have ceased selling, and exportation has been at a standstill for the last week or so.

7. Figures are not available for the imports and exports of the fortnight. The East Indian Railway authorities have supplied Mr. Inglis with figures for the month of October, but no figures at all have been received from the Bengal North-Western Railway or the India General Steam Company. Every effort will be made to gather all this information by the time the next report is sent in. The East Indian Railway officials have apparently also informed

Collector that figures for 1895 are not available. This seems difficult to stand, and I will look further into the matter. I have already informed underset Officers that if the difficulty of obtaining statistics is one of some District at liberty to meet the cost of compiling the required expense, they taking the East Indian Railway figures for October, the figures. However, the statistics are for food-grains only in maunds, and result is as follows. Between stations in the same district:—
take no account of traffic.

	For 1st—15th.	October 16th—31st.	Total.
Exports	50,833	1,41,665	3,22,548
Imports	0,665	33,635	64,300

Excess of exports over imports equal 2,58,248 maunds. The exports were chiefly maize and "other grains," and were consigned almost exclusively to the westward. Imports consist largely of rice, some of which is said to have come from Orissa.

8. There has been no rain anywhere though clouds have formed several days. The public health is good, as is the condition of the cattle; there are no signs of emaciation, no increase of crime, and no special emigration or immigration. The prospects of the poppy crop are excellent.

9. Prices are a little easier than they were a fortnight hence, as the accompanying statement will show. This is due, no doubt, partly to the cessation of exportation, partly, I hope, to a general belief that the rice crop is better than was expected, and partly to some of the new rice having come into the market. Prices in Barh are a shade higher than elsewhere, and the Collector reports that in Bihar, as well as in the more remote parts of the Sadar subdivision, the market is less sensitive than it is in places nearer the line of rail.

10. *Head (3)—Relief works.*—No municipality has opened any relief works, nor are there any such under Public Works agency. Out of the nine relief works mentioned in paragraph 12 of my last report the District Board have so far started three only, which are these:—

(a) Pahari to Fatehpur road (8 miles). This was due south from Patna City.

(b) Excavation of a tank at Moner, about 20 miles west of Bankipore.

(c) Raising the Mokameh-Surmera road. The last-named place is about 12 miles south-south-west from Mokameh.

11. The first of these works has been open for three weeks with the following daily average attendance.—

		4th week, October	1st week, November.	2nd week, November
Men ..	...	16	38	50
Women ..	...	11	28	44
Children ...	...	5	17	24
		—	—	—
		31	83	118
		—	—	—

All of these were professional diggers. At Moner work commenced on the 5th instant, and the average daily attendance for the past week has been—men 62, women 34, children 21—total 117. Many of these were small cultivators who were glad to earn something, as there was no work for them in their own fields. The third work was only opened on the 14th, and on that day only 15 persons came for work. Including them, the total number of persons employed on relief works in the Patna district on the 14th instant was 174, viz, men 86, women 63 and children 23. These figures show that there is no present demand for labour, and Mr. Inglis treating them as experimental only has not submitted Statements D and E. I have asked him to submit these statement from the beginning of operations with his next report.

12. Under heads (4) - *Poor-houses*, (5) - *Organisations for sedentary employment*, (6) - *Grain and money doles*, and (7) - *Kitchens*, there is nothing to report.

13. As regards head (3) - *Loans and Advances*, the Collector reports that there have been only one application under the Land Improvement Act and 56 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, almost all of which have been filed at Bihar. It is not stated whether these figures are on account of the whole year or for the last few weeks only. In any case they compare curiously with similar statistics in other districts of the Division, and suggest great comparative prosperity. It is also stated that the rayats of Eastern Patna are reluctant to take Government advances as traditions linger among them of similar advances having been recovered with great severity in the adjoining district of Monghyr on some former occasion.

13½. No financial statement has been given under head 9. This will be rectified in next report.

GAYA.

14. *Head (1)—Area affected.*—There is no change in the area likely to be affected. Relief circles, though mapped out, have not yet been manned.

15. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts.*—Judging from what I have to say in paragraph 20 below, the people are still a long way from want. There is no demand for employment. Further examination shows that the rice crops are quite as good as they were reported to be in my last letter of the 11th instant. A full average area throughout the district has been sown with *rabi*, and over at least three-fourths of the area sown the grain is germinating well. The poppy promises to be an excellent crop.

16. Prices are a little easier, as will be seen from the statement in the appendix. As elsewhere the prices in the more distant subdivisions are more favourable than at Jahanabad and the Sadar. The reason alleged for the fall is that the new rice is beginning to come into the market, and Mr. Savage states that the harvest this year will be an early one.

17. As to food-stocks the Collector has been able to obtain little information, though he has instituted special enquiries as directed by the Government Circular of the 3rd instant. But, so far as his information goes, it tends to show that stocks have not been depleted.

18. In regard to imports and exports the statistics are not yet ready, as the East Indian Railway authorities have not had time to compile them. They will follow when received, but Mr. Savage reports that there is said to have been a large importation of rice into Gaya during the fortnight.

19. There has been no rain. The public health has not been affected by the scarcity, and the condition of the cattle is good. There is no distress or emaciation, nor any wandering of famished persons. The stream of coolies which passes down the Grand Trunk Road at this season appears to be in rather larger volume than usual this year. The destination of most of them is Purulia, and their ostensible object employment on the railway there.

20. *Head (3)—Relief Works.*—It has not been found necessary to open any such in Gaya. The usual road repairs all over the district afford employment to many coolies, and the breaking of ballast for the railways gives work to others. There is no demand for labour, and while the Collector found in the Jahanabad affected tract that no coolie would work on road repairs for less than three annas a day, a still more significant incident occurred in Aurangabad. The Subdivisional Officer, with the Collector's sanction, attempted to open a test-work in the affected tract, but not a single coolie would accept task work at the rates offered.

21. There is nothing to report under heads 4 to 7 of section 24 of the Code, both inclusive.

22. *Under head (8)—Loans and Advances,* the Collector reports that he has before him 86 applications under the Land Improvement Act for sums aggregating Rs. 1,36,360 in all. The allotment of his district up to date is Rs. 69,500, and he has already advanced Rs. 59,500, retaining Rs. 10,000 for expected small loans for kutchha wells. So far, however, applications for petty advances of this kind have reached a total of Rs. 250 only, and the Collector reports that they are not required since most of the cultivators who need them have already dug kutchha wells at their own expense. Mr. Savage now desires to expend on larger advances Rs. 9,000 out of the Rs. 10,000 reserve mentioned above, and to this I have no objection. He presses, moreover, for the further grant of another lakh of rupees to be advanced to zamindars and others for irrigation works for the improvement of their property. This request, I regret, I cannot recommend. It is admitted that Gaya is not urgently in want of relief works, and though the operations to be carried out through these loans would, no doubt, afford employment now and increase the productiveness of the district hereafter, yet they must, in my opinion, be postponed to the much more pressing needs of other districts.

23. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act the number of applications has been 111, mostly for advances of seed potatoes or for money to buy them with. Under my instructions the Collectorate Nazir of Patna purchased and despatched to Gaya 459 maunds of seed potatoes which have been distributed as follows—Aurangabad 100 maunds, Jahanabad 50 maunds, Nawada 5 maunds, while 181 maunds have been advanced to raiyats in the Sadar subdivision, leaving 116 maunds in hand. The Collector has also advanced Rs. 711 in cash to meet the expenses of planting.

24. Statements I, II and III required by section 26 of the Code are blank. Statement IV (Price of food-grains) is appended, and Statement V will follow. The Collector has not forwarded the financial statement required by section 24 (9), probably because his expenditure has been very small.

SHAHABAD.

25. *Head (1)—Area affected, &c.*—There has been no change since my report of the 11th November was written. The Bhabua subdivision is still the only tract in which scarcity is declared and in which relief works are required. The Collector has made no estimate of the portion of the population to be affected: such an estimate has not yet become possible.

26. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts.*—There is no material change to report under this head. As I fully anticipated, a great deal of empty rice-land and all kinds of hollows and depressions usually filled with water at this season have been sown with *rabi*, and it is reported the seed is germinating fairly well everywhere. The first sowings failed in some places or were destroyed by insects, but a second sowing has been more successful. Irrigation is going on wherever water can be had. The river Durganti has been dammed at Pakarihar, a mile or two south of Mahania in the affected tract, and a good deal of land has been irrigated and sown.

27. No rain has fallen, but there have often been clouds and the west winds have ceased for the last week. There is nothing new to report about food-stocks, and I am sorry that the Collector has supplied no figures of imports and exports, as he has not yet received them from the Railway: they will be separately submitted at a later date. This point will be worked up without delay in accordance with the orders in Government Circular No. 7 T.R. of the 3rd instant. But it is stated that grain is now freely offered for sale, and the District Engineer reports a considerable movement of grain by road into Bhabua from Sasaram and Zamania. The large grain-dealers, whom Mr. Egerton has established near his relief works under sections 35 and 80 of the Famine Code, profess to be selling grain imported from Bengal.

28. Public health is good and there is no distress or emaciation. Large numbers of people are coming down the Grand Trunk Road from the North-Western Province looking for work on the Railway.

29. *Head (3)—Relief Works.*—These are the same, as already reported, viz., the raising and repairing of the following roads:—

A.—Bhabua to Jahanabad (Kukurah).

B.—Durgouti to Hata.

C.—Mahania to Panjram.

These are numbered 1, 3 and 4 in paragraph 37 of my previous report.

30. Famine Statement D in Form 5 is appended. It shows no C or D class labourers, but the numbers of the others are as follows.—

		Week ending 7th November.	Week ending 14th November	Total
A class	...	4,904	2,459	7,363
B class	...	4,400	1,623	6,023
Daily wages	..	1,362	2,278	3,640
		10,666	6,360	17,026

Three points in this statement strike the eye at once,—the falling off of A and B class labourers in the second week, the increase in the numbers of these on daily wages, and the large proportion of the latter. It is explained that the falling off of 2,415 in the A class labourers was caused by their migration to the railway work which was opened at 21 different places between Jahanabad and the Karamnassa, giving employment to more than 2,000 workmen per diem. The decrease of 2,777 in the B class labourers was caused by an order raising the task to be demanded from 100 to 150 cubic feet, upon the promulgation of which many B class labourers left the work. The District Engineer has gone to the spot and the matter will be put right. Some of these appear to have gone on to the daily wage gang, but not all. The figures for that class of relief workers are very high, amounting according to Statement E,

to 12·76 per cent. and 35·78 per cent. of the male units in either week. The Collector will be asked to explain why the ratio is so high when section 64 of the Code says that no relief workers shall be paid by daily wage irrespective of task except under very special circumstances.

31 Wages are now being calculated under section 104 of the Code. The Collector is anxious to base them on the price of common rice (8 seers), but I am disposed to think that gram (9½) or maize (10) should be the basis. The matter will be settled when we meet at Sonapur.

32. No gratuitous relief has been granted and no distribution through the Police has yet been reported under sections 12 and 166 of the Code.

33. There is nothing to report under the following heads—(4)—*Poor houses*, (5)—*Organisation for sedentary employments*, (6)—*Grain or money doles*; (7)—*Relief kitchens*, except that the Collector intends to call a meeting after the Sonapur Conference to invite private subscriptions for charitable relief.

34. Under head (8)—*Advances and Loans*, the Collector reports that he has advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 9,154 on 784 applications, and under the Land Improvement Act Rs. 1,700. As many as 5,297 applications under the former Act are still pending enquiry. It is not stated whether these figures represent operations from the beginning of the year or from the development of scarcity; nor is it stated on what terms they were given. These omissions will be supplied in future. The *financial statement* required by heading 9 of section 24 of the Code has been omitted also.

SARAN.

35 *Head (1)—Area affected, &c.*—Since his previous report Mr. Earle has been making further enquiries in person in the worst parts of his district, and he now says that he expects no distress before the end of December anywhere save in the following tracts—(1) Mirganj thana, (2) Gopalganj thana (except the Maharani outpost in the south-east and the whole of the Gandak diarah land), (3) pargana Chambai in the Darouli thana. This modification reduces the area and population from 1,046 square miles and 860,670 persons to 609 square miles and 522,781 persons as detailed in the Collector's letter. Five per cent of this total gives 26,139 as the number of persons who will require help in the immediate future.

36. The Collector has not finally settled his relief circles, but his present desire is to divide the district into 135 circles, each with an area of about 19 square miles. This arrangement is based upon my plotting of the district for the census of 1891, but the subdivision seems to me to be far too minute for the present, and it will probably be modified.

37. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts.*—Regarding the districts as a whole the Collector repeats his estimate of 6 annas for the *bhadoi*, but he says that further enquiries have satisfied him that the rice crop instead of being 2 to 3 annas, as previously reported, will not be more than 1 anna. Such an outturn would be worse than that of 1873-74, and I trust that this forecast may prove to be too gloomy. I observe in this connection that whereas the Collector returns the Sadar subdivision and Siwan as having a 1-anna crop each and Gopalganj a crop equivalent to 2 annas, yet that comparatively fortunate subdivision is composed entirely of two out of the three specially affected areas noted above. On the other hand Mr. Earle reports that *rabi* prospects are unusually good considering the lack of moisture, and on present data he estimates that the *rabi* will be a 10-anna crop all over the district.

38. A statement of prices is given as required by section 26-IV of the Code. They show a slight tendency to fall, which is due partly to the approach of the harvest and also to the improved prospects of the *rabi*.

39. As to food-stocks complete and reliable information has not yet been collected, but here, as in other districts, it is reported that according to popular belief the existing stocks are sufficient for some months.

40. The importation of food-grains will be discussed fully at a later date when the Collector's information is more complete. Statements in Forms 8 and 9 of the Famine Code are appended. They show that during the past fortnight imports exceeded exports by 90,446 maunds, while during the previous

fortnight the excess was one of 58,984 maunds only. This at once suggests an explanation why prices have a tendency to become easier.

40½ There has been no rain during the fortnight and no wandering of famished folk. The public health is reported to be exceptionally good. The condition of the cattle is good also, except in part of Gopalganj where rinderpest has broken out on a small scale.

41. *Head (3)—Relief works.*—After further examination of the distressed areas in his district, Mr. Earle has decided that in pargana Chaubar of the Darouh thana, test relief works should be opened with effect from the 1st December, and that one or more small works should be opened in one or two places in the thanas of Muganj and Gopalganj. The Collector awaits some further information before he actually commences them, but he probably will do this before the end of the month.

42. Under heads 4 to 7 inclusive of section 24 of the Code there is nothing to report.

43. Under head (8)—*Loans and Advances*, Mr. Earle has been unable to give any figures as the returns from his Subdivisional Officers were incomplete. A full report is promised later on. So far about Rs. 20,000 have been spent up to date under the head of Agriculturists' advances. As there has been no expenditure, no financial statement is furnished under head 1.

44. It should be added that Mr. Earle has drawn up detailed instructions for all grades of officers under him, and he has taken steps to call a public meeting to organise some form of charitable relief. His proposals will, no doubt, be brought forward at the Conference at Sonapur.

CHAMPARAN.

45. *Head (1)—Area affected.*—Since the date of his last report Mr. Macpherson has found reason to believe that the small tract south of the Sikrana river is not so badly off as he at first thought, and he considers that it may be relegated to the second rank. Two other small tracts, however, are found to be in bad condition, viz, a small area near Araraj, 15 miles south-west of Motihari, and another in the extreme east of the Madhuban thana in the south-east corner of the district. Both tracts grow rice almost exclusively, and the crop has been practically a complete failure in each. A test work has been started in each tract. The area and population of these tracts have not been given.

46. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts.*—The prospects of the crops have in no way improved since there has been no rain. A good deal of the *rabi* area is still not sown as the raiyats are waiting on in hope of rain. In the land which has already been sown, the earlier sowings are said to have been much injured by the heat and the west winds; but the later sowings are better, this gives some hope for the area which yet remains to be sown. Every effort is being made, particularly through the officers of the Opium Department, to induce the people to make and use kutchra wells, but without much success in the south of the district where the soil is not clay. A good deal of work is available on the indigo lands of every factory.

47. Prices have risen both at Bettiah and Motihari in consequence, no doubt, of the exportation which has been carried on. Figures are given in the appended statement.

48. In regard to food-stocks the Collector has nothing to add to his previous remarks.

49. Statements in Forms 8 and 9 of the Code are appended hereto showing the imports and exports by rail during the first fortnight of November. It will be seen that during that period 19,618 maunds were exported, and these figures, added to those quoted in paragraph 64 of my previous report, give a total export of 69,294 maunds of grain which has left the district by rail alone since the 1st September, besides the road traffic and that down the Gandak. This is more than enough to account for the rise in the price of the grain left in the district. It will be noticed that only 878 maunds go out of the Division, viz, the consignments to Nawabganj in Gonda 650 maunds, Tahsil Deoria in Gorakhpur 228 maunds. The great majority of the despatches are made to stations in the Saran district.

50. The general health of the public is good; indeed, there is much less fever than usual owing perhaps to the dryness of the autumn. There is nothing

to notice under the heads of Emigration and Immigration of famished persons. The cattle are in remarkably good case, as they have been allowed to feed down the rice where its condition was hopeless.

51. *Head (3)—Relief works.*—Two test relief works have been opened during the fortnight under report, both in the Ramnagar tract, described in paragraph 61 of my last report. The first of these is the raising and improving of the road from Shikarpur to Biknathori and the other the excavation of a large tank near Ramnagar itself. The first work was opened on the 8th instant, and the average number of persons employed on each of the seven days under report was 816, ranging from 45 on the first to 1,213 on the fifth day. On the second work, which was opened only one day, the number was 283. It will be noticed that the relief workers are nearly all classed as B labourers, i.e., "labourers, but not professional," which is remarkable and will be enquired into. It seems at first sight hardly likely that, if out of the ordinary population so many are in want of relief, the professional earth-workers should be so well off as to be able to ignore our relief works. Turning to Form 7, Famine Statement E, it appears that the cost per 1,000 cubic feet is low, viz., Re. 1-7-4, and the wage earned by each male unit was only 1½ anna. The outturn of work, viz. 53 cubic feet, for each male unit was low, but it is explained that this is due to the work being just started. The remuneration appears to be very small, but this is a good fault, as it is much easier to raise a rate than to reduce it.

52. There is nothing to report at present under heads 4 to 7, inclusive of section 24 of the Code.

53. As regards head (8)—*Loans and Advances*, the number received is greatly in advance of what is usual at this time of year. The number of applications under the Land Improvement Act is 19, all at Bettiah; and under the Agriculturists' Loans Act the number is 61 at Motihari and 471 at Bettiah. It is not stated how many of these have been compiled with, nor how much has been expended, but it is reported that most of those filed at Bettiah are not for money to buy seed grain, as they purport to be, but really for loans for maintenance, and that they are mostly from people of the better castes.

54. Statement II required by section 28 of the Code is blank, and the financial statement required by section 24 has not been given doubtless because the expenditure so far has been so small.

MUZAFFARPUR.

55. Mr. Hare has supplemented his former report by a careful memorandum which gives details as far as they can now be ascertained.

56. As regards head (1)—*The area affected, &c.*, the Collector gives a description of the condition of each outpost in the district, which is too long to quote here. Briefly, the worst parts are the following —

(1) Sitamarhi subdivision.

The Sonbursa and Bela outposts in the extreme north-east of the Sitamarhi thana, each of which had only a 4-anna *bhadoi* and a 2-anna rice crop.

(2) Sadar subdivision.

(a) A broad strip along the north of the Sadar thana where the *bhadoi* was 4 annas and the rice only 2 annas.

(b) A tract to the south-west of the thana which was but little better.

(c) Katia thana, in which, though the *bhadoi* was about 8 annas, the estimate for the rice is only 1 anna.

(d) Paru thana, a tract to the north, the condition of which resembles that of the Sadar thana.

Relief will be wanted in a short time in the above areas marked 1, 2 (a) and 2 (c).

57. Mr. Hare professes himself quite unable so far to form any thing but the most speculative estimate of the number of persons to be relieved, and he hesitates to hazard any estimate till his information is more complete and he has gathered further experience.

58. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts, &c.*—The Collector says that so far from modifying, as I hoped he would, his estimate of 5 annas for the

bhadoi and 3 annas for the rice, he finds that detailed enquiries only serve to confirm those estimates. the situation is therefore very serious, as the *rabi* out-turn of the district is 30 per cent. of its total food crop, and the prospects this year are very bad. He says: "Present reports are distinctly unfavourable both as to area sown and the condition of the crop"

59. The movement of prices during the fortnight is exhibited for each subdivision in the statement which is appended. Except in Hajipur, there is a slight tendency for prices to rise.

60. On the amount of food stocks no further information is yet available. Enquiries are being made through village panchayats, and calculations are in hand on statistics supplied by the Settlement Department

61. As regards imports and exports Statements 8 and 9 are appended showing the Railway figures, and these have been examined at some length by Mr. Hare. Imports were heavy at Muzaffarpur, Bhagwanpur and Hajipur ghat, while the export trade was most brisk at the stations on the Baranua extension which tap the rice exports from Nepal. It is reported that though this has been prohibited by the Nepalese authorities, yet a good deal of grain crosses the border at night on coolies' heads and on pack-bullocks. I make no further examination of the figures, as they include traffic between different stations in the same district, which I cannot eliminate without further enquiry.

62. There has been no rainfall. there is no wandering of furnished persons. The public health is reported to be good. The condition of the cattle is good, but Mr. Hare notices what must now be a feature in every district—and is certainly the case in the Sonapur Fair now in progress—that there is great anxiety to sell cattle, so that the market is gorged and prices are very low.

63. *Head (3)—Relief works.*—The three works referred to in paragraph 75 of my last report to Government are ready for labourers. To the first and second of these works, viz., the Sheohar and Parihar roads, some labourers came but left again when they ascertained the rates that were offered which, says Mr. Hare, were "15 annas per 1,000 cubic feet." On the third work, which it is explained is on the Sursand and not on the Nanpur road, there are a few labourers. Figures are given in the statement in Form 5, but they appear to be only daily averages, and not totals. Moreover, it is not stated on what basis the rate of 15 annas was calculated: this will be ascertained before next report and the statements will be corrected. Always supposing that the rate offered was a fair one, these statistics show that relief works are not yet required, even in those parts of the district which in a preceding paragraph have been classed as the worst. Mr. Hare reports that one or two sporadic cases have occurred in the Sheohar and Pupri thanas in which gratuitous relief had to be given by the Police under section 12. These are the first instances reported. Further enquiries will be made from the Collector in the subject. The Sheohar Raja has agreed to look after such cases in his neighbourhood, while the Chaudhry of Nanpur will undertake those in the Pupri thana.

64. There is nothing to report under heads 4 to 7, inclusive of section 21.

65. As regards *head (8)—Loans and Advances*, Mr. Hare states that where as ordinarily at this time of year there are no applications for loans, he has already granted advances under the Agricultural Loans Act in 19 villages to 277 persons to an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,023. He has also 104 applications pending from about 600 persons. He justly observes that the time is now past for purchasing seed-grain, and points out that loans now asked for can only be wanted for subsistence. As Government are not prepared to embark upon that business, Mr. Hare is undoubtedly right in proposing to close his loan business till advances are required for next year's early rice and *bhadoi*, and I shall intimate my acquiescence.

66. No financial statement is appended as no money has been spent, and Statements II and III of section 26 are blank also.

DARBHANGA.

67. The Collector's preliminary report, as stated in my last letter, was admittedly incomplete, but Mr. Carlyle has now submitted a full report dealing with all the important subjects, some of them at considerable length. During the last six weeks Mr. Carlyle has travelled over every part of his district,

and has been able from personal inspection to form a very definite opinion on its general condition and on that of particular areas.

68. *Head (1)—Area affected.*—The Collector's estimate is that every part of the district will feel the scarcity acutely at some period of the next nine or ten months, except the Sonastipur subdivision which is practically safe if we have a fair *rabi* crop. He divides the whole district into four zones or grades. In the first, which measures 2,055 square miles, or nearly two-thirds of the district, with a population of 1,720,000, he anticipates that distress will be acute by the end of December. This area covers the whole of the centre and north of the district. In the second, which covers an area of 649 square miles and carries a population of 545,000 souls, distress is expected, which will not be acute till February or March. The tracts which go to make up the total are to be found in a belt along the south of the Sadar subdivision in two large patches to the east and in other scattered places. The third grade consists of tracts where there will be scarcity, but not distress. The area of this grade, which is a congregation of several small tracts, is 217 square miles and the population about 185,000. Lastly, there is an area of 414 square miles with a population of 365,000 which lies on the south of the Sonastipur subdivision and is said to be quite safe. It is not quite clear that relief operations in Darbhanga must be both widespread and prolonged.

69. No relief centres have finally been settled, but the Collector has tentatively mapped out the district into nine large areas corresponding generally with the thangs in the affected parts of the district. As work increases each circle can easily be split up into smaller units. No officers have yet been put in charge, but all whom the Collector can spare have been deputed to Madhubani to assist the Subdivisional Officer.

70. *Head 2)—General state of the affected tracts, &c.*—Mr Carlyle abides by his original estimate of 8 annas for the *bhajori* and 5 annas for the rice, but he remarks that as rain still holds off, the condition of the crops in the ground is deteriorating.

71. No statement of prices is given, but I learn from Mr. Carlyle that there is no great change anywhere. This omission will be corrected in future reports.

72. As regards food-stocks the Collector's local enquiries are not complete, but in the meanwhile he has been at great pains to calculate the food-supply of the district as well as the relation of the present estimated crops to the normal output and to the demands of the people. The calculations are much too long to repeat here, and they will be examined later, together with those for other districts, in a separate memorandum called for in Government Circular of the 31st instant.

73. The imports and exports of the districts are exhibited in the required statements appended hereto. The totals are—exports 51,858 maunds and the imports 31,231 maunds, giving an excess of exports amounting to 23,627 maunds, but in both cases they are somewhat vitiated by the failure to eliminate stations in the same district.

74. There has been no rain; the public health and the condition of the cattle are good, and there has been no emigration or immigration of famished persons.

75. *Head (3)—Relief works.*—No relief works are open. One test work was opened at Phulpur, as reported in paragraph 87 of my last report, but it was soon closed again when Rs. 339-9-3 had been spent. It appears that the Famine Code system was not understood by the officer in charge. The arrangements were incomplete and extremely small tasks were set. When under the Collector's orders proper tasks were set, the relief workers left the work at once. Though the Collector does not say so, there can be no doubt that relief works must soon be commenced in almost every part of the district.

76. Under heads 4 to 8 of section 24 there is nothing to report, as in this district, for reasons stated in my last report, no advances have been given. A financial statement is appended showing the solitary payment noted above.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

77. No great change has occurred during the past fortnight. No rain has fallen anywhere, but during the last few days there has been a fall in the

temperature and a cessation of dry winds, both of which points are in favour of the crops. Incessant irrigation is doing much for the *rab* wherever this is possible. In the South Gangetic districts the harvesting of the rice has commenced, and this is believed to have had the effect of making prices easier—an effect which is produced elsewhere by the cessation of exportation. Prices which were till lately comparatively low in Champaran have risen.

78 In Patna and Gaya the outlook is better and the Collectors are more confident. On the other hand in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur the fuller reports which have now been received unfortunately show that the earlier estimates were not unduly gloomy. These two districts are now certainly the worst in the Division, and widespread relief will be required in both as soon as field work generally ceases. Darbhanga will want pecuniary assistance at a very early date which will be separately applied for.

79 Relief works are really in operation only in the Shahabad and Champaran districts those in Patna, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga are nothing more than test works. The railway attracts a considerable amount of labour in Shahabad, but in Gaya there is no demand for employment.

80. No distress, emaciation or destitution is reported from any district except one or two cases in Muzaffarpur which will be further enquired into.

81. In these circumstances, it appears likely that the current fortnight, which will terminate with the month of November, should be devoted (a) to completing and perfecting everywhere our information as to grain-stocks, imports and exports and the food demand of each district; (b) to developing relief works in Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga; (c) to prosecuting enquiries as to the state of the non agricultural class and organising means for their relief when required.

FORM 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT PATNA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 15th November 1896.

WEEK	A, B, C and D workers paid by task work				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour	Gratuitous relief		
	Average number of male units per diem	Wage done per diem by each male unit	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1000 cubic feet	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average daily.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 7th Novem-ber 1896	65	50	Rs. A P 0 2 8	Rs. A P 1 10 8	9	Rs. A P 0 2 3	Rs. A P 85 0 0			
Ending 14th Novem-ber 1896	191	92	0 2 8	1 13 0	..	..	226 8 0			

T. INGHIS,
Collector.

The 18th November 1896.

NRITYA GOPAL SUE,
Offg. Accountant, District Engineer's Office, Patna.

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (1) of the Code]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT SHAHABAD.

For the half-month ending 14th November 1896

Circle or relief work or thana.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																		Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task.				Total amount paid (Total of columns 18 and 24)		Non-working children (sections 83 and 84)		Adult dependents (sections 83 and 84)								
	A			B			C			D			Total amount paid			Men			Big children	Small children	Total paid amount	Rs A P	Rs A P	Number	Amount	Number	Amount								
	Men.	Women	Big children	Small children	Men.	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29							
Week ending 7th November 1896.																																			
Koalwarh	451	428	317	61	132	133	68	34									27-51	82 7 7	200	127	35	29	24 11 0	77 3 7											
Halta	1,586	1,440	659	317	1,370	1,105	587	290									227-03	426 6 8	443	243	9	33	63 6 1	491 12 7											
Mohania	516	181	75		612	617	254										73-87	124 13 10	233	23	12		38 3 6	158 0 4											
GRAND TOTAL	2,553	2,049	942	429	2,314	1,854	567	324									327-970	633 10 11	940	393	137	77	123 4 7	718 15 6											
Male units	2,553	1,797	431	145	2,314	1,515	433	108											940	327	69	29													
Total for the week	4,904			4,400															1,362																
Week ending 14th November 1896																																			
Koalwarh	105	119	45	31	15	22	11	2									6-679	9 0 0	1331	88	23	24	15 12 0	24 12 0											
Halta	1,105	623	283	197	498	4 2	144	135									121-500	160 13 7	1,067	613	167	167	1 7 13 8	236 10 3											
Mohania	118	114	23		323	275	80										53-570	39 0 4	271	2	17		27 18 6	68 15 10											
GRAND TOTAL	1,328	1,056	354	228	836	740	235	136									159-00	2 18 12 11	1,472	753	272	111	171 9 2	380 6 1											
Male units	1,328	880	277	76	836	634	118	45											1,472	629	136	44													
Total for the week	2,460			1,693															2,273																

FAMINE STATEMENT E

DISTRICT SHAHABAD.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 15th November 1896.

WEEKS	A, B, C and D workers by task work.				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour	Gratuitous relief		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief	Average dole.	Amount expended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 7th November 1896	1,551	C ft 35	Rs A. P 0 1 1	Rs A. P 1 15 8	227	Rs. A. P 0 1 5	Rs A. P 726 15 6	..		... .
Ending 14th November 1896	680	30	0 0 10	1 5 0	879	0 1 8	380 6 1			.

A Circle=Shikarpur Bikanthori Road
B Circle=Nawanwan Tank

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (1) of the Code]

FAMINE STATEMENT D

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN

For the week ending Saturday, the 1⁴th November 1896.

[No work during week ending 7th November 1996]

[illegible]

FORM No 7

CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 14th November 1896

Week	A, B, C and D workers paid by task work				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour	Gratuitous relief		
	Average number of male units per diem	Work done per diem by each male unit	Wage earned by each male unit per diem	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet	Average number of male units per diem	Wage earned by each male unit per diem		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief	Average daily	Amount expended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 14th November 1896	051	0 ft 53	As P 1 3	Rs A P 1 7 4	24	As 1 1 11	Rs A P 70 10 0			

FORM 5
FAMINE STATEMENT D

DISTRICT DARBHANGA

For the half-month ending 7th November 1896

Circles	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK																Total amount paid		Total amount of work done		Number of persons employed on daily wages, respectively of task				Total amount paid (Total of columns 18 and 19.)		Not working children (persons 23 and 24 of Famine Code)		Adult dependants (persons 25 and 26 of Famine Code)			
	A				B				C				D				Total amount of work done		Men		Women		Big children		Small children		Total amount paid		Number		Amount	
	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Number	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Paharais Week ending 30th October 1906 Male units	965	132	105	244													22.073	61 7 0	Rs A P					61 7 0								
	8-5	9-1	9-9	61																												
	824																															
Week ending 7th November 1906 Male units	1 038	921	660	1 174													93 3-1	278 2 3	Rs A P					278 2 3								
	1,859	691	424	594																												
	8,313																															

A B —No deduction made for short work

R W. CARLYLE,
Chairman

No. 4866Agri, dated Calcutta, the 28th November 1896.

From—E. M. KONGIAM, Esq, Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 625G., dated 19th November 1896, being the first of the fortnightly reports required by section 24 of the Famine Code, and relating to the state of the Patna Division in the first half of the month of November, and to communicate the following orders and observations of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the proposal contained in paragraph 3 of your letter that you should in future submit the district reports in original with brief commentaries on each and such general observations as may be required

3. As regards the proposal of the Collector of Gaya (mentioned in paragraph 22 of your letter) for the grant of advances amounting to a lakh of rupees for works of improvement in that district, I am directed to inform you that His Honour sees no objection to the grant of such advances upon adequate security provided that the money is available. If the advances are made, it will be the duty of the Collector to see that the money is spent upon works of improvement alone, and especially upon irrigation works. I am to say that the Board of Revenue will be consulted on the question of funds, and the matter will also, if necessary, be referred to the Government of India. A further communication will be addressed to you in due course.

4. In paragraph 31 of your letter you raise the question whether the price of rice, gram, or maize should be the basis upon which wages under section 104 of the Famine Code should be calculated. I am directed to say that the wages should be calculated upon the price of the grain which is actually consumed by the labouring classes. The amount of wages to be given in each district was to some extent considered at the conference which His Honour recently held with yourself and local officers and private gentlemen at Sonapore, and will now be considered in greater detail by yourself and the Secretary to this Government in the Revenue Department and the District Officers.

5. The questions of the area of circles and of the strength of establishment required will also be further considered by yourself and the officers mentioned. There is, however, no doubt that the circles with an average area of 19 square miles, proposed for the district of Saran and described in paragraph 86 of your letter are too small

6. The amount of the task which should be exacted from able-bodied labourers so as to entitle them to full wages will also be separately considered.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

The following memorandum and statements are published for general information

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 30th November 1896

M. FINUCANE,
Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Memorandum

The total food-grain traffic of Calcutta by sea during the two weeks ending 7th and 14th November 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods in 1895, is shown below.—

		Imports.		
		From Foreign ports	From Indian ports	Total.
		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.
Week ending 7th Novem- ber	1895	5	31,013	31,018
	1896		45,879	45,879
Week ending 14th Novem- ber	1895		10,444	10,444
	1896		85,054	85,054
Total for the fortnight	1895	5	41,457	41,462
	1896		130,933	130,933

		Exports.		
		To Foreign ports	To Indian ports	Total.
		Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts
Week ending 7th Novem- ber	1895	153,913	61,379	205,292
	1896	103,062	28,610	131,672
Week ending 14th Novem- ber	1895	69,429	22,484	91,913
	1896	62,508	7,349	69,857
Total for the fortnight	1895	223,342	73,863	297,205
	1896	166,570	35,959	201,529

Imports—The total importation by sea of each kind of food-grains into Calcutta during the first 14 days of November 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year, is shown below.—

		1st to 14th November	
Food-grains		1895	1896
		Cwts	Cwts
Rice	...	29,483	60,454
Paddy	..	5,167	10,190
Wheat	.	362	16,713
Gram and pulses	.	6,447	39,589
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, etc	...		3,987
Total	..	41,462	130,933

The increase in the total traffic amounted to 215.79 per cent. In the case of rice, the largest increase, viz. 60.71 per cent is shown against Chandbali, which supplied 10,403 cwts against 25,140 cwts in the corresponding period of last year. Among other supplying marts Burma is credited with 14,981 cwts against nil last year. As regards paddy, the imports of which doubled during the period under review, the chief source of supply was again Chandbali, which contributed 8,040 cwts against 3,084 cwts. in the previous year. Imports from Balasore, however, showed a falling off, namely, 1,405 cwts against 2,083 cwts. As regards wheat, the entire supply was practically drawn from Bombay. The bulk of the consignments of gram and pulses was shipped from Madras, viz. 30,491 cwts. against 378 cwts. From Chandbali, the imports of these stuffs aggregated 8,318 cwts. against 5,967 cwts. Miscellaneous food-grains were imported chiefly from Bombay.

Exports—The following statement compares the total quantities of each kind of food-grains exported from Calcutta by sea during the first 14 days of November 1895 and 1896

		1st to 14th November	
Food-grains		1895	1896
		Cwts	Cwts
Rice	...	223,124	167,245
Paddy	.	841	22
Wheat	...	2,846	1,282
Gram and pulses	...	66,050	29,613
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, etc	..	4,044	3,367
Total	..	297,905	201,529

There was a heavy decrease of 20·67 per cent under rice, the falling off being most conspicuous in the shipments for Ceylon (55,48½ cwts) and the United Kingdom (15,264 cwts). On the other hand, Réunion drew 21,414 cwts against nil in the previous year. As regards gram and pulses, the quantities sent to the United Kingdom aggregated only 626 cwts against 26,799 cwts in the preceding year, while the consignments to Madras declined from 16,112 cwts to 2,419 cwts, and those to Mauritius from 14,913 cwts. to 6,806 cwts. Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination both as regards Foreign and Indian ports are given below—

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending the 7th November 1895 and 1896.

Ports.				Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports				Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Bombay	...	...	{ 1895 1896	..	...	362 9,899	... .. .....	..... .....	362 9,899
	{ Madras	...	{ 1895 1896	..	...	..... .....	2.0 7,840	..... ..	220 7,840
{ Ococonada		..	{ 1895 1896	..	...	..... .....	64 11,611	... 434	64 12,045
	{ Gopalpur	...	{ 1895 1896	..	149	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	.. 149
{ Dimlipatam		...	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..... .....	... 171	... ..	.. 171
	{ Masulipatam	...	{ 1895 1896	..	200	..... .....	..... 1,098	..... .....	.. 200 1,298
Burma		..	{ 1895 1896	..	12,024	..... .....	552	.. ...	12,576
Chittagong	..	..	{ 1895 1896	..	745	... .. .....	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	..... 745
	{ Balasore	..	{ 1895 1896	..	4,341 393	2,083 763	102.....	.. ........	6,526 1,156
{ Chandbali		..	{ 1895 1896	..	17,240	2,426	4,175.....	..........	20,841 .....
	Total Indian Ports ... { 1895 1896				21,581 12,766	4,509 1,508	362 9,899	4,561 21,272	... 434	31,018 45,879
From Foreign Ports.									
Natal	..	{ 1895 1896	..	5 ..	... .. .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	5 ...
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ... { 1895 1896				21,586 12,766	4,509 1,508	362 9,899	4,561 21,272	..... 434	31,018 45,879

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending the 7th November 1895 and 1896.

Ports			Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c	Total
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports</i>			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1895 ...	25,879	.	500	25,798	.	51,677
		{ 1896 ...	10,756	.		257	..	11,013
Cape Colony	Cape Town	{ 1895 .	6,330	.	.	.	..	6,330
		{ 1896 .	553	.	..	.	..	553
	Port Elizabeth	{ 1895 .	1,100	..	.	.	..	1,00
		{ 1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East London	{ 1895 .	148	..	..	.	.	148
		{ 1896 ..	368	....	..	.	.	368
	Mossel Bay	{ 1895 ...	443	...	.	..	.	413
		{ 1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	...	{ 1895 ..	21,255	..		11,013	2,126	38,291
		{ 1896 .	3,895	..	293	6,808	220	41,214
West Indies	Trinidad	{ 1895 .	.....	.	.	367		367
		{ 1896 .	...	.	.	78		78
Aden		{ 1895 .	5,346		.	44	...	5,390
		{ 1896 .	7,165		..	73	..	7,238
Ceylon		{ 1895 .	46,581	....	....	294	73	46,948
		{ 1896 ..	10,893	....	..	1,224	..	12,115
Natal	..	{ 1895 ..	2,891	..	..	....	..	2,891
		{ 1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	...	{ 1895 .	21,444	..	..	..	..	21,444
		{ 1896 .	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	New York	{ 1895 .	.		.	1	..	1
		{ 1896 .	..			..	..	..
Arabia	Muskat ..	{ 1895 ..	3,116	..	....	..	..	3,116
		{ 1896 ...	..	..	.	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Straits Settlements	{ 1895 ..	30	..	27	385	44	436
		{ 1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Penang ..	{ 1895 ..	1	..	.	118		119
		{ 1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Singapore	{ 1895 ..	4	..	..	165		169
		{ 1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	Hongkong	{ 1895 ..	..		147	15	.	162
		{ 1896 ..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Turkey in Asia	Bussorah	{ 1895 .	917	....	..		..	917
		{ 1896 .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia		{ 1895 .	1,198	.	.	.	.	1,198
		{ 1896 .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands	...	{ 1895 ..	606	..	..	195	..	741
		{ 1896 ...	88	..	..	82	..	170
New South Wales	...	{ 1895 ..	950	.	..	230	..	1,170
		{ 1896 ..	890	..	.	130	..	1,020
South Australia		{ 1895 ..	100	..	..	..	..	100
		{ 1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		{ 1895 ..	100,160	.	500	4,054	2,199	108,913
		{ 1896 ..	93,287	.	467	9,044	264	103,062

Ports			Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c	Total	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports			Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	..	{ 1895	16,728	22	..	44	..	16,789	
		{ 1896	12,291	22	..	9,621	137	22,081	
{ Madras ..	{ 1895	1,223	..	..	11,017	110	12,350
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
{ Badagara ..	{ 1895	3,421	..	..	..	..	3,491
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
{ Calicut ..	{ 1895	8,695	..	..	..	..	8,695
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
{ Coconada ..	{ 1895	..	..	..	45	..	45
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
{ Gopalpur ..	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	3	3
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
{ Negapatam ..	{ 1895	..	..	..	257	..	257
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
{ Tellicherry ..	{ 1895	2,713	..	..	..	..	2,743
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
{ Tuticorin ..	{ 1895	..	396	..	..	..	396
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
{ Vizagapatam ..	{ 1895	1	..	..	111	..	112
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
{ Rangoon ..	{ 1895	258	..	1,100	3,383	988	5,679		
		{ 1896	683	..	687	2,168	2,190	5,937	
{ Moulmein ..	{ 1895	..	..	..	179	..	179
		{ 1896	59	..	59	
{ Akyab ...	{ 1895	10	..	1	165	..	176		
		{ 1896	2	45	..	47	
{ Kyaukpjoo ..	{ 1895	1	..	..	7	..	8
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
{ Sandoway ..	{ 1895	..	..	..	14	..	14
		{ 1896	1	..	1	
{ Chittagong ..	{ 1895	..	..	..	379	4	383
		{ 1896	147	156	..	303	
{ Chandbali ..	{ 1895	3	..	108	26	..	20		
		{ 1896	..	..	99	..	202
{ Balasore ..	{ 1895	..	..	..	100	..	100
		{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..
Total			{ 1895	33,148	418	1,101	16,807	1,105	51,379
			{ 1896	13,123	22	690	12,443	2,326	28,610
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS			{ 1895	142,308	418	1,601	57,661	3,304	205,292
			{ 1896	106,410	22	1,157	21,493	2,590	131,672

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th November 1895 and 1896.

Ports.			Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports</i>			Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.
Bombay	"	{ 1895 1896			1,700		3,313	10,073
	Madras	{ 1895 1896				3,043	240	3,283
	Bimlipatam	{ 1895 1896				511		511
Madras	Coconada	{ 1895 1896	123		51	94 6,078		94 6,265
	Calingsapatam	{ 1895 1896				44		44
	Gopalpur	{ 1895 1896				95		95
Burma	"	{ 1895 1896	2,957			155		3,112
Balasore	Balasore	{ 1895 1896	4,205	642		73		4,920
	Chandbali	{ 1895 1896	7,900 40,403	658 8,040		1,792 8,318		10,350 50,761
Total Indian Ports ... { 1895 1896			7,000 47,688	658 8,682	6,814	1,886 18,317	3,553	10,444 85,054
From Foreign Ports { 1895 1896			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending the 14th November 1895 and 1896.

Ports				Rice	Paddy.	Wheat	Gram and pulse.	Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c	Total
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports				Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts
United Kingdom	.	{	1895 ..	7,889	..	.	1,001	.	8,890
			1896 ...	4,608			369		4,977
Ceylon	...	{	1895 ..	59,270	..	.	2,448	..	59,693
			1896 .	44,592						47,040
China	... Hongkong	{	1895 ..	6	.	..	6	...	6
			1896 ..	98					44	88
Straits Settlements	..	{	1895 ...	908	..	..	415	...	1,318
			1896 ...	137			78		418	702
Siam	...	{	1895 ..		..	.	22	.....	22
			1896 ..						
Cape Colony	Cape Town	{	1895 ..		...	.		..	1,107
			1896 ..	1,107					
	Port Elizabeth	{	1895 .		.	.		...	886
			1896 .	886					
	East London	{	1895 .		.	...		..	223
			1896 .	223					
Algoa Bay	{	1895 .		.	.		...	2,959	
		1896 .	2,959						
Mossel Bay	{	1895 .		.	.		...	443	
		1896 .	443						
Delagoa Bay	{	1895 .		.	...		...	731	
		1896 .	731						
Natal		{	1895 .		.	..	92	..	1,872
			1896 .	1,780					
Arabia	.. Muskat ...	{	1895 ...		..	.		.....	2,180
			1896 ..	2,180					
Total Foreign Ports				{					
				1895 .	67,568	423	...	1,438	69,429
				1896 .	58,944	...	117	3,363	62,108
To Indian Ports									
Bombay	...	{	1895 ..	6,028	...	.		...	6,028
			1896 ..	1,154			546		1,700
	Madras ...	{	1895 .		.	.	4,389	...	4,389
			1896 .				2,337		2,337
	Vizagapatam	{	1895 ..		.	.	82	.....	82
			1896 ..						
	Bad gam	{	1895 ..	997	...	.		..	997
			1896 ..						
Madras	Calicut	{	1895 ..	4,472	.	.		..	4,472
			1896 ..						
	Cochin	{	1895 .	978	.	.		..	978
			1896 .						
	Negapatam	{	1895 .		.	.	293	...	293
			1896 .						
	Allepey	{	1895 ..	525	.	.		...	525
			1896 ..						

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulso.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Indian Ports</i>		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.
Burma	Rangoon { 1895	541	...	1,237	1,366	740	3,884
	{ 1896	242	...		1,169	733	2,144
	Akyab . { 1895	7	...		83		90
	{ 1896	7	...		77		84
	Moulmein { 1895		..		154	..	154
	{ 1896		..		59	..	59
	Sandoway { 1895		..			..	..
	{ 1896	..	..		13	..	13
	Kyouk Phyoo .. { 1895		....		3		3
	{ 1896		....		4		4
Chittagong	... { 1895				585		585
	{ 1896	81			223	..	304
Balasore	Balasore . { 1895				64		64
	{ 1896	367			200		567
	Chandbali . { 1895		..	8	14	...	22
	{ 1896			8	47		55
Total Indian Ports { 1895		13,518		1,245	6,951	740	22,484
{ 1896		1,851		8	4,737	733	7,849
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS { 1895		81,116	423	1,245	8,389	740	91,913
{ 1896		60,835	...	125	8,120	777	69,857

**STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL
IN FOOD-GRAINS**

The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 30th November 1896.

M FINUCANE,
Offg Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM

THE minor ports in Bengal are Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbuli), Cuttack, and Puri. The total food-grain traffic of these ports for the 10 months from January to October 1896 is compared below with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895 —

IMPORTS

Ports		From Foreign ports		From Indian ports	Total
		Cwts		Cwts	Cwts
Chittagong	{ 1895	.	..	23,345	23,345
	{ 1896			50,657	50,657
Narayanganj	{ 1895	...	..	885	885
	{ 1896			13,681	13,681
Balasore ports	{ 1895	.	...	34,650	34,650
	{ 1896			11,820	11,820
Cuttack	{ 1895	.	..	3	3
	{ 1896			4	4
Puri	{ 1895	..	...	.	...
	{ 1896			...	...
Total	{ 1895	..	.	58,883	58,883
	{ 1896			76,162	76,162

EXPORTS

Ports			To Foreign ports		To Indian ports	Total
			Cwts		Cwts	Cwts
Chittagong	{ 1895	...	263,268	36,871	549,637	812,905
	{ 1896				139,476	176,347
Narayanganj	{ 1895	...	.	..	6,892	6,892
	{ 1896				7,228	7,228
Balasore ports	{ 1895	...	89,409	99,942	896,129	985,538
	{ 1896				1,887,817	1,987,759
Cuttack	{ 1895	.	496,888	530,635	67,969	564,857
	{ 1896				192,309	722,944
Puri	{ 1895	.	119,863	162,041	10,294	130,157
	{ 1896				9,166	171,207
Total	{ 1895	...	969,428	829,489	1,430,921	2,500,349
	{ 1896				2,235,996	3,065,485

Chittagong —The improvement in the import trade is due to increased transactions with Burma, which supplied 16,305 cwts of paddy, 5,675 cwts of rice and 2,377 cwts. of gram and pulses in excess of the totals of the previous year. The decline in the export trade was very marked, viz, 636,558 cwts, or 78·30 per cent. The traffic consisted chiefly of rice and paddy, the decline in the former being 312,008 cwts and in the latter 324,499 cwts. In 1895, Mauritius and Ceylon jointly received 127,167 cwts of rice, but in 1896 nothing was shipped to those places, the consignments to Trinidad also fell off from

120,321 cwts. to only 28,060 cwts ; among Indian ports, the exports to Bombay showed a decrease of 61,301 cwts of rice, and to Madras of 324,111 cwts. of paddy and 21,813 cwts. of rice, while the exports of rice to Calcutta were merely 6 cwts. against 12,834 cwts. in the corresponding period last year

Narayanganj —The import trade of this port is confined to rice and paddy, while rice and gram and pulses form the articles of export. During the first 10 months of 1896, 8,630 cwts of rice were drawn from Chittagong and Chandbali and 6,051 cwts of paddy from Akjeb and Chittagong. In 1895, there were no such imports. As regards exports, only 330 cwts. of rice were shipped for Chittagong as against 4,009 cwts. in the preceding year, but in the case of gram and pulses the figures showed an advance of 4,015 cwts.

Balasore ports —The imports into the Balasore ports were from Calcutta alone, and the figures showed a decrease under all heads, specially gram and pulses, which diminished by 13,054 cwts. In the export trade, the advance under rice was 539,526 cwts., or 63.90 per cent, and under paddy 460,911 cwts, or 1,230.99 per cent, but under gram and pulses transactions were stationary. There was very little change in the quantities of rice sent to Mauritius and Maldives, Bombay received 14,296 cwts of rice against nil in 1895 ; the Madras ports received 158,064 cwts. of rice against 128,314 cwts, while in the case of Calcutta the increase under rice was 481,764 cwts and under paddy 456,321 cwts.

Outlook.—There was only a trifling quantity of gram and pulses imported. Concerning exports, the largest quantities of rice are sent to Mauritius and Ceylon. The former, however, received 18,860 cwts. less than in the previous year and the latter 52,656 cwts in excess of the totals of 1895. Among Indian ports, Madras is credited with an advance of 110,890 cwts of rice and 7,979 cwts. of gram and pulses.

Puri —There was no importation of food-grains into this port during the periods under review, while the exports were confined to rice alone, which for the most part is shipped for Mauritius and Ceylon. The former received only 40,968 cwts in 1896 against 88,266 cwts in the preceding year, while the latter drew 89,289 cwts more than in the previous year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below —

Statement No. 1 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Chittagong from both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

MONTHS		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains such as jawar, barley, oats &c.		TOTAL.	
		1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts
January	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..	106	42	.			10	190	1,106	45	200	4,981	1,438
	Total	106	42				90	1,900	1,166	45	200	2,081	1,438
February	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..	2,521		367	.		15	709	1,102	48	58	3,795	1,475
	Total	2,521		367			15	709	1,102	48	58	3,735	1,475
March	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..	177	80	13				55	364	51		1,196	3,444
	Total	177	80	13				55	364	51		1,196	3,444
April	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..		3		184		103	285	739	45		338	1,009
	Total		3		184		103	285	739	45		338	1,009
May	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..		2,251		1,927		410	75	1,430	101	721	916	6,778
	Total		2,251		1,927		410	75	1,430	101	721	916	6,778
June	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..	827	1,474	5,177	1,624		34	170	1,191	125		6,805	4,333
	Total	827	1,474	5,177	1,624		34	170	1,191	125		6,805	4,333
July	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..	143	1,634		10,561			1,188	1,903	41		1,372	11,497
	Total	143	1,634		10,561			1,188	1,903	41		1,372	11,497
August	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..	437	1,246		6,786			1,698	3,704	27		2,400	11,736
	Total	437	1,246		6,786			1,698	3,704	27		2,400	11,736
September	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..	269	2,643	.	588			2,07	1,934			3,971	5,184
	Total	269	2,643		588			2,07	1,934			3,971	5,184
October	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..	43	258			15		1,417	480	34		1,539	743
	Total	43	258			15		1,417	480	34		1,539	743
Total	{ Foreign Ports												
	{ Indian ..	4,523	9,629	5,557	22,070	15	632	12,125	17,347	825	979	23,345	50,657
	GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS	4,523	9,629	5,557	22,070	15	632	12,125	17,347	825	979	23,345	50,657

Statement No 2 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains such as jawar, barley, oats &c.		TOTAL.	
		1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.
Foreign Ports—													
Nil													
Indian Ports—													
Madras													
Coconada			1,010		588								2,498
Burmah													
{ Rangoon		719	425	5,177	63		543	405	2,770		84	1,194	8,798
{ Akyab			5,909		10,671		23		3			3,177	22,689
{ Moulmein					4,501								4,501
{ Mandalay					164								164
Calcutta		13	994	.		15	69	8,405	9,167	825	175	9,343	10,403
Dacca		1,01	531	30				3,520	5,361		720	7,600	6,418
Balasore													
Chandbani									37				37
Total Indian Ports		1,02	6,60	5,167	22,070	15	632	12,425	17,347	825	979	23,345	50,657
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		4,523	9,629	5,557	22,070	15	632	12,425	17,347	825	979	23,345	50,657

Statement No. 3, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Chittagong to both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

MONTHS		Rice		Paddy		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	{ Foreign { Indian Total	Cwts. 59,461 57,080	Cwts. 20,872 54,081	Cwts. 1,487 137,805	Cwts. 32,515	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts. 50,148 184,445	Cwts. 20,573 80,606
		115,541	83,063	139,292	32,515							24,613	110,178
February	{ Foreign { Indian Total	99,190 10,888	7,297 14,110	24,604	3,525				2			19,190 37,408	7,297 17,635
		110,048	21,407	24,604	3,525				2			136,651	24,932
March	{ Foreign { Indian Total	20,678 64,215	8,529	84,779				11				20,678 147,005	8,529
		85,893	8,529	84,779				11				178,683	8,529
April	{ Foreign { Indian Total	68,467 29	10,857	147	2,682			36				68,467 213	10,857
		68,496	10,857	147	2,682			36				61,679	10,857
May	{ Foreign { Indian Total	59 41,279	1,933	6,074	1,249			4				59 47,257	1,249
		41,338	1,933	6,074	1,249			4				47,316	1,249
June	{ Foreign { Indian Total	7,142	1,833	50,255								633,980	1,833
		7,142	1,833	50,255								633,980	1,833
July	{ Foreign { Indian Total	1,754	132	2,899	735			1				4,644	807
		1,754	132	2,899	735			1				4,644	807
August	{ Foreign { Indian Total	734		20,149								20,883	
		734		20,149								20,883	
September	{ Foreign { Indian Total	2,424 875	976	7,913				1				2,424 8,789	976
		3,299	976	7,913				1				11,313	976
October	{ Foreign { Indian Total	2,075 1,900	254	12,103								2,075 14,053	254
		4,875	254	12,103								16,978	254
Total	{ Foreign { Indian Total	361,781 185,968	30,469 98,770	1,487 363,718	40,708			53	2			263,284 540,637	30,469 120,476
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		447,647	135,630	365,205	40,708			53	2			613,905	170,947

Statement No. 4, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED		Rice		Paddy.		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
	United Kingdom	10,018	7,287									10,018	7,287
	Mauritius	109,913										109,913	
West Indies	Trinidad	120,321	28,000									180,321	28,000
	Ceylon	17,254		1,467								18,721	
	Maldives	4,275	1,542						2			4,275	1,542
Total Foreign Ports		361,781	30,469	1,467					2			263,284	30,469
Indian Ports													
Bombay	{ Bombay { Dutch Mandvi	75,747	14,299									75,747	14,299
			147										147
	Madras	10,297										10,297	
	Calcutta	15,100	9,918	636								15,736	9,918
	Cannanore			11,710								11,710	
	Cochin	30,900	60,435	294,900	35,722							345,800	90,156
	Paumben	435		4,516								4,940	
Madras	Punani			12,233								12,233	
	Tuticorin		5,064	2,965								2,965	5,064
	Tuticorin			575								575	
	Alleppey	1,537		24,846								26,383	
	Colachel			10,401								10,401	
	Surma	36	1									37	1
	Akyab	12,536	6					61				12,536	6
Dacca	Calcutta		8,630	865	1,984			1				865	10,614
	Narayanganj												
Total Indian Ports		185,968	98,770	363,718	40,708			53	2			540,637	120,476
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		447,647	135,630	365,205	40,708			53	2			613,905	170,947

Statement No. 1 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Narayanganj from both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

[illegible]

Statement No. 2 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Narayanganj from each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

[illegible]

Statement No 3, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Narayanganj to both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

MONTHS		Rice.		Paddy		Wheat.		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total	
		1895	1896.	1895	1896	1895	1896.	1895	1896.	1895	1896	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.
January	{ Foreign	2,931						89	220			3,020	320
	{ Indian												
	Total	2,931						89	220			3,020	320
February	{ Foreign								308				308
	{ Indian												
	Total								308				308
March	{ Foreign								124				124
	{ Indian												
	Total								124				124
April	{ Foreign	84	147					478	940			506	1,087
	{ Indian												
	Total	84	147					478	940			506	1,087
May	{ Foreign							1,068	918			1,068	918
	{ Indian												
	Total							1,068	918			1,068	918
June	{ Foreign	220	36					154	1,322			374	1,378
	{ Indian												
	Total	220	36					154	1,322			374	1,378
July	{ Foreign	38						331	1,810			307	1,810
	{ Indian												
	Total	38						331	1,810			307	1,810
August	{ Foreign		147					543	771			543	918
	{ Indian												
	Total		147					543	771			543	918
September	{ Foreign	734						220	213			954	213
	{ Indian												
	Total	734						220	213			954	213
October	{ Foreign								272				272
	{ Indian												
	Total								272				272
Total	{ Foreign	4,009	330					2,883	6,898			6,892	7,228
	{ Indian												
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		4,009	330					2,883	6,898			6,892	7,228

Statement No. 4, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Ports to which exported	Rice		Paddy		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total	
	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Foreign Ports— Nil												
Indian Ports— Chittagong	4,009	330					2,883	6,898			6,892	7,228
Total Indian Ports	4,009	330					2,883	6,898			6,892	7,228
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS	4,009	330					2,883	6,898			6,892	7,228

Statement No. 1 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Balasore from both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

MONTHS		Rice.		Paddy		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains such as jawar, barley, oats, &c		TOTAL	
		1895.	1896	1895.	1896.	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895.	1896.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts
January	{ Foreign Ports	5,144	.....	..	..	1,553	40	4,181	487	..	..	10,878	583
	{ Indian ..	5,144	6	..	..	1,553	40	4,181	487	..	..	10,878	583
	Total	5,144	6	..	..	1,553	40	4,181	487	..	..	10,878	583
February	{ Foreign Ports	189	13	..	..	3,616	83	4,650	1,247	2	..	8,457	1,343
	{ Indian ..	189	13	..	..	3,616	83	4,650	1,247	2	..	8,457	1,343
	Total	189	13	..	..	3,616	83	4,650	1,247	2	..	8,457	1,343
March	{ Foreign Ports	270	..	..	..	1,799	333	3,298	575	..	1	5,367	909
	{ Indian ..	270	..	..	..	1,799	333	3,298	575	..	1	5,367	909
	Total	270	..	..	..	1,799	333	3,298	575	..	1	5,367	909
April	{ Foreign Ports	2	4,027	..	..	62	202	520	718	..	..	558	4,947
	{ Indian ..	2	4,027	..	..	62	202	520	718	..	..	558	4,947
	Total	2	4,027	..	..	62	202	520	718	..	..	558	4,947
May	{ Foreign Ports	2	..	..	..	..	328	1,034	106	..	..	1,036	434
	{ Indian ..	2	..	..	..	..	328	1,034	106	..	..	1,036	434
	Total	2	..	..	..	..	328	1,034	106	..	..	1,036	434
June	{ Foreign Ports	..	30	..	..	566	46	1,465	774	..	..	2,061	812
	{ Indian ..	..	30	..	..	566	46	1,465	774	..	..	2,061	812
	Total	..	30	..	..	566	46	1,465	774	..	..	2,061	812
July	{ Foreign Ports	7	10	340	..	414	1	896	261	..	..	1,657	227
	{ Indian ..	7	10	340	..	414	1	896	261	..	..	1,657	227
	Total	7	10	340	..	414	1	896	261	..	..	1,657	227
August	{ Foreign Ports	3	3	770	..	31	203	725	878	..	1	1,599	1,065
	{ Indian ..	3	3	770	..	31	203	725	878	..	1	1,599	1,065
	Total	3	3	770	..	31	203	725	878	..	1	1,599	1,065
September	{ Foreign Ports	..	16	..	..	378	32	1,590	621	..	..	1,877	669
	{ Indian ..	..	16	..	..	378	32	1,590	621	..	..	1,877	669
	Total	..	16	..	..	378	32	1,590	621	..	..	1,877	669
October	{ Foreign Ports	13	3	..	..	203	212	980	636	..	..	1,204	851
	{ Indian ..	13	3	..	..	203	212	980	636	..	..	1,204	851
	Total	13	3	..	..	203	212	980	636	..	..	1,204	851
Total	{ Foreign Ports	5,660	4,078	1,110	..	8,521	1,482	19,357	6,308	2	2	34,650	11,820
	{ Indian ..	5,660	4,078	1,110	..	8,521	1,482	19,357	6,308	2	2	34,650	11,820
	GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS	5,660	4,078	1,110	.....	8,521	1,482	19,357	6,308	2	2	34,650	11,820

Statement No. 2 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED		Rice.		Paddy		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains such as jawar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
		1895	1896	1895	1896.	1895	1896.	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895.	1896.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts	Owts
Foreign Ports—	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports—	Calcutta	5,660	4,078	1,110	..	8,521	1,482	19,357	6,308	2	2	34,650	11,820
	Total Indian Ports	5,660	4,078	1,110	..	8,521	1,482	19,357	6,308	2	2	34,650	11,820
	GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS	5,660	4,078	1,110	..	8,521	1,482	19,357	6,308	2	2	34,650	11,820

Statement No. 3, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Balasore to both Foreign and Indian Ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896

MONTHS		Rice		Paddy		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL	
		1895.	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895.	1896
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
January	{ Foreign	10,749	41,808	8,574	41,966			2,383	6,034			16,739	41,808
	{ Indian	61,343	186,015									87,270	204,945
	Total	72,092	197,823	8,574	41,966			2,383	6,034			78,009	246,753
February	{ Foreign	33,275	87,821	4,285	48,329			19,161	18,363			38,278	87,821
	{ Indian	148,940	148,094									172,415	214,176
	Total	182,215	205,915	4,285	48,329			19,161	18,363			208,693	271,997
March	{ Foreign	45,395	614	4,203	48,467			17,768	14,468			45,395	614
	{ Indian	103,098	222,043									128,999	222,043
	Total	148,493	222,557	4,203	48,467			17,768	14,468			170,304	223,657
April	{ Foreign	83,433	100,631	2,476	40,667			17,637	11,407			103,416	162,090
	{ Indian												
	Total	83,433	100,631	2,476	40,667			17,637	11,407			103,416	162,090
May	{ Foreign	75,320	147,303	2,026	49,051	47		6,973	9,588			84,928	206,979
	{ Indian												
	Total	75,320	147,303	2,026	49,051	47		6,973	9,588			84,928	206,979
June	{ Foreign	55,844	111,034	279	60,788	267		7,505	15,303			63,986	169,744
	{ Indian												
	Total	55,844	111,034	279	60,788	267		7,505	15,303			63,986	169,744
July	{ Foreign	84,900	100,318	1,902	49,840			8,091	5,400			45,396	155,007
	{ Indian												
	Total	84,900	100,318	1,902	49,840			8,091	5,400			45,396	155,007
August	{ Foreign	58,406	66,015	704	27,046			5,815	3,609			62,046	97,330
	{ Indian												
	Total	58,406	66,015	704	27,046			5,815	3,609			62,046	97,330
September	{ Foreign	41,638	127,014	3,435	61,124			6,902	9,541			51,975	198,579
	{ Indian												
	Total	41,638	127,014	3,435	61,124			6,902	9,541			51,975	198,579
October	{ Foreign	94,851	100,820	13,049	71,316			10,800	12,868			119,607	185,020
	{ Indian												
	Total	94,851	100,820	13,049	71,316			10,800	12,868			119,607	185,020
Total	{ Foreign	89,409	99,942	37,442	498,153	267	47	103,581	105,555			80,109	99,942
	{ Indian	754,839	1,283,832									890,120	1,987,417
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		844,248	1,383,774	37,442	498,153	267	47	103,581	105,555			985,538	1,987,759

Statement No. 4, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED		Rice		Paddy		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL	
		1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Foreign Ports—													
Mauritius		80,984	98,153									80,984	98,153
Maldives		2,425	1,784									2,425	1,784
Total Foreign Ports		80,409	99,937									80,409	99,937
Indian Ports—													
Bombay			14,296									4,357	14,296
Madras			86,751									9,074	86,751
Cochin			83,917	8,406	11,546							120,754	83,917
Cannanore			3,111									3,111	3,111
Tellicherry			11,238									2,625	11,238
Kottayam			15		810							15	810
Puneri			2,075									2,075	2,075
Badagara			1,957									1,957	1,957
Leeward			3,183		108							3,183	108
Calcutta		628,525	1,108,281	28,946	487,207	77	47	103,581	105,555			719,310	1,099,188
Total Indian Ports		754,839	1,283,832	37,442	498,153	77	47	103,581	105,555			890,120	1,987,417
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		844,248	1,383,774	37,442	498,153	267	47	103,581	105,555			985,538	1,987,759

Statement No. 1 showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Cuttack to both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

MONTHS		Rice.		Paddy		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains		TOTAL	
		1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
January	{ Foreign	83,076	1* 369						398			83,076	12,786
	{ Indian	4,754	72,460						507			4,754	73,067
	Total	87,829	81,432						905			87,829	85,807
February	{ Foreign	60,905	52,678						752			60,905	1,33,119
	{ Indian	5,506	35,067						1,337			5,506	36,414
	Total	75,411	87,735						2,089			75,411	80,624
March	{ Foreign	86,468	101,528									86,468	105,825
	{ Indian	6,267	18,567						3,606			6,267	22,253
	Total	92,709	124,115						3,606			92,709	127,781
April	{ Foreign	101,232	80,263									101,232	80,263
	{ Indian	23,068	36,40						3,061			23,068	39,410
	Total	124,300	116,502						3,061			124,300	119,508
May	{ Foreign	39,647	96,156						220			39,647	96,286
	{ Indian	1,728	8,486						1,018			1,728	9,504
	Total	41,375	104,642						220			41,375	105,800
June	{ Foreign	46,084	55,060									46,084	55,148
	{ Indian		4,472						64				5,110
	Total	46,084	59,532						64			46,084	60,258
July	{ Foreign	15,034	16,885									15,034	47,048
	{ Indian		5,061						163				5,061
	Total	15,034	21,946						163			15,034	52,109
August	{ Foreign	30,363	13,220						441			30,363	13,220
	{ Indian	6,332										6,332	
	Total	36,695	13,220						441			36,695	13,220
September	{ Foreign	34,839	34,560						312			34,839	34,560
	{ Indian	15,870	1,616	156					84			15,870	1,700
	Total	50,699	36,176	156					312			50,699	36,260
October	{ Foreign	10,137	12,322						567			10,137	12,322
	{ Indian	3,444							214			3,444	
	Total	13,581	12,322						801			13,581	12,322
Total	{ Foreign	495,548	529,144						1,540			495,548	529,144
	{ Indian	67,570	181,849	156					234			67,570	182,000
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		562,997	710,992	156					1,774			562,997	710,992

Statement No. 2 showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Cuttack to each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains		TOTAL	
		1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Foreign Ports—													
Mauritius		370,606	177,726					230				370,606	357,726
Ceylon		114,762	171,118					1,320				114,762	172,009
Total Foreign Ports		485,368	348,844					1,540				485,368	529,735
Indian Ports—													
Bombay			3,379						2,248				5,627
Madras		1,120	4,379					87				1,120	4,379
Calcutta		4,489	13,501									4,489	13,501
Cannanore		3,016	147,918	156				117	2,780			3,016	150,811
Cochin		51,943						4,306				51,943	56,249
Mangalore		147						470				147	470
Tuticorin		2,241										2,241	
Badagiri			478										478
Poonani			4,551						728				4,551
T. Michery			1,946						29				1,975
Travancore Allepey		2,623	2,714									2,623	2,714
Total Indian Ports		67,772	181,848	156				234	10,461			67,772	182,000
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		552,997	710,992	156				1,774	11,062			552,997	710,992

NOTE.—Only 4 cwt of gram and pulse were imported from Calcutta during July 1896 as against 3 cwt in the corresponding period of 1895.

Statement No. 1, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Puri to Foreign and Indian Ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896

MONTHS		Rice		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains such as jowar, barley, oats &c		TOTAL.	
		1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
January	{ Foreign	13,088	27,828	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18,088	27,840
	{ Indian		1,176	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1,211
	Total	13,088	29,004						47			18,088	29,051
February	{ Foreign	39,431	26,800	.	.	.	.	.	180	.	.	39,431	26,850
	{ Indian	4,276	4,181	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,276	4,181
	Total	43,707	30,981						180			43,707	30,981
March	{ Foreign	16,018	53,479	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	16,018	53,495
	{ Indian	4,111	1,499	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,111	1,499
	Total	20,129	54,978						16			20,129	54,994
April	{ Foreign	14,833	10,878	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,833	10,878
	{ Indian	88	1,409	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	1,409
	Total	14,921	12,287						.			14,921	12,287
May	{ Foreign	24,234	10,800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24,234	10,800
	{ Indian	1,322	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,322	59
	Total	25,556	10,859						.			25,556	10,859
June	{ Foreign	147	4,743	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	147	4,743
	{ Indian		284	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		284
	Total	147	5,027						.			147	5,027
July	{ Foreign		3,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		3,200
	{ Indian			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total		3,200						.				3,200
August	{ Foreign	2,730	16,779	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,730	16,779
	{ Indian	497	323	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	497	323
	Total	3,227	17,102						.			3,227	17,102
September	{ Foreign		6,104	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		6,104
	{ Indian		113	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		113
	Total		6,217						.				6,217
October	{ Foreign	4,392	1,543	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,392	1,543
	{ Indian		107	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		107
	Total	4,392	1,650						.			4,392	1,650
Total	{ Foreign	119,863	161,854	.	.	.	.	.	187	.	.	1,12,863	1,62,041
	{ Indian	10,294	9,131	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	10,294	9,166
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		130,157	170,985						222			1,30,157	1,71,207

NOTE—There was no importation of food-grains into Puri during the periods under review.

Statement No. 2 showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED		Rice		Paddy		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c		TOTAL.	
		1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Foreign Ports—													
Mauritius		89,245	40,808	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89,245	40,808
Ceylon		31,537	1,20,888	.	.	.	.	.	187	.	.	31,537	1,21,073
Total Foreign Ports		119,863	161,854						187			119,863	1,62,041
Indian Ports—													
Bombay		2,594	8,050	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,594	8,050
Madras	{ Madras	7,655	4,161	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,655	4,161
	{ Calicut		1,176	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1,176
	{ Cochin		735	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		735
	{ Alleppey	16		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	
Total Indian Ports		10,294	9,131						35			10,294	9,166
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		130,157	170,985						222			130,157	1,71,207

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during November 1896.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—		
	1st week of Nov. 1896 Mds.	4th week of Nov. 1896. Mds.	5th week of Nov. 1896 Mds.
Baliaghatta	1,70,000	1,52,000	1,48,000
Ultadanga	44,300	26,300	26,200
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat	4,06,600	3,53,500	3,39,400
Pathuriaghatta, Posta and Jorabagan	500	2,000	1,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshi- ganj	90,200	72,950	53,400
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur ... ..	.....	80,900	74,600
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore	4,365	15,022	37,784
Total	12,05,965	11,92,672	11,70,384
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	3,253 (on 3rd Nov. 1896).	4,257 (on 21st Nov. 1896)	6,848 (on 28th Nov. 1896.)
On boats unloaded—			
By Port Commissioners' returns	37,423 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896)	11,164 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896)	12,454 (28th to 30th Nov. 1896)
By Canal returns	10,355 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	6,744 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).	9,769 (28th to 30th Nov. 1896.)
Grand Total of Stocks	12,56,996	12,14,887	11,99,455
Probable stock available for exportation by sea	2 lakhs	2 lakhs	1½ lakhs.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 30th November 1896.

RESOLUTION ON LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL FOR 1895-96.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

Calcutta, the 28th November 1896.

RESOLUTION—No 4886.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1895-96.

The report was due to Government on 15th August 1896, and was submitted on 21st September, the delay being due to non-receipt of Commissioners' reports and returns, which could not be prepared in time owing to the introduction of the new Tauzi Rules.

COLLECTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

2. *Financial results*—The current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Class of estates	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
I - Permanently settled estates	Rs 3,22,47,961	Rs 3,22,63,704	Rs 3,24,65,896	Rs 3,24,61,833	Rs 3,33,83,585
II - Temporarily settled estates	26,76,086	27,10,013	28,10,711	28,21,529	28,35,036
III - Estates held direct by Government	32,38,128	33,97,637	34,08,777	34,84,368	35,46,890
Total	3,81,62,175	3,83,72,333	3,86,85,384	3,87,67,731	3,98,65,511

The current demand is higher than that in the preceding year by Rs. 75,610, the increase being in all three classes of estates, but mainly in class III, owing chiefly to the resettlement of Government estates in Backergunge and Faridpur, and to the resettlement of Chittagong.

3. The demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same five years are exhibited in the following statement.—

Year	DEMAND			COLLECTIONS			Remissions	BALANCES			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4)	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 2)	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 8 on column 3).
	Current	Arrear	Total	Current	Arrear	Total		Current	Arrear	Total			
1*	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			
1891-92	3,81,62,175	17,09,912	3,98,72,087	3,69,87,833	13,52,750	3,83,40,583	59,166	11,67,045	3,14,473	14,81,518	96.15	100.46	96.98
1892-93	3,83,72,333	18,04,778	3,98,77,110	3,70,41,735	11,44,319	3,81,86,054	66,666	14,35,767	2,88,733	16,23,500	95.71	99.40	96.44
1893-94	3,84,85,384	16,11,688	4,00,97,072	3,72,04,505	12,30,748	3,84,35,253	1,21,405	12,16,118	2,67,258	15,38,576	95.87	99.89	96.68
1894-95	3,85,67,731	15,08,978	4,01,36,709	3,72,10,347	12,09,078	3,84,09,325	80,741	13,37,402	2,10,418	15,37,880	95.95	99.54	96.46
1895-96	3,98,65,511	12,72,463	4,09,15,974	3,75,73,610	9,60,676	3,85,73,192	87,220	10,44,862	2,10,680	12,55,542	96.63	99.81	97.23

4. *Collections, balances, and remissions.*—The current demand, as noticed above, was Rs. 75,610 more than that of the previous year, the current collections were Rs. 3,63,369 higher, and the percentage of current collections on current demand increased from 96.48 in 1894-95 to 97.23 in the year under report, which is the highest percentage attained in any year of the quinquennial period or in any previous year. The results, taken as a whole, are satisfactory and creditable to the Board and Revenue officers generally. The arrear collections amounted only to Rs. 9,99,576, or 78.55 per cent. on the demand (Rs. 12,72,463), as against 82.95 per cent. in the previous year. I

will be seen from the statement given above that while the current balances have decreased by Rs. 2,82,570, the arrear balances show a slight increase of Rs. 202 only. The remissions were Rs. 87,220, out of which Rs. 82,856 were granted in estates held direct by Government. Remissions of grace amounted to Rs. 42,246, and were chiefly allowed in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Midnapore to the tenants of Government estates on account of loss of crops, relinquishment of lands by lessees and purchase by Government of the raiyats' jotes. Remissions of right amounted to Rs. 25,139, and nominal remissions to Rs. 19,835, the recovery of which was in suspense.

5. *Permanently-settled estates.*—The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I was Rs. 3,26,35,827, of which Rs. 3,22,27,968 were collected. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, was 98.91 as against 98.32 in the preceding year. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in fourteen districts, of which, however, seven collected over 98 per cent. It is satisfactory to observe that Patna, which collected only 89.16 per cent. in 1893-94, and was even less successful in 1894-95, when the ratio of collection was 88.27, showed very good results during the year under review, the percentage of current collections being 99.06. The current collections in Shahabad also were 96.09 per cent. of the current demand against 86.76 in the previous year. In Palamau the balance was only Rs. 632, out of which Rs. 627 had been collected but not credited within the year. In Darjeeling Rs. 474 had, as usual, been remitted, and no balance remains. In Muzaffarpur Rs. 3,614 out of a total balance of Rs. 22,869 have been realised since the close of the year, while the sale of estates, with arrears of Rs. 2,149, has been postponed on account of errors in the advertisements, the estates having been re-advertised for sale, and Rs. 775 will be recovered from the sale-proceeds of estates already sold. The bulk of the balance relates to the demand for the March kist. The balance in Purnea was Rs. 28,439, out of which Rs. 300 have been realised since the close of the year, and Rs. 27,350 are due from one estate, and will be recovered under the sale law.

Thirteen districts show less than 99 per cent. realised on the arrear balances, but of these, Jessore, Darbhanga, and Midnapore collected over 98 per cent. The arrears in Mymensingh, Purnea, Gaya, and 24-Parganas are very small, and do not require any particular notice, but those in Muzaffarpur, Patna, Saran, Shahabad, Champaran, and Backergunge are large, and require the close attention of the District Officers concerned. The total amount due from Wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs. 12,243 as against Rs. 7,579 in the previous year. The largest amounts were due from estates in Khulna, Midnapore, Champaran, Rangpur, and Shahabad. Rupees 4,337 outstanding in Khulna have been realised since the close of the year. The amount was due from the Sathkira estate, and could not be paid in time on account of the late arrival of remittances from the interior. Rupees 2,135 are shown against Midnapore as due from the Baruthoi Hingly estate, which could not pay the amount for want of funds. Rs. 1,000, however, have been since realised. In Champaran Rs. 1,614, payable in two instalments in 1896-97, are due from the Sheohar estate. The amounts due in Rangpur have been realised since the close of the year. Rupees 1,188 shown against Shahabad are reported to be due from the Mahula Ward's Estate, the Manager of which, it is said, has been asked to pay up the amount. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to repeat what has been frequently said by his predecessors that there can seldom be adequate excuse for failure on the part of managers of Wards' estates to pay the Government revenue on or before due dates.

6. *Temporarily-settled estates.*—Class II, temporarily-settled estates, consists of (a) estates settled for certain periods with proprietors, (b) private estates leased to farmers for certain periods, and (c) Government estates leased to farmers for certain periods. The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class II was Rs. 31,11,110 as against Rs. 30,58,726, and the total collections Rs. 29,03,555 as against Rs. 27,85,316 of the preceding year, the percentage of the total collections on the total demand being 93.32 as against 91.06 in 1894-95.

The following table shows the results of collections in each subdivision of this class of estates for the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTATES.	Year	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Settled with proprietors ..	1894-95 ...	95 39	95 31	93 49
	1895-96 ..	97 51	94 46	97 31
(b) Private estates leased to farmers	1894-95 ..	76 72	94 26	79 98
	1895-96 ..	78 94	76 62	78 45
(c) Government estates leased to farmers.	1894-95 ..	85 59	77 90	84 41
	1895-96 ..	83 51	71 56	81 75
Total	1894-95 ...	91 31	88 02	91 06
	1895-96 ..	94 15	84 85	93 32

During the year under report there was an improvement in collections in temporarily-settled estates settled with proprietors, but the comparative figures in the statement regarding private and Government estates leased to farmers show poorer results in every case except in the case of current collections of private estates so leased. The current collections reached or exceeded the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in all classes of temporarily-settled estates in seventeen districts, but in the rest there was a failure to collect up to the prescribed standard under one or more of the three heads, the collections in Government and private estates leased to farmers being in several districts specially bad. There is no reason why the demand should not be realised in full from lessees of estates of these classes, and the Board's particular attention is again invited to this matter. The farming system has many drawbacks, but in its favour it is sometimes urged that it facilitates the realisation of the revenue. If it fails to do this, it ceases to have any merits whatever.

7. *Estates held direct.*—Class III, estates held direct by Government, includes (1) estates owned by Government as proprietor, and (2) estates managed by Government for the proprietors. During the year 1895-96 there were altogether 2,833 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,587 were Government estates and 246 were private estates managed by Government. The current demand has increased from Rs. 34,84,498 to Rs. 35,25,890, and the total demand from Rs. 41,17,668 to Rs. 41,68,987, out of which Rs. 34,41,669, or 82 55 per cent, were collected, and Rs. 82,8 6 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 6,44,462. As there was a higher demand, the collections too were higher, but the balances have increased, on the whole, by Rs. 17,144. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 85 01 against 85 74 in 1894-95 and 87 63 in 1893-94.

The following statement compares the percentage of actual collections with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class —

Sub class	Year	Percentage of current collections on current demand	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	Percentage of total collections on total demand
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Managed for proprietors	1894-95 ..	67 14	56 71	63 78
	1895-96 ..	67 28	66 62	67 07
(b) Owned by Government	1894-95 ..	89 11	73 31	87 32
	1895-96 ..	88 29	70 87	86 35
Total	1894-95 ...	85 74	66 66	82 81
	1895-96 ..	85 01	69 09	82 55

These figures show an improvement in both current and arrear collections in estates managed for proprietors, and a falling off in both current and arrear collections in Government estates. The standard of 90 per cent. for current collections under both heads was reached or exceeded in 13 districts against 21 in 1894-95, and in 9 districts against 12 in the previous year the standard was reached under one or other of the two heads, but not under both. In Midnapore the balances, both current and arrear, were, as usual, heavy, and are noted below—

					Rs.
Current balances	..	{ Sub-class (a)	..	...	1,19,538
		.. (b)	..	...	7,970
Arrear balances	..	{ " (a)	..	...	59,950
		.. (b)	..	...	8,297

The percentage of current collections on the current demand in Midnapore was 49·11 only in the case of estates managed for proprietors, and 71·13 in the case of Government estates, the percentages of arrear collections being 64·22 and 41·16, respectively. The Board remark—

"The Collector carefully watched the collections. Regarding the balances, he says that with an estate like Majnamutha, which bears an annual demand of over Rs 2,23,000, and which in years of ordinary rainfall is subject to inundation, it is hopeless to expect to reach the prescribed standard of 90 per cent. Moreover, the tenantry are extremely prone to litigation."

As the year under report, however, was one of deficient rainfall, the explanation given above cannot be regarded as altogether sufficient. The fact is that the raiyats of Midnapore have been allowed to get out of hand and the management has been inefficient, but the Lieutenant-Governor relies on the present Collector (Mr. Bright) to restore order and method in place of the confusion that has hitherto existed. If floods and excessive rain are the sole cause of the short collections, the present year ought to be a particularly favourable one in that part of the country. In 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Khulna, Pabna, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr, Purnea, and Balasore, the current collections from the estates held direct and owned by Government were between 55·50 and 81·31 per cent. of the current demand, while in Muzaffarpur they fell so low as 2·24 per cent. The large balances in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad could not be realised owing to the impoverished condition of the raiyats due to a failure of the crops.

8 *Sale of Government lands.*—The orders of this Government on the subject of the sale of petty Government estates were carried out as far as practicable. Out of 941 estates which it was in 1894-95 decided to sell, 451 were actually sold during the year in addition to 29 disposed of in 1894-95, with an area of 13,586 acres and an annual revenue of Rs. 18,290. The price realised was Rs. 91,810, equivalent to about five times the annual revenue. As these estates were sold at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the existing rental, the results are not unsatisfactory and show that the rental is moderate.

9. *Particulars of estates held direct.*—As stated above, there were 2,833 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,587 (against 2,109 in the previous year) were Government estates, and 246 private estates managed by Government. The subjoined statement shows the number of these estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

DIVISION	GOVERNMENT ESTATES		PRIVATE ESTATES		TOTAL		Cost of management	Percentage of cost on current demand	Current collections	Percentage of current collections on current demand
	Number	Current demand	Number	Current demand	Number	Current demand				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	18	5,162	5	2,34,944	23	2,40,106	2,554	8 06	1,58,129	54 13
Presidency	210	3 82 100	41	12 362	257	3 45 088	17,113	4 95	2,74,780	79 02
Ray Bahi	1	5 10 164	34	13 665	35	5 49 864	34,970	7 08	4,38,535	58 84
Bacca	6	4,100	107	1,30,005	113	5 40 124	27,228	4 64	5,28,855	90 10
Cuttack	11	6 19 161	7	16 192	18	4 36 493	64,706	10 18	8,70,376	89 75
Patna	21	2 22 807	21	30 800	42	2 59 728	28 001	11 12	1,90,704	73 42
Bhugulpur	14	2 78 876	5	15 775	19	2 80 301	9,513	3 28	2,61 840	87 02
Orissa	709	1 01 101	5	21,711	714	4,74,002	20,977	4 31	4,44 465	93 58
Chota Nagpur	175	75 501	1	17,720	176	93,230	3,700	2 91	80,807	86 42
Total	2,687	29 74,391	246	5 31 499	2,933	35,25,890	2,33,068	6 62	29,97,361	85 01
In 1894-95	2,109	20,40,530	244	5 14 065	2,353	34,84,408	2,20,836	6 78	20,87,782	86 74

The establishment entertained in each district for the management of estates held direct by Government and its cost are shown fully in Appendix VI of the Board's report. In eight districts, namely, Darjeeling, Bogra, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Purnea, against seven in the previous year, the cost of management exceeded 10 per cent on the current demand. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that the establishments are always carefully scrutinised by the Board, and observes with satisfaction that efforts have been made to reduce the percentage of cost of management to that (6 per cent.) prescribed by Government.

10. *Road and Public Works cesses.*—As the Board submit a separate detailed report on the Road and Public Works cess operations, it is suggested that the portion relating to this subject may be omitted from future Land Revenue annual reports. It is also stated not to be convenient to ascertain the correct figures for the Road and Public Works cesses at the time of the preparation of the Land Revenue Report, which has to be submitted a fortnight earlier than the Road and Public Works Cess Annual Report. Owing to the non-receipt of the figures relating to the Patna Division, the Board have omitted from their report the usual summary of the figures regarding the Road and Public Works cess operations. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is of opinion that the Board's Land Revenue Annual Report should deal with all the branches of the administration connected with the Land Revenue, and that it is desirable that it should contain a summary, which may be very brief, of the figures showing the Road and Public Works cess demands, current and arrear, and collections, which can, without much difficulty, be supplied by District Officers in time for incorporation with the Board's report.

11. *Revenue and rent money orders.*—The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-order continues to grow steadily, though slowly, in popularity. Though the actual number of orders fell off from 192,984 to 189,172, the amount remitted increased from Rs. 16,39,658 to Rs. 17,58,973, the average value of each order being Rs. 9-4 against Rs. 8-8 in the previous year.

The system of payment of rent by postal money orders was authorised from the 1st of July 1891 in all districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force, and in the district of Puri from the 1st of January 1896. The following table gives the available statistics.—

YEAR.	Number of money-orders issued for rent	Amount	Number of such orders used	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1891-92 (nine months)	37,944	Rs 5,07,819	12,544	Rs 1,27,153
1892-93 (whole year)	42,901	5,19,768	13,687	1,26,757
1893-94 (ditto)	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,606
1894-95 (ditto)	40,834	5,87,371	13,772	1,45,695
1895-96 (ditto)	43,735	6,20,355	13,610	1,37,506

12. *Operation of the Sale Laws.*—The subjoined statement shows the working of the sale laws during the last five years.—

YEAR	Number of estates and shares and interests liable to sale	SOLD			Percentage of column 5 on column 2	Revenue demand of estates sold	Amount of defaults	Amount realised by sale
		Estates	Shares	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891-92	15,532	1,015	753	1,369	8.8	Rs 1,52,502	Rs 41,825	Rs 8,03,581
1892-93	16,013	960	595	1,555	9.01	1,38,912	47,640	10,08,773
1893-94	16,230	991	438	1,429	8.7	1,44,689	45,051	10,72,584
1894-95	16,275	980	516	1,496	9.6	1,93,872	78,624	11,11,334
1895-96	16,237	960	539	1,506	9.2	2,93,232	2,88,931	12,81,061

The figures show that out of the estates, shares and interests which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government dues, 9·2 per cent. were actually sold as against 9·6 per cent. in the previous year. The Board remark that the stringency of the law is tempered by the moderation with which it is worked, and that probably the revenue would be collected with still greater punctuality than at present if the Collectors had in their hands some weapon less powerful than that of sale, the severity of which discourages its use. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that no change in the law is called for. Altogether 300 appeals against sales were made to Commissioners, 76 sales were annulled by them, and recommendations for the annulment of sales on the ground of hardship were made to Government in 24 cases.

The largest number of defaults occurred in Shahabad (3,330), Muzaffarpur (1,375), Midnapore (1,298), and Saran (953). The percentage of defaults to the number of estates and shares is unduly large in Shahabad and Midnapore, being 25·5 in the former and 24·4 in the latter district. The Board remark:—

"In Shahabad this department of the Collectorate has been in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Senior Member visited Arrah in November last for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances under which the balances of land revenue have been gradually increasing. Besides the misconduct of the amla, undue leniency on the part of the District Officers was found by him to be a main cause. Orders have been already passed by Government on this subject, and it is hoped that future reports will show a great reduction in the number of defaults."

In Midnapore it appears the zamundars had been freely allowed to pay revenue after the latest dates of payment, so that, as Mr. Bright reports, the sale day had become practically the latest date of payment. This practice should undoubtedly be stopped. The defaults in Saran are said to be due to the great number of petty estates, and illustrate the difficulties that attend the creation of such petty estates. In Muzaffarpur also litigation and ill-feeling among petty proprietors are reported to be among the causes of the defaults. The percentage of sales to default was highest in Nadia, being 31·8 per cent., Chittagong coming in next with 28·6 per cent. It was lowest in Shahabad, where it was only 1·5 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret that the orders enjoining that the sales for a kist should be effected before the date for the next kist, were not carried out in many districts, the delay being generally attributed to the fact that the arrear lists could not be got ready owing to the difficulties experienced on the introduction of the new tauzi procedure. His Honour hopes, now that these difficulties have been overcome, that the orders of Government will be carried out in future.

13. *Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act I (B.C.) of 1895.*—The new Certificate Act I (B.C.) of 1895 came into force during the year. A revised edition of the Certificate Procedure Manual was issued by the Board tentatively, and Revenue Officers were requested to report, after watching its working for six months, any amendments that might seem necessary, to enable the Board to issue a final edition of the Manual. The new Act is reported to have effected an improvement, but it has been found necessary to introduce an amending Bill in the Bengal Council to remove defects in it, chiefly of a clerical nature.

The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

Classification of demand.	Number pending from last year	Number filed during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	PENDING—		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5	465	1,396	1,861	1,458	47	356	403
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (e) section 7	5,926	17,787	23,313	18,620	2,271	2,628	4,799
Embarkment dues, section 59, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	1,116	7,022	8,138	5,526	408	2,114	2,613
Water rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	747	4,160	4,907	4,443	180	284	464
Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	41,031	66,934	108,015	71,919	6,711	29,383	36,094
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause (f), section 7	5,092	8,613	13,705	8,071	2,548	3,089	5,637
All other demands under section 7	10,766	20,377	31,133	21,900	2,412	2,461	4,873
Total	65,133	125,939	191,072	131,857	15,064	44,151	59,215
	1896-97	1894-95	1896-97	1896-97	1896-97	1896-97	1896-97
	61,362	1,34,484	214,836	149,705	20,230	44,901	65,131

NOTE.—The number of cases shown in column 2 as pending from the previous year does not correspond with the number in column 8 of that year's Report, owing to alterations found necessary since the submission of that Report.

The number of certificates filed shows a satisfactory decrease of 27,545 which occurred in all classes of demands, except the third and the sixth. The reduction is due to (1) inability to issue requisitions until towards the close of the year on account of the introduction of the new tauzi system, (2) amalgamation of petty rent-free holdings with their parent estates, (3) realisation by means of tahsildars employed for the purpose, instead of having recourse to the certificate procedure, and (4) issue of warning post-card notices prior to the filing of certificates. The percentage of the number disposed of to the total number for disposal shows, however, a decrease (which is not accounted for), being 69.0 as against 69.6 in the previous year.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that there has been a steady decrease in the total institutions in the water-rate collection department, as is shown by the following figures, which compare the institutions in the three Divisions during the year under report with those of the two preceding years:—

			Filed in 1893-94	Filed in 1894-95	Filed in 1895-96
Districts of the Orissa	Division	...	6,667	5,683	2,497
Ditto	Patna	„	2,219	2,506	1,253
Ditto	Burdwan	„	2,046	651	410
Total			10,932	8,840	4,160

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cesses decreased by 19,732, from 86,716 to 66,984. The institutions exceeded five thousand in the case of two districts only, namely 9,035 in Saran and 5,271 in Muzaffarpur.

The certificates filed for the realisation of embankment dues rose from 4,272 to 7,022, the fluctuations being most marked in Muzaffarpur with an increase of 1,335 cases and in Darbhanga of 1,204 cases. The increase in Muzaffarpur was due to the fact that proceedings were instituted under the Certificate Act to recover most of the arrears below one rupee which had been outstanding for some years, and which would have been soon barred by limitation. The number of certificates taken out for the recovery of demands of the Court of Wards shows an increase of 456, from 8,157 to 8,613.

Mr. Westmacott, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, remarks that there has been a decided improvement during the year in the disposal of cases, which he attributes to the work being left less to the amla than before, the Deputy Collector in charge of the department being required to give his personal attention to every case. The Collectors also, it is stated, frequently take some of the oldest cases on their own file and see that they are speedily disposed of. The number of cases in which demands were paid upon service of notice decreased from 45,780 to 35,585; while the cases in which actual sale was had recourse to decreased from 3,320 to 3,266.

14. *Compulsory measures for realisation.*—The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands was 58 as against 41 in 1894-95, and the number of persons released without payment of the debt increased from 21 to 40. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands proper was 9 against 12 in the previous year. In 6 out of the 9 cases the debt was realised in full, which showed that the debtors could, but would not, pay till forced to do so.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

15. The principles and rules affecting the funds for the management, improvement and protection of estates under the management of Government were recently explained in paragraph 4 of this Government's Resolution No. 895T.—R., dated the 9th October 1896, on agricultural improvements in Wards' and Government estates. The 12 per cent. deducted from the collections in estates under the management of Government is distributed as follows:—

- (1) 1 per cent. to education
- (2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to communications.
- (3) 2 per cent. to sanitary improvements.
- (4) $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to (a) management proper, and (b) miscellaneous improvements.

In addition to the above fund—

(5) A separate grant, known as the Agricultural Public Works grant, is made yearly by Government for such works as irrigation, drainage, or embankments necessary for the increase or maintenance of the land revenue from Government or temporarily-settled estates.

From the proceeds of head (1) primary schools are maintained in Government estates, but the $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent contribution for improvement of communications is everywhere amalgamated with the general District Road Fund. Under the orders of this Government, passed in February 1895, the Agricultural Public Works grant has now been amalgamated with that devoted to miscellaneous and sanitary works.

The allotments and expenditure under heads (3), (4) and (5) during the year under report are shown below —

	Allotment, 1895-96	Expenditure, 1895-96	Expenditure, 1894-95.
1	2	3	4
Two per cent for sanitary improvements	Rs	Rs	Rs
$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for { (a) Management proper	4,12,600	53,989	53,658
{ (b) Miscellaneous and		2,33,668(a)	2,20,836(a)
{ agricultural improvements		1,06,895(b)	1,03,234(b)
Total . .	1,12,600	3,94,552	3,77,728

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the allotments made were not fully utilised. The special attention of the Board of Revenue has been called to the subject of improvements in the resolution already referred to, and further comments are not required here. His Honour is glad to note that successful efforts were made during the year to introduce the cultivation of Naini Tal potatoes in the Government estates in Jalpaiguri, and to improve the fodder supply at Kalimpong in Darjeeling by the introduction of foreign grasses.

Due provision is made for primary education in the Government estates, and considerable sums were spent during the year, especially in the Western Duars, Jalpaiguri, for the construction of roads. The Board, however, observe that, in the absence of complete information, showing whether the sums allotted by Government for education, roads and communications in Government estates have been spent for the benefit of such estates or not, the Board are unable to give as satisfactory an account as they would wish of the benefits caused by these grants. Sir Alexander Mackenzie hopes that the Board will obtain the requisite information and be in a position to give a full account of the administration of these grants in their next annual report.

16. *Inspection of accounts.*—A detailed list of inspections of the registers and accounts of Government estates by Government officers of all grades is given in Appendix No XXV of the Board's report. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that sufficient attention was given by the Revenue Officers generally to this part of their duty. Among the Commissioners, Messrs. Luttmann-Johnson, Westmacott, and Nolan, and among the Collectors, Messrs. Savage, Faulder, LeMesurier, Garrett, Collin, and Bright, made the largest number of inspections. It had been pointed out more than once in the Resolutions on the Board's reports for previous years that though the testing of accounts by comparing the receipts granted to the raiyats with the counterfoils is useful and very necessary, it should not be relied on as the sole method of testing irregularities, as there were many kinds of fraud which could not be discovered by the test alone. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note that these remarks have borne fruit, and that besides the method above referred to, a comparison of the register of collections with the *jama wasil baki* register,

counterfoils of rent receipts, and the cash account and the treasury pass-book is reported to have been resorted to in many districts. The Board remark that the work appears to have been done with care and thoroughness, and that no material irregularities or discrepancies were brought to notice by any of the inspecting officers. The condition of the riyats in Government estates is reported on the whole to be fairly good, though in some districts they suffered during the year under report from a poor outturn of the crops.

17. *Survey and settlements.*—The survey and settlement work in Bengal for the survey year ending the 30th September 1895 was reviewed at length in the Government Resolution No. 5421 L.R., dated the 14th December 1895. It is therefore as usual only referred to briefly in this Resolution. The following table shows the progress made in the settlement of Government and temporarily-settled and private estates under the control of the Director of Land Records during the financial year:—

Government and Temporarily-settled Estates

Name of estate or tract under settlement	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rent	Total number of villages (and jots and grants)	Area actually surveyed during the year	Total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act	Cost during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack (all temporarily settled estates and five permanently-settled estates)	2,270 97	4,088	Sq miles 4 07	Sq miles 2,270 97	4,808	825	Rs 1,70,109
Puri (temporarily settled estates)	1 080	2,098	Figures not available	1,050	2,043		9,109
Khurda Government estates	800	1,373		1,733	3,504		1,01,573
Bhubaneswar (temporarily-settled estates)	1,733	3,070					1,81,750
Chittagong	1,910 20	1,037	4 70	1,910 20	1,037	648 jotes	58,450
Palamau Government estates	283 15	308	48 18	283 15	307		24,162
Dirajling Torai jots and 30-year grants	220	Jotes 930, including blocks of khas lands of	16 20	222 06			
Pataasur estates in Midnapore	54 70	06		54 7	06		9 180
Jajpur Government estates in Bagra	55 50	156		55 50	52	4	7,908
Baekergunge Government estates	67 60	33	3 67	67 60	28		11,467
Gaya Government estates	103 53	119	32*	91	109		17,000*
Shahabad ditto	18 75	20		18 75	90		1,553
Total	8,714 55	13,914 villages, 630 jotes	109 73	7,807 01	12,180 villages, 648 jotes	829	5,36,355

* In addition to this an area of 40 square miles in the Balkhara mahals in Gaya, in which Government owns a six-anna share, was cadastrally surveyed, and the cost was Rs 4,153

Survey-settlement of Private Estates, excluding Wards' Estates

Name of estate or tract under settlement	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents	Total number of villages (and jots and grants)	Area actually surveyed during the year	Total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act	Cost during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North Bihar							Rs
Muzaffarpur district	3 075	4 600	587 35	2 927 02	3 591	943	2 46 274
Champaran	5 511	2,763	1,027	3 107	1,510	401	2,57,732
Saon	2 622	3,208	152	1,101 48	1,208	68	1 05,831
Dibhanga (taluk Lahur)	15 19	14	10 55	10 55			902
Chakla Roohnabad in Tippera	55 64	1,510		555 64	718	22	52,113
Palpara in Tippera	3 19	11		3 19	11	4	619
Gangamandal in Tippera	1 10	3		1 10	3		352
Chaurai in the 24 Parganas	31	50	3 04	39	64		9,480
Tantibunia in Khulna	1 95	7	1 05	1 05	3		5,797
Chikrikodi in Baekergunge	5 45	4	5 45	5 45	7		2,410
Pankhal-Haidubpur in Baekergunge	4 18	3	4 10	4 10			
Total	9,805 74	13,224	2,209 5	7,764 6	7,137	1,452	7,30,701

The settlement of the Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum, which was made for 30 years, will expire on the 31st of March 1897, and measures for its resettlement were commenced in 1894. The settlement is under the

charge of Mr. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who has had much experience in similar work among the Sonthals. One hundred and sixty-two villages with an area of 148 square miles were measured during the year, and the records prepared at an expenditure of Rs. 56,405.

The settlement of the ghatwali lands in Bunkura was in progress under the supervision of Babu Jnan Sanker Sen, by whom 26 sarkari panchaki ghats, paying quit rent directly to Government, and 2 be-panchaki ghats were settled during the year. Since the close of the year the Lieutenant Governor has ordered that the principles on which the settlement of these ghatwali lands were being conducted should be reconsidered.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act under the supervision of the Commissioners of Divisions:—

	Estimated area in acres under settlements at of revenue or rents	Total number of villages	Area surveyed during the year	Total area surveyed up to the end of the year	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 1 (2) of the Tenancy Act	Cost during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government estates in the districts of the 24 Pargannas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Bandipur, Tippera, Noakhali, and Monghyr	Acres 75,333	833	Acres 31,630	Acres 75,815	149	125	Rs 9,854
Private estates in the districts of Midnapore, the 24 Pargannas, Jessore, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Saran and Monghyr	88,084	310	8,900	91,013	235 (16 partly)	131	21,146

In the forecast of increases of revenue expected from revision of settlement and other causes, a total increase of Rs. 92,101 was anticipated during 1895-96. The actual increase obtained was Rs. 75,610.

The Lieutenant-Governor fully endorses the Board's opinion that, in order to prevent undue delay in the disposal of the smaller settlements under the direct control of District Officers, it is necessary that this subject should receive greater attention than it now does from Commissioners and Collectors. Instances have come to light in which the Settlement Officers employed have evinced a lamentable ignorance of the settlement law and rules, which could have been corrected at the very outset if their proceedings had been watched with sufficient care by their immediate superior officers.

18. *Land Registration.*—The following statement exhibits the number of interests registered under initial registration and the number of applications for mutation filed during the year:—

DIVISION	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38)	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 42 FILED DURING THE YEAR—			Percentage of column 2 on column 5	during 1894-95	during 1893-94
		On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or other wise.	On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise	Total of columns 3 and 4			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan	50,055	1,832	1,780	3,612	7.2	6.2	6.7
Presidency	63,034	1,707	1,368	3,075	4.8	5.6	7.3
Rajahmundry	26,913	1,166	723	1,889	7.0	6.6	6.3
Dacca	99,486	6,351	4,793	11,144	11.2	12.0	9.3
Chittagong	184,612	5,190	4,079	9,269	5.0	5.7	4.3
Patna	287,612	12,551	11,718	24,269	8.4	7.5	8.5
Bhagalpur	96,614	1,399	1,565	2,964	3.0	2.9	3.5
Orissa	160,726	5,901	5,143	10,744	6.6	6.7	6.1
Chota Nagpur	4,214	79	127	206	4.8	8.5	11.7
Total	973,326	36,876	31,296	67,172	6.9	6.7	6.6
Total for 1894-95	973,190	32,091	33,341	65,436	6.7	...	...

The percentage of mutations on initial registrations shows a slight increase from 6·7 to 6·9 per cent, which was due to energetic measures taken by District Officers to secure registration. If these percentages have been correctly calculated, they would indicate that registration of mutations of proprietary rights is not so defective in Bengal as is generally supposed. The Board are, however, requested to carefully consider this subject and report what it is that these percentages really represent. If 6 per cent. of the interests registered change hands in a year, it would follow that on the average all proprietary interests pass into fresh hands by succession and transfers in the course of 16 or 17 years. The number of cases disposed of in 1895-96 was 69,467 as against 63,298 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,169.

19. *Partitions*—The statement below gives particulars of the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the three Divisions—Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca, where the partition work is heaviest:—

DIVISION	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of
	1893-94.	1894-95	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	1,510	1,229	264	238	1,774	1,467	515	435	1,053
Bhagalpur	115	142	75	39	190	171	58	40	131
Dacca	418	453	120	153	568	535	163	105	430

The number of partition cases instituted in the Patna Division diminished owing to orders suspending the carrying out of new partition proceedings pending the completion of the survey-settlement operations. It is unsatisfactory that the number of cases disposed of was in all three divisions less than in the previous year. The oldest case pending is that of Sripur Mawan in Darbhanga, which was instituted in 1872, and is now before the Board on appeal. As to the cases decided in the Patna Division, the longest period of duration was 16 years and 6 months; in the Dacca district 13 years and 5 months; in Mymensingh 10 years; and in Monghyr 6 years. In accordance with the orders of this Government, Mr. D. R. Lyall, the then Hon'ble Member of the Board of Revenue, visited Dacca in September 1895 and inspected the long-pending Bhowal case.

A Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in April 1896 to amend the law relating to the partition of estates. The principal object of it is to simplify and shorten the procedure for effecting the partition of estates and to put a check to the increase of petty estates borne as separate units on the Collectors' Revenue Rolls.

20. *Land Acquisition*—The following table shows the quantity of land acquired during the year under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, and the cost of acquisition as well as the department for which it was acquired:—

For whom acquired	Area of land acquired.			Abatement of Government revenue.			Cost of acquisition		
1	2			3			4		
	A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government ..	533	3	28	132	2	5	56,610	6	1
Irrigation ...	1,157	3	9	262	11	4	1,79,107	2	8
Municipalities ..	125	1	29	234	9	9	3,81,004	3	5
Railways ..	1,995	3	10	903	4	1	1,38,804	9	10
District Boards ...	335	3	20	99	13	0	63,402	12	2
Chaukidars' jagir land ..	4	3	14	0	4	8	501	6	11
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,153	2	30	1,632	13	3	8,19,430	9	1

The average cost per acre was Rs. 197 as against Rs. 219 in the preceding year. Excluding in both years certain projects which cost abnormally high prices, the average cost per acre during the year amounted to Rs. 138 as against Rs. 184 in 1894-95. The decrease in price is satisfactory and is due to more careful valuations by officers. The most important Land Acquisition projects carried out during the year were those for the extension of the settling tanks at Pulta, the pumping station at Bhawanipore, the Bengal Duars Railway, and the Barsoc-Kishanganj Branch of the Bihar Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Orders were issued during the year for the acquisition of lands for (1) a camping ground at the Sonapur fair in the district of Saran, (2) Lepor Asylum at Gobia, (3) enlarging the compound of the Eden Hindu Hostel, (4) hostels for students attending the Calcutta Madrassa, (5) Khurda-Puri Branch of the East Coast Railway in Puri, and (6) Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The new Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 having been passed, the Board issued a new draft Land Acquisition Manual. Any alterations that may be found advisable will be made after six months, when the Manual will be finally published. The Board state that the new Act is reported to have facilitated to some extent the disposal of land acquisition cases.

21. *Kanungos and patwaris*.—As stated last year, the question of reorganising the kanungos and patwaris in Orissa for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records has been, and is still, under consideration. In Cuttack all the kanungos are reported to have qualified themselves in surveying. In Balasore also all the kanungos are said to have acquired sufficient knowledge to keep settlement records corrected up to date, and possess certificates of efficiency from the Survey and Settlement Officers. In Puri there are in all 13 kanungos who performed the duties specified in section XII of the Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888, and other miscellaneous works in connection with Government estates. The registration of patwaris in the Patna Division and in the Monghyr district still continues under the old Regulation of 1817. The Board observe.—

“The Settlement Officers should, during the present survey and settlement operations, ascertain and record what the existing present practice in every village or pargana may be as to the amount of remuneration payable to patwaris, who pays them, the areas of their circles, the extent to which the (patwaris) rules have been enforced and the difficulties met with in attempting to carry them out. When this is done, it will be time enough to consider, in the light of the ascertained facts, any modification of the rules that might be found necessary.”

22. *Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act*.—Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, the Collectors applied for advances, amounting to Rs. 1,36,100, of which Rs. 1,33,300 were allotted to them for distribution, but the sum actually disbursed amounted to Rs. 73,500 only. The following statement shows the demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal plus interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal plus interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand	Remission	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 2,52,185	Rs. 71,578	Rs. 54,281	75.8	Rs. 715	Rs. 16,582

The balances were largest in Bankura (Rs. 5,564), Gaya (Rs. 4,746), and Saran (Rs. 2,934) as in the previous year, as well as in Champaran (Rs. 1,321). It is stated that in Bankura, had it not been for the agricultural depression, the realisations would have been much better than they were.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.—Rupees 15,762 only were advanced during the year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884 as

against Rs. 50,143 in 1894 95. In the Ghatal subdivision 2,000 applications for loans were filed, but no advances were made as the Commissioner issued orders that these loans should not be granted until it was ascertained that local resources were exhausted, and that the money-lenders would lend no money to the raiyats. No advances were made under this Act in any of the districts in the Presidency Division during the year, though allotments had been made to all the districts for the purpose. The largest sums were advanced in the following districts, viz., Monghyr, Rs. 6,492, to assist the raiyats on the partial failure of the winter crops; Gaya, Rs. 2,442, which were disbursed to raiyats of Government estates who alone had applied for advances; Puri, Rs. 1,760, advanced to raiyats of the Government khas estates to enable them to buy seed and grain and to replant paddy seedlings; Bankura, Rs. 1,340; and lastly Darjeeling, Rs. 1,267, advanced to the raiyats of the Kalimpong khas mahals to enable them to pay off the debts they owed to Marwari money-lenders and to purchase bullocks.

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year are shown below.—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal <i>plus</i> interest) falling due during the year	Collections (principal <i>plus</i> interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remission	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 2,16,328	Rs. 1,96,232	Rs. 1,13,615	57.9	Rs. 1,921	Rs. 80,696

Of the balances outstanding at the close of the year, the districts of the Patna Division are responsible for 81.57 per cent., Champaran heading the list with a balance of Rs. 28,472, and Muzaffarpur coming second with Rs. 16,361, the greater portion of which is reported to be under recovery by certificate procedure. Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees with his predecessor that the giving advances and loans under these Acts should at all times be encouraged, and especially in times of scarcity.

RENT.

23 *Relations between landlord and tenant*—As in the previous year, the relations between landlord and tenant in the Lower Provinces except in certain localities were generally satisfactory during the year. In Birbhum the dispute between the *chela* who has succeeded the late Mahant and his tenants in the Mollarpore estate has been settled amicably. Babu Bepin Behari Dutt, the owner of a share of pargana Silda in Midnapore, underwent a severe assault at the hands of his raiyats, with some of whom he had disputes about their right to cut jungle. Six of the raiyats were sent up for trial and convicted. In February last there was a riot between certain *masantas* of Dohati near the Pathaipara factory and Messrs. Watson and Company's factory people, who attempted to carry away certain trees cut by the *masantas*, but which were claimed by the Company as theirs. Two men on the factory side were killed, and one of the *masantas* was sent up for trial, but was acquitted by the Sessions Court. There was friction between the Maharaja of Mohurbhanj and his tenants, but the Collector, Mr. Bright, is trying to settle the matter amicably. In the Presidency Division there were occasional manifestations of ill-feeling in some localities, but none of them were serious. In the Rajshahi Division the relations between landlord and tenant are in general peaceful. The Commissioner (Mr. Nolan) attributes the change which has taken place in the relations of landlord and tenant, at least in part, to the operation of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which has defined the rights of both parties. Wherever disputes could not be amicably settled the Commissioner has encouraged the procedure authorised by Chapter X of the Act regarding the preparation of an authoritative record of rights founded on a survey. The Officiating Collector of Pabna comments unfavourably on the conduct of the zamin.

dars in not rendering any assistance during the drought. In Mymensingh the Maharaja of Shusang, in consequence of a dispute with his Hajong tenantry, has applied for a settlement under the Tenancy Act. The servants of the zamindar of Naraindhar in the same district molested a number of tenants for sacrificing cattle, on which the zamindar's men were criminally punished on a complaint instituted by one of the tenants. In the Patna Division there have been here and there cases of oppression due rather to the zamindars' servants than to the zamindars themselves. In the Champaran district the raiyats of the zamindars of the Moorla Indigo Concern experienced some difficulty in proving the amounts of their rents before the Settlement Officers, owing to their indigo and rent accounts being mixed up. Vigorous action was taken by the Officiating Collector, Mr. Shirres, and the dispute was settled by arbitration, excepting in four villages. In the Supaul subdivision of the Bhagalpur district there was a serious dispute between certain zamindars and their raiyats regarding the rate of rent, resulting in a murder, on which the zamindars were bound down to keep the peace. There have been also two cases of strained relations between the proprietors of indigo factories and their raiyats, which have attracted the attention of the Officiating Collector (Mr. McIntosh). In Cuttack there were several complaints made by the raiyats of Killa Al of the oppression by the Raja's men. In Lohardaga there is an entire want of sympathy on both sides. In Palamau the strained feelings existing between the raiyats and the zamindars in the south of the district did not improve. The Protected Forest Rules are said to have unsettled the minds of the raiyats of Government villages in the southern part of the district, but Mr. Gimley on his last visit to the district in February 1896 impressed upon the people that their prescriptive rights would not be interfered with.

24. *Operation of the Tenancy Act.*—The Bengal Tenancy Act is reported to have worked smoothly, and the raiyats are said to be gradually growing familiar with its provisions. Section 39 of the Act was extended to Orissa.

The Board observe —

"During recent conferences at Belvedere, presided over by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, it was thought desirable to strengthen the hands of the Settlement Officers by simplifying the procedure and making the findings of the Revenue authorities final on certain matters, for the decision of which they are most competent. A Bill prepared by the Board and designed to effect these objects has since the close of the year been submitted to Government. It is based on the proposals contained in the Bills prepared by the Rent Commission and the Bengal Government in 1883 and 1884 and under the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, and would possibly be accepted by the zamindars as an improvement upon the present law. But whatever law may be in force, the fact is that the endless varieties of conditions prevailing in these provinces, containing as they do, in one place or another, every form of land tenure known in India, from the primitive system of Chota Nagpur and Angul, analogous to the Central Provinces on one side, to the Bihar system, analogous to that of the North-Western Provinces on another, and to the highly complex and intricate system prevailing in Backergunge and Chittagong in a third direction, are so great that no one system of settlement will work well in all parts of the province alike."

The statement below exhibits the operations of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various divisions of the Province —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
DIVISION	TRANSFER OF TENURES			Communication of rent payable in kind, section 40	Arrangement or deduction of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 49 and 50	Registration of improvements, section 80	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84	Notices of redemption of land by land lords, section 87 (2)	Written permission to landlords to lease land, section 90	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common managers, section 93	Applications made for survey and record of rights, (under Chapter X)	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands (under Chapter XI)	Local enquiries held by order of Court, section 123
	(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3)	(b) By sale in execution of decrees, sections 15 (2) and 14	(c) By succession, section 15										
Burdwan	3 034	80	197	17	3	116		17					7
Triplichi	5,049	234	372	1				5					
Rajshahi	632	66	51					67					
Dacca	2 005	1,272	437			4		15					
Chittagong	2,279	904	3,6			10		9					
Patna	785	5	1	4	270	60		714					12
Bhagalpur	940	1	13		40			163					1
Orissa						8							2
Total for 1895-96	10 234	2 870	1 421	22	319	207	5	985	2		48	3	28
Do for 1894-95	8 27	1 977	901	203	129	538	1	1,211	1		80		43

25. *Rent suits.*—The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the rent laws for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 is shown in the following statement :—

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894-95	1895-96		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling ...	28	43	16	...
Jalpaiguri .	3,861	3,229		632
Cuttack ...	3,261	3,471	210	.....
Puri ...	2,374	2,247	...	127
Balasore ...	2,849	2,199	...	650
Hazaribagh ...	3,049	2,728	...	321
Lohardaga ..	8,057	7,732	...	325
Singhbhum ..	313	385	72	.
Manbhum ...	6,008	5,933	...	75
Palamau ..	318	387	69	..
Total ...	30,118	28,354	366	2,130

The decrease in Jalpaiguri is said to be due to the restoration of friendly feelings between the landlords and their tenants. The increase in Cuttack took place chiefly in suits for arrears of rent, and is ascribed to the fact that there were good harvests during last two years, which gave an opportunity to the zamindars to realise the arrears of rent due to them. In Balasore the institutions have decreased owing to the disputes between the zamindars and raiyats having been settled by the attestation of lands in connection with the provincial settlement in progress. Four cases in Jalpaiguri, 9 in Hazaribagh, 49 in Lohardaga, 2 in Palamau, 85 in Manbhum, and 5 in Singhbhum were pending for more than six months.

26 *Miscellaneous.*—There were 674,297 cases of all kinds instituted during the year and 702,150 disposed of. The figures for the previous year were 709,352 and 744,225, respectively

27. *Training of Junior Civilians in Survey-Settlement work.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with satisfaction that during the year under report as many as possible of the junior Civilians were put through a course of training wherever survey and settlement operations were in progress in the districts to which they were attached. Seven Civilians, who are of less than seven years' standing, are actually employed on the settlement staff. The Board agree with the Officiating Director of Land Records in thinking that junior Assistant Collectors, who have but recently joined their appointments in the country, should be exempted from such employment until they have completed one year's service, by which time they are expected to have acquired some colloquial knowledge of the vernacular language as well as of the general system of administration

28. *General.*—The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe that both the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens and the Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Lyall made useful tours of inspection during the year under report. The Board do not, for reasons given in previous Annual Reports, single out individual Commissioners for commendation. The Lieutenant-Governor has satisfied himself that the Commissioners generally exercise adequate control over the work of their District Officers and make very useful and detailed inspections. The paragraphs relating to the several district and subordinate officers selected for commendation will be communicated to the Appointment Department. The thanks of Government are due to the Board for their able Land Revenue Administration of these Provinces and for the aid and advice rendered to Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 30th November, 1896.

Burdwan.—Slight showers in the three sub-divisions Weather clear and dry. *Aman* harvest commenced. Standing crops in parts fair; in others a failure Fodder and water sufficient at present No cattle-disease. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. a	Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	9	0 to 11	0
Kalna	...	...	9	8 to 10	0
Katwa	...	...	10	5 to 10	10
Raniganj	...	..	...	10	0

} per rupee.

Birbhum.—No rain. Slight cloud. Outting of *aman* progressing Tanks getting dry Sugarcane good. Rice sells at 10½ to 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Onda ·05, Khatra ·08, Gangajalghati ·06, Raipur ·10. Weather seasonably cold The rain was insufficient to be of benefit Harvesting of *aman* commenced in places, the yield is expected to be 9 annas on the average Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. Common rice (new) selling at 11½ seers per rupee at Bankura and 12 seers at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Contai ·07, Tamluk ·01. Paddy being out. *Rabi* still being sown More rain wanted for *rabi* Sugarcane and indigo doing well Locusts reported from Sadar and Pingla, but no damage done Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbata and Jhargram Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	Old rice, 10 seers; new rice, 11		
Contai	...	...	11 to 14	
Tamluk	...	...	10	
Ghatal	...	..	10 to 11	

} per rupee.

Hooghly.—Rain required urgently. *Aman* is withering in places. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane are suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy in the beginning of the week, but latterly fair. Sowing of *rabi* almost over. Harvesting of *aman* paddy progressing Locusts appeared in Ulubaria, but no serious damage is reported. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05 Weather hot in the day; cool at night In south of the district winter rice is estimated to yield 10 to 12 annas; elsewhere 8 annas. *Aman* is being out and harvested Prospects of *rabi* fairly good except in the Barasat sub-division. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	8 to 9½	
Barasat	...	...	8½	
Basrhat	...	...	9	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	10	

} per rupee.

Nadia.—Average rainfall 02. Days rather hot; nights cool. Prospects of *aman* and *rabi* crops bad everywhere. Locusts appeared in several places in thana Tehatta and destroyed standing crops Prospects of sugarcane not bad in the Kushtia subdivision. Water scarcity felt in thana Tehatta and in some parts of the Ranaghat subdivision. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 8 to 10 seers per rupee The number attending test-works as follows:—

23rd November	...	...	...	774
24th "	...	...	...	582
25th "	...	...	...	778
26th "	...	...	...	672
27th "	..	...	...	559
28th "	...	...	...	445

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. Sugarcane, mulberry and indigo good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 9½ seers, Kandi 10 seers, and Jangipur 12 seers a rupee

Jessore.—Weather seasonable Rain badly wanted throughout the district. *Aman* on low lands in the Narail subdivision continues good, but on high lands not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows :—

			Srs.	c.	
Jessore	8 to 9 0	} per rupee.
Jhenida	8 12	
Magura	8 to 9 0	
Narail	9 6½	
Bongaon	10 0	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine and genial. *Aman* paddy much below the average throughout the district. In south-west portion a one-*anna* crop is expected. Test-relief-works opened there No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

			Srs.	c.	
Khulna	8 to 9 0	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	9 6	
Satkhira	8 0	

Rajshahi.—No rain Harvesting of winter rice continues. *Rabi* sowings going on. Prospects of all standing crops not good Price of rice going up in thana Nator, where it is 7½ seers per rupee, elsewhere stationary Fodder and water available.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 10 Crops on low lands doing well, but on high lands bad *Rabi* crops doing well Rain wanted Some cattle-disease reported from thana Bangshuhari. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient Price of common rice 8 to 9½ seers per rupee

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall 04 Weather seasonable. Early *hamanti* paddy is being out in places Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice is 8 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 02, Kurseong 23, Siliguri 02 Weather seasonable. Hills—*Kalai*, *bhutmas*, *ayham dhan*, and *bara marua* are being harvested; *phaphur* flowering Terai—Harvesting of *hamanti dhan* commenced in some places; prospects not favourable, sowing of mustard and *kalai* nearly finished, tobacco being planted Coarse rice selling as follows :—

			Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	
Hills	6 0 to 8 0	} per rupee		
Terai	7 8 to 8 9			

Bhutta sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 01. *Aman* is being out by the cultivators for home consumption, and has already appeared in the bazar. *Rabi* crops are being sown, prospects fair Common rice selling at 7 to 10½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear; cloudy sometimes Reaping of winter rice and *rabi* sowings in progress No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice (new) sells at head-quarters 12 seers, and in the interior from 8½ to 12 seers per rupee

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable No change in prospects of crops since last week Rice selling at 8 seers per rupee. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. First part of week cloudy and hot, and latter part seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects continue unchanged Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Cool mornings and evenings. Winter rice being harvested, probable outturn about 8 *annas* Price of common rice (old) 7½ seers and (new) 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable Prospects not improved. Common rice sells from 8 to 9½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water available

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops as before Cattle-disease appeared in some places in Backergunge station Price of common *aman* rice 7 to 10 seers and *aus* 7½ to 13 seers per rupee. New rice has come into the market.

Tippera.—No rain Prices of rice (8 to 12 seers a rupee) showing a tendency to fall. Food-grain-supply, exclusive of old stocks, will suffice for the district up to next *aus* harvest.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice bad for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. *Aman* suffering and *rabi* crops not coming out for want of rain. Prospects poor. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rain has done much good to the *rabi* crops and enabled further sowings. Opium doing well. Paddy being harvested. Prices generally stationary. Common rice selling in Patna at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Test works still open.

Gaya.—Harvesting of paddy and sowing of *rabi* and poppy continue. Prospects improved. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 40, Sasaram 1·15, Buxar 45, Bhabua 1·30. *Rabi* crops greatly benefited by the rain. A good deal of *rabi* lands hitherto not sown for want of moisture will now be sown. Number on relief works on Saturday, 28th November—men 105, women 363, and children 234.

Saran.—Slight rain fell in parts of Sadar and Siwan subdivisions. No rain in Gopalganj. *Rabi* germinating excellently. Irrigation going on as before. *Rahar* appears good. Poppy coming up. Sporadic cattle-disease reported from Gopalganj subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—common rice 9 seers, wheat 9 seers, barley 10 seers, *maka* 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, *arhar* 11½ seers, *marua* 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Weather cool and bright. *Rabi* and poppy sowings in progress. The seeds are germinating fairly well. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee, against 9½ seers (last week) and average 17½ seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Number on relief-works on Saturday (28th November)—men 1,020, women 416, and children 501; gratuitous relief nil.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 19, Hajipur 40, Sitamarhi 05. Prospects of *rabi* crops slightly improved by recent rain. Prices are—common rice 8½ seers, wheat 8½ seers, *maka* 12½ seers, barley 11½ seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 12½ seers, *marua* 15½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rain on 23rd at Sadar 32, Madhubani 07, Samastipur 25. *Rabi* crops have been benefited. Paddy ripening. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—No rain. Prospects of *rahar* and *jau* promising. *Rabi* sowings still continue. Wheat not germinating well for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of paddy going on. Cow-pox reported from Begusarai. Plenty of fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows.—

				Srs.	
Monghyr	..	.	.	8 to 9	} per rupee.
Begusarai	..	...	...	9	
Jamui	..	...	...	10 to 11	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghami* rice going on. Slight rain in Madhipura and Supaul has done some good. The prospects of *rabi* still continue to be unfavourable. Some cattle-disease in Katonia and Motupganj and Sadar. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as below.—

				Srs.	
Sadar	10	} per rupee
Banka	..	...	...	11½
Madhipura	..	.	...	10
Supaul	..	...	...	11

Purnea.—No rain. *Agham* harvest and *rabi* sowing in progress. *Rabi* seedlings suffering from drought in places. Cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raiganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice.—

				Srs.	
Sadar	..	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Araria	..	...	...	12	
Kishanganj	..	...	...	8	

Malda.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice has commenced; expected outturn six annas. *Kalai* pulse ripening. Wheat and other *rabi* crops thriving. No want of fodder. Supply of drinking-water not sufficient in certain places in Barind.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rain nominal. Weather cooler. Dews scanty. Rice harvest going on. Prospects of *rabi* bad. Price of coarse rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee, and of maize 14 seers.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar .05. Very slight rain in some parts on 23rd and 24th. *Laghu* being harvested *Guru* ripening. Crops in unirrigated tracts withering for want of rain. Tobacco being planted. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder generally sufficient, though difficulty in obtaining supply reported from some quarters. Food-grains not easily available in some places. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs	o	
Cuttack	...	...	{ Old rice	11 13	} per rupee
			{ New rice	13 2	
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7	
Banki	...	...	...	15 12	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. Early *sarad* being harvested. Late *sarad* ripening, but will prove a failure, more or less, except where irrigated. *Dalua* being sown in Chandbali Circle. Absence of moisture hinders germination of *rabi* crops. Slight rain in Jellasure. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—Rainfall (3 inches) may benefit castor oil and moog, no use to *sarad* paddy which will all be reaped by first week in December. Average 8-anna paddy for whole district. *Rabi* prospects very poor. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 18 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—A few drops of rain of no use. Condition and prospects of crops much as before. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice varies from 13 seers 2 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks except in Malud, where it is 9 seers 5 chitaks for the rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rain wanted. *Rabi* crops withering for want of moisture. Prospects of paddy 2 to 6 annas and of *rabi* 4 to 8 annas. Rice sells from 7 to 9 seers-per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall .29. Reaping of *don dhan* continues. Rice sells 9 to 10 seers per rupee at head-quarters and 10 to 11 seers elsewhere. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamau.—General rain throughout the district, 1.18 registered at Daltonganj. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops on the ground will benefit by the recent rain, particularly barley, of which large sowings are being made. Gram is also being sown, but the season for sowing it and wheat has gone by. Prices were a little easier in the Daltonganj market on last Wednesday (25th November), when rice sold at 8 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. The direct reason for this was a supply coming from Lohardaga.

Manbhum.—Slight rain in all thanas except Gourangdih of head-quarters subdivision none in Gobindpur subdivision. Rain did but little good. Prospects of crops on the ground slightly improved in parts. Cattle-disease still exists in a few villages. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient at present. Price of old rice 8 to 9 seers and of new rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee at Sadar, and 8½ seers at Gobindpur. Apparently old rice is existing. Stocks of food-grains sufficient for the present.

General Summary.—There was general but irregularly-distributed rain in Bihar, especially in the south Gangetic districts, and in parts of Chota Nagpur, and slight showers in other parts of Bengal. There was a fall of 3 inches at Angul. In Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Saran it is reported that the *rabi* and poppy crops already sown are coming up well, and that further sowings are being made. In Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Bhagalpur the rain has slightly improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops. In Champaran these crops are said to be germinating fairly well. In Palamau the rain has done much benefit. Elsewhere the prospects of the *rabi* crops, except in Northern Bengal, continue unfavourable. The rain was too late for the winter rice, which is being harvested. Reports of the sugarcane crop are generally good. Locusts visited parts of Midnapore, Howrah and Nadia, but, save in Nadia, no damage to crops is reported. No report of cattle disease except from a few districts. New rice has been brought on the market in some parts, and has brought about a very slight fall in price at a few stations, but there have been no important changes in prices generally. The numbers attending relief-works on Saturday, the 28th, were—Nadia, 445; Shahabad, 1,002 (men 405, women 363, and children 234); Champaran, 1,937 (men 1,020, women 416, and children 501). The works in Patna are not largely attended, but are still open. Test-works have also been opened in Khulna.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,





REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 1st December, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
22nd to 28th November 1896.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896				Inches						Inches		%			Inches	
Nov.	22nd	137.3	8.5	29.863	71.4	81.8	20.4	61.4	66.8	0.599	64.0	80	W by N and SW by W.	42	Nil	Chiefly clear, 
"	23rd	111.4	0.3	866	73.6	79.3	10.7	68.6	71.1	729	69.8	88	SW by W and WSW	41	0.05	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d.
"	24th	131.8	0.6	943	74.4	79.1	9.3	69.8	71.4	730	69.8	86	WNW, NNW, and variable	69	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o
"	25th	133.5	8.2	985	74.4	81.6	13.3	68.3	68.7	620	65.3	75	N and NNE	69	"	Chiefly clear
"	26th	134.6	9.3	975	71.8	82.1	20.2	61.9	66.1	569	62.6	75	N and NNW	61	"	Chiefly clear, 
"	27th	133.8	8.0	970	68.9	79.8	20.4	59.4	62.8	492	58.5	70	NNW and W by S	53	"	Chiefly clear, 
"	28th	133.4	8.9	30.007	69.5	80.1	22.1	58.0	60.9	422	64.2	59	W by S, NNW, and N by W	53	"	Chiefly clear, 

The mean pressure of the seven days

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

The total number of hours of bright sunshine

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine

The mean temperature of the seven days

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

The extreme variation of temperature

The maximum temperature

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour

The mean relative humidity

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th November 1896

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

The total fall from 1st January to 28th November 1896

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.



The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

 dew;  fog; o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Calcutta, the 30th November 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th November 1896

MONTH	Date	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.	
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range	Minimum	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.		Humidity at 10 A.M.
1896.		Inches	°				°	°	Inches	°	%	Inches.
November	22nd	29.922	73.2	81.3	22.2	62.1	74.5	69.0	.005	64.4	61	Nil
"	23rd	.913	76.2	80.6	10.8	69.8	79.6	72.6	.708	68.0	70	"
"	24th	.961	75.7	81.5	11.7	69.8	74.6	72.1	.756	70.8	88	0.02
"	25th	30.081	76.0	83.6	15.1	68.1	78.5	69.6	.806	61.1	61	Nil
"	26th	.035	73.4	83.9	21.1	62.9	77.6	66.6	.507	59.1	53	"
"	27th	.019	71.6	82.5	21.9	60.6	76.3	66.6	.525	60.4	58	"
"	28th	.052	70.1	82.0	23.9	58.1	76.6	63.2	.102	53.0	41	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	29.995
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	73.6
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	26.2
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	81.3
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	62%
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th November 1896	...	...	...	0.02
The daily mean temperatures are the arithmetical means of maximum and minimum temperatures.				

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 30th November 1896

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 28th November 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year

NATURE OF CARGO	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1896			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 30TH NOVEMBER 1895		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	308	27,350	29%	353	58,665	961
June	521	1,86,646	3,199	646	2,13,000	3,729
Firewood	157	80,200	1,310	132	84,160	1,269
Other articles	920	2,17,750	3,416	745	2,02,485	3,019
Total	1,906	5,17,985	8,221	1,865	5,58,300	8,980

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st November 1896 on 1,699.70 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	111,763	Rs. A. P. 2,16,306 5 0 2 1 6	Mds. cwt. 37,19,53 2 1	Rs. A. P. 8,61,003 4 0 500 8 1	Rs. A. P. 20,210 0 0 11 14 8	Rs. A. P. 1,57,164 13 0 19 13 1	90,523	144,000	230,518
For previous 19 th weeks of half year	*5,70,718	*70,90,208 8 0	†1,19,912 20	†1,71,000 0 3	‡3,68,508 0 0	1,87,65,917 11 0	16,50,701	2,14,008	4,079,767
Total for 20 th weeks	5,81,881	73,06,514 13 0	12,19,824 20	1,72,710 0 3	3,88,118 0 0	2,06,23,832 7 0	1,71,58,721	2,37,318	4,919,276
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	90,529	3,71,793 0 0	55,511 13	96,281 14 0	33,199 8 8	12,11,013 7 5	80,897	130,960	230,657
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		218 10 0		574 5 11	19 7 10	712 7 9			
Total for corresponding 20 th weeks of previous year	0,105,000	16,761,981 1 0	6,27,000 30	6,63,000 12 0	3,47,682 1 9	1,97,82,674 0 3	1,681,300	2,402,171	4,125,737

* Added number of passengers 1,394, and deducted Rs. 2,200 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 3rd and 10th October 1896.
† Deducted Mds. 6,110 and
‡ Added

TAKSIASHIR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st November 1896 on 22.23 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	21,316	Rs. A. P. 5,18 0 0 2 8 9	Mds. cwt. 10,184 0	Rs. A. P. 761 15 0 4 3 3	Rs. A. P. 0 0 0 0 6 6	Rs. A. P. 6,519 0 0 29 4 0	1,109	0	1,189
For previous 19 th weeks of half year	*309,762	*14,952 1	†1,77,011	†7,29,710	‡180 0 0	1,01,092 4 0	21,981	1,110	21,100
Total for 20 th weeks	421,078	1,00,730 1	19,955 10	8,01,500	180 0 0	1,01,611 4 0	23,030	1,118	24,288
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,651	5,184 0 0	11,490 30	501 2 0	15 8 0	5,841 3 0	1,107	81	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		239 15 6		23 1 6	0 11 2	202 12 9			
Total for corresponding 20 th weeks of previous year	421,034	1,00,360 3	1,98,000 10	8,010 8 8	251 6 0	1,06,541 1 0	23,645	1,125	24,771

* Added number of passengers 1,130 and
† Added Mds. 654 and
‡ Deducted

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st November 1896 on 161.40 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	17,496	Rs. A. P. 15,87 18 0 94 8 0	Mds. cwt. 1,06,078 0	Rs. A. P. 14,542 0 0 82 0 8	Rs. A. P. 67 0 0 0 6 8	Rs. A. P. 22,306 12 0 183 15 4	6,914	3,185	10,099
For previous 19 th weeks of half year	*330,317	*4,09,514 0 0	†14,63,119 20	†1,70,284 13 0	‡1,067 0 0	4,88,898 6 0	151,116	64,902	168,018
Total for 20 th weeks	347,813	3,25,444 0 0	15,69,197 20	1,84,526 13 0	1,134 0 0	5,16,106 2 0	138,030	70,087	208,117
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,250	13,506 11 6	1,10,325 30	12,080 4 6	51 13 3	22,767 13 3	6,743	4,206	10,949
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		84 14 9		80 8 8	0 5 2	143 12 7			
Total for corresponding 20 th weeks of previous year	413,064	3,38,071 1 2	17,33,167 20	2,11,967 2 10	1,113 2 0	5,51,051 8 0	130,398	78,039	217,437

* Deducted No. of passengers 146 and
† Added Mds. 23,470 and
‡ Do.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B. Dacca, K. P. and ASSAM Binar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage in the week ended 21st November 1896 on 814 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (including tolls)		Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coach receipts	Weight carried	Receipts				Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	235,770	1,19,210 0 0	9,24,051 0	2,15,970 0 0	1,277 0 0	3,77,770 0 0	31,300	43,937	74,037	...
Or per mile of railway	289	145 0 0	1,115 0	259 0 0	1 0 0	462 0 0				
For previous 20 weeks of half year*	3,001,074	17,58,479 0 0	2,08,79,814 0	17,51,714 0 0	7,01,229 0 0	6,16,837 0 0	600,775	887,200	1,430,044	
Total for 21 weeks	4,141,344	18,77,619 0 0	2,17,98,814 0	17,67,714 0 0	1,800 0 0	6,91,172 0 0	631,075	8,80,000	1,510,075	
COMPARISON										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	208,902	1,13,847 0 0	9,63,336 0	2,15,800 0 0	14,401 0 0	3,74,031 0 0	30,316	48,407	78,713	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	258	140 0 0	1,222 0	250 0 0	1 0 0	461 0 0				
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,003,682	18,61,874 0 0	1,98,08,422 0	17,42,177 0 0	7,06,341 0 0	6,12,743 0 0	626,437	801,170	1,427,607	

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896
† Excluding street car earnings

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st November 1896 on 125 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings		Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coach receipts	Weight carried	Receipts				Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	41,500	15,100 0 0	7,589 0	6,190 0 0	181 0 0	21,470 0 0	7,827	469	8,296	
Or per mile of railway	333	121 0 0	591 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	171 0 0				
For previous 20 weeks of half year*	653,169	2,06,614 0 0	19,11,611 0	1,98,001 0 0	3,625 0 0	7,91,373 0 0	73,054	67,043	140,096	
Total for 21 weeks	674,010	2,22,714 0 0	2,09,801 0	1,98,914 0 0	3,805 0 0	8,90,941 0 0	76,880	70,412	147,292	
COMPARISON										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,218	11,281 0 0	87,874 0	6,140 0 0	213 0 0	18,448 0 0	5,427	2,751	8,178	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	258	90 0 0	699 0	76 0 0	2 0 0	148 0 0				
Total to corresponding date of previous year	658,303	2,32,907 0 0	19,81,216 0	1,98,319 0 0	4,641 0 0	8,23,390 0 0	78,215	69,303	140,530	

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st November 1896 on 46 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings		Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coach receipts	Weight carried	Receipts				Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,940	7,410 0 0	22,419 0	2,040 0 0	190 0 0	9,670 0 0	2,598	804	3,402	
Or per mile of railway	518	161 0 0	487 0	44 0 0	4 0 0	210 0 0				
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	425,086	1,35,846 0 0	6,77,149 0	60,878 0 0	3,860 0 0	2,00,590 0 0	48,716	22,801	71,017	
Total for 21 weeks	449,026	1,43,256 0 0	6,99,569 0	62,918 0 0	4,050 0 0	2,10,240 0 0	51,314	23,195	74,509	
COMPARISON										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,102	8,202 0 0	62,162 0	6,437 0 0	173 0 0	14,812 0 0	2,601	3,760	6,361	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	500	178 0 0	1,353 0	142 0 0	4 0 0	322 0 0				
Total to corresponding date of previous year	437,222	1,47,365 0 0	7,05,106 0	66,350 0 0	4,915 0 0	2,15,680 0 0	51,789	25,783	77,572	

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd October 1896 on 159 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	14,626	7,727 0 3	1 16,900 0	5,004 0 4	267 12 0	12,938 12 7	1,308	3,006	4,314
Or per mile of railway	91 99	48 60 0 0	728 97 0	31 47 0 0	1 31 0 0	81 38 0 0	8 23	18 90	27 13
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	129,191	61,540 1 10	12,48,306 0	43,510 4 0	2,586 9 10	1,00,636 15 8	16,919	36,283	53,202
Total for 13 weeks	143,817	71,267 2 1	13,64,212 0	44,514 4 4	2,794 5 10	1,22,575 12 3	18,227	39,289	57,516
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,609	3,229 11 8	7,94,225 0	5,341 10 0	175 5 0	8,786 10 6	736	4,484	5,220
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	43 82	25 23 0 0	5,707 84 0	42 05 0 0	1 37 0 0	64 65 0 0	5 75	35 03	40 78
Total to corresponding date of previous year	55,035	25,908 10 3	46,20,175 0	62,671 10 0	1,371 8 0	80,951 12 3	7,178	75,688	82,866

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD OCTOBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH OCTOBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 3RD OCTOBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 5TH OCTOBER 1896			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
159	12,939	81 38	128	8,797	68 65	159	2,74,770	1,740 31	128*	89,052	852 10	1,84,818	..

* Line opened from 1st July 1895

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th November 1896, on 159 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	11,255	6,514 0 0	74,887 0	2,664 0 0	201 0 0	9,639 0 0	2,386	2,705	5,091
Or per mile of railway	83 30	40 34 0 0	470 100 0	14 64 0 0	1 64 0 0	60 64 0 0	15 01	17 01	32 02
For previous 18 weeks of half year (a)	199,890	1,02,785 1 10	19,05,007 0	73,870 4 0	3,708 9 10	1,80,383 15 8	26,945	64,150	80,095
Total for 19 weeks	211,145	1,09,300 1 10	19,80,480 0	76,534 4 0	4,029 9 10	1,90,022 15 8	29,331	66,855	86,186
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,509	5,062 8 8	8,91,348 0	6,834 10 0	246 11 0	12,145 13 8	713	5,220	5,932
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	74 21	39 05 0 0	2,588 00 0	53 41 0 0	1 93 0 0	94 89 0 0	5 56	40 78	46 34
Total to corresponding date of previous year	113,441	59,985 12 11	62,67,580 0	86,117 0 3	5,121 6 0	1,40,234 8 8	12,469	1,05,869	1,18,338

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 26th September 1896

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH NOVEMBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH NOVEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 14TH NOVEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 16TH NOVEMBER 1896			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
159	9,639	60 63	128	12,146	94 89	159	3,43,086	2,174 25	128*	1,40,234	1,330 68	1,93,862	..

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 11th November 1896 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Totalearnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a) 97,850	(a) 39,600	3,83,440	52,800	10,650	(a) 1,09,100	14,043	(b) 18,508	32,551
Or per mile of railway	129.43	52.37	506.40	69.02	14.09	139.33			
For previous 18½ weeks of half year (c)	1,730,768	6,54,306	68,91,495	8,41,308	1,84,211	16,79,835	202,833	310,852	513,685
Total for 19½ weeks	1,828,618	6,93,896	72,74,935	8,94,108	1,94,861	17,83,035	216,876	329,360	546,236
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	106,630	4,364	3,71,183	82,041	11,320	1,07,325	15,335	(d) 18,973	34,308
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	141.04	57.36	490.95	107.63	14.97	141.96			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,096,550	8,37,018	88,00,050	7,23,558	1,06,340	17,46,448	311,770	310,951	622,721

(a) The decrease under passengers is due to the Sonapore and Ajodhya Mails having been less largely attended this year than last year, owing to the present dearth.

(b) Includes 64 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(c) Audited figures up to week ending 3rd October 1896.

(d) 1,400 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 21st November 1896	15,445	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	12,205	4	9
Increase	3,239	11	3
Receipts per mile for the week ending 21st November 1896	302	13	5
Corresponding period of 1895	239	5	1
Increase	63	8	4
Receipts from 1st July to 21st November 1896	2,90,825	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,86,403	0	0
Increase	4,422	0	0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{26}{3-17}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Commercial Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 31st October, 1896

RESOLUTION.

The following papers relating to the International Exhibition, to be held at Brussels in 1897, are published for general information

[True Extract]

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secy to the Government of India

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

PATRON HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS
HONORARY PRESIDENT HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF
FLANDERS

CIRCULAR OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO EXHIBITORS

Brussels, 13th February, 1896.

Duration of Exhibition

An International Exhibition will be opened in Brussels on the 24th of April, 1897, and will remain open during at least six months. The Executive Committee, however, reserve the right of keeping it open until the 15th of November

Objects

The Exhibition, under the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, with His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders as honorary president, organised with the assistance of the Government and the Municipality of Brussels, will include Works of Art, Scientific Works and Industrial and Agricultural Products of all nations, classed under the following sections —

1st Section —Fine Arts	9th Section —Manufactures, Plant, Processes and Products.
2nd Section —Social Economy	10th Section —Sporting Apparatus
3rd Section —Hygiene —Medical and Pharmaceutical Arts	11th Section —Sports —Popular Games and Pastimes
4th Section —Life Saving Apparatus	12th Section —Temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions
5th Section.—Industrial and Decorative Arts	13th Section —Practical Teaching, Economical Institutions and Manual Labour of Women.
6th Section —Lighting, Heating, and applications thereof	14th Section.—Commerce.—Colonies.
7th Section.—Electricity —Traction.	
8th Section.—Military Science.	

Competitions will be organised between exhibits

The questions for competition in the various sections and the value of the money prizes corresponding to each question, will be published shortly

Organisation.

As in former International Exhibitions, *National Compartments* will be organised where the exhibits of one and the same country will be divided into sections, groups, and classes according to a general classification.

In addition to these National Compartments, there will be erected in each section International Compartments in which are grouped the products and works of all countries competing for money prizes.

A detailed classification for the distribution in Sections, Groups, and Classes of the Works of Art, Scientific Works and Industrial and Agricultural Products to be placed in the National Compartments destined to the products of one and the same country, as also in the International Compartments specially reserved to competition, is annexed to this circular.

Special Sections.

The first section—Fine Arts—will include an exhibition of Pictures, Sculptures and Engravings and Architecture to which artists of all countries will be invited. This International Fine Art Section will be organised under special rules.

In the 14th section—Commerce and Colonies—will be classed the special exhibition of the Congo Free State, the importance of which will be in harmony with the interest which the Belgians take in the great work of their King.

Special Exhibitions, etc

Additional Exhibitions, Temporary Exhibitions, Congresses, Lectures, Fetes, Singing and Musical Competitions, Concerts, etc, will be organised during the Exhibition.

Site of Exhibition

The Exhibition will be held in the existing State Buildings and in new erections, in the Parc du Cinquantenaire and the Parc de Tervuren.

The Brussels halls will extend over more than a 100,000 square metres of ground under shelter, the Parc du Cinquantenaire has an area of 36 hectares and the Parc de Tervuren has an area of over 200 hectares, 96 of which, including ponds, etc, are specially reserved to the Exhibition.

The Exhibition Palace at Tervuren will extend over at least 3,000 square metres of ground.

The Parc de Tervuren, in which will be held the Congo Exhibition, and numerous Temporary Competitions, Sports, Popular Games, etc, will be connected with the Parc du Cinquantenaire by rapid means of communication.

The Exhibition buildings are connected with the State Railway by branch lines and the necessary rail are laid in the halls and in the gardens, so that all products may, inasmuch as possible, be placed on the very spot where they will be exhibited.

Organisation and management

The Board of Directors of the "Bruxelles-Exposition" Company * has given full powers to an Executive Committee, the Chairman of which is Mr Emile De Mot, Alderman of the City of Brussels, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives. This Committee undertakes the organisation and management, and will control all matters concerning receipts and expenses.

Although the Belgian Government has left to the Exhibition Company all responsibility in connection with financial arrangements and the direction of the Exhibition, it has yet accorded its high patronage to the undertaking, rightly regarding it as an enterprise of the highest national importance.

By Royal Decrees, dated 17th December, 1895, an organising commission with H. R. H. the Count of Flanders as honorary president, were appointed, as also a Commissariat General of the Government under the direction of Count A. d'Oultremont, late Commissary General of the Government to the World Exhibitions in Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878 and 1881, Antwerp, 1885, etc.

* The Board of Directors is composed as follows: *Chairman* M. Karel Huls, Mayor of Brussels, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives. *Vice-Chairman* MM Georges Brugmann, General Consul of Sweden and Norway, Baron Adolphe Driion, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Knight Edouard Deschamps, Senator, Achille Legrand, Senator, Jules Urban, Chairman of the Congo Company for Commerce and Industry, *Members* Gedeon Bordian, Architect, Pierre Caponillet, Manager of the Belgian General Insurance Company of Brussels, Léon d'Aoust, Banker, Julien Daignon, Gentleman, Emile De Mot, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Alderman of the City of Brussels, Edouard Dremel, Gentleman, Georges Dupret, Gentleman, Emile Floy, Manufacturer, Maurice Lemonnier, Solicitor, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives, and of the Municipality, Jules Matthieu, jr., Banker, Edmond Neron x, Solicitor, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Edmond Parmentier, Manufacturer, Charles Suedt, Merchant, Armand Steura, late Senator, Mayor of Saint-Josse ten Noode, Albert Thys, Managing Director, General Manager of the Congo Commercial Companies, Count Charles van der Burch, Senator, Fernand Vanderstraeten Solvay, Solicitor, Vercluyse, A., Senator, Jules Vimenet, Manufacturer.

Reception of the scheme in Belgium and abroad

The three universal Exhibitions held in Belgium during the past ten years were a full success ; the official publication as to the Brussels International Exhibition was warmly welcomed at home and most sympathetically received abroad

His Majesty's Minister announced the organisation of this special exhibition to foreign Governments and invited them to nominate commissioners or official commissions to represent them officially.

France has already accepted officially, Spain, also, granted in principle its official contribution, and other countries will no doubt follow their example without delay

Private committees are being formed in a large number of towns, both in Europe and in America, and gentlemen of high standing have consented to become members.

A large number of producers have joined these committees, who organise numerous particular and interesting sections.

Most of the leading Belgian manufacturers have decided to contribute on a large scale to this exhibition of national activity, they moreover were incited thereto by the warm appeal which the Minister of Industry and Labour made to them in his speech of the 15th January, 1896, at the installation of the organising Commission

"May the International Exhibition of 1897, thanks to you and to the assistance of numerous intellectual and manual labourers, produce numerous progresses, may it erect still more numerous markets for your products, may it contribute to the pacific harmony which ought to exist between all labourers, and may it mark a new step on the way of Belgium's prosperity."

Documents annexed

The Executive Committee annexes to this circular the General Rules, the Classification of Exhibits, Forms of Application for space in the properly so-called Exhibition, a form for the drawing up of the Official General Catalogue, and Plans of the Palace of Brussels and of Tervuren

The programme of the competition, forms of admission to the same and a form for the drawing up of the special catalogue of the competition will be sent shortly to intending exhibitors, on demand addressed to the Executive Committee

Special Arrangements for Contribution.

The attention of intending exhibitors is specially called to the fact that the price charged for space includes the expense of decorating the Section and the fees for the handling of goods (see article 38 of General Rules) By this arrangement exhibitors may know exactly and in advance how to calculate their expenses under this head.

According to articles 38 and 43 of General Rules, special terms may be arranged with all countries officially represented, for the hire of large spaces, for handling goods and storing empties The prices are fixed separately

- 1 For the hire of halls without any decoration,
2. For handling goods,
- 3 For storing empties

As regards the countries officially represented these arrangements will be drawn up through the intervention of the Commissary General of the Belgian Government

Protection, etc

Exceptional advantages will be assured to exhibitors as regards guarantee for Industrial, Scientific and Commercial Property as also the forwarding of Exhibits, Customs, etc.

Lottery

A lottery will be organised under the sanction and inspection of the State The prizes will be purchased from amongst the exhibits

Official and International Jury for Awards.

An International Jury for Awards is formed, the work of which will be directed by the Commissary General of the Belgian Government, with the assistance of a special Commissary. The members of this Jury will be appointed by the Governments of their respective countries.

The awards to be allotted are specified by the General Rules. Exhibitors may receive diplomas or medals as awards. In addition to these, money prizes will be awarded for exhibits, which the International Jury for Awards may consider deserving, and complying satisfactorily and completely with the requirements of the competition.

Fetes and Attractions.

The Executive Committee proposes to organise fetes of all kinds to multiply the objects of attraction, in order to raise the credit of the Exhibition and to increase the number of visitors.

Such is the work to which we have acquired the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians and to which the Belgian Government and the City of Brussels have granted their moral and material support.

Belgium, as a country in Central Europe, and enjoying the sympathies, and the confidence, of all nations, offer to scientists, artists, and industrial and commercial men of all countries, an admirable field for competition.

The Executive Committee of the "Bruxelles-Exposition" Company address a warm appeal to all nations, they invite them to take part in the exhibition of 1897, which, by their rivalry, will show the great progress accomplished for the good of humanity, in Art, Science, Industry, and Commerce.

The Executive Committee :

ÉMILE DE MOT,	<i>Chairman,</i>
GEDEON BORDIAU,	<i>Member,</i>
GEORGÉS DUPRET,	do
ÉMILE ELOY,	do.
MAURICE LEMONNIER,	do
EDMOND NÉRINCX,	do.
ALBERT THYS,	do.

(Signed)

The Commissary General of the Belgian Government,
Count A. D'OUTREMONT.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles en 1897.

(Extrait du *Moniteur belge* du 20 décembre 1895.)

Commission Organisatrice.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu Notre arrêté de ce jour instituant la Commission organisatrice de l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897,

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Notre Frère bien-aimé, S. A. R. Monseigneur le Comte de Flandre, est nommé Président d'honneur de cette Commission,

Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895

(r) LÉOPOLD

Par le Roi :

Le Ministre de l'Industrie
et du Travail,

(s) A. NYSSENS

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT

Vu Notre arrêté de ce jour instituant la Commission organisatrice de l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897,

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

S. A. R. Madame la Comtesse de Flandre est nommée Présidente d'honneur de la Commission de la 13^e section (Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme),

Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(s) LÉOPOLD

Par le Roi

Le Ministre de l'Industrie
et du Travail,

(r) A. NYSSENS

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu Notre arrêté de ce jour instituant la Commission organisatrice de l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897,

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Notre Fille bien-aimée, S. A. R. Mme. la Princesse Clémentine de Belgique, est nommée Présidente d'honneur de la 5^e section (Arts industriels et décoratifs)

Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(r) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi

Le Ministre de l'Industrie
et du Travail,

(s) A. NYSSENS

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT

Considérant qu'une Exposition internationale aura lieu à Bruxelles en 1897; qu'il importe de favoriser cette entreprise et d'encourager la participation des producteurs belges,

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Article premier — Il est institué une Commission organisatrice de l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897, divisée en quatorze sections, lesquelles ont séparément pour mission

1^o De déterminer la classification des œuvres, produits et travaux appelés à figurer dans ladite Exposition,

2^o D'élaborer le programme des concours,

3^o De proposer les desiderata à mettre au concours et de fixer l'importance des primes en espèces qui pourraient être accordées aux meilleures solutions

4^o D'encourager la participation des producteurs belges à ces différents concours ainsi qu'à ladite Exposition internationale,

5^o De définir les questions à résoudre dans les congrès et d'organiser les conférences.

Art 2. — Sont nommés :

Vice-Présidents d'honneur de la Commission organisatrice : M. le baron t'Kint de Roodenbeke, H, ministre d'État, président du Sénat,

M Beernaert, A, ministre d'État, président de la Chambre des représentants,

M Buis, Ch, bourgmestre de la ville de Bruxelles

Président de la Commission organisatrice et du Comité central M Guillemy, ministre d'État, président du Conseil d'administration et du comité exécutif de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," à Bruxelles.

Président des Commissions de sections internationales

1^{re} section — Beaux-arts M. le duc d'Ursel, sénateur, à Bruxelles

2^o section — Économie sociale M Beernaert, A, ministre d'État, président de la Chambre des représentants, à Bruxelles

3^e section — Hygiène M le Dr Lefebvre, sénateur, membre de l'Académie de médecine, professeur à l'Université de Louvain, à Louvain

4^e section — Sauvetage M Verbiugghe, directeur de la Marine au Ministère des Chemins de fer, Postes et Télégraphes, à Bruxelles.

5^e section — Arts industriels et décoratifs M Buis, Ch, bourgmestre de la ville de Bruxelles.

6^e section — Éclairage, chauffage et leurs applications M Somzée, Léon, ingénieur, à Schaerbeek

7^e section — (a) Électricité M Rousseau, professeur à l'Université de Bruxelles, à Bruxelles

(b) Traction M Urban, J, directeur de la Compagnie du Grand Central Belge, à Bruxelles

8^e section — Art militaire M le lieutenant général De Cuyper, inspecteur général de l'artillerie, à Bruxelles

9^e section — Fabrications industrielles, matériel, procédés et produits M Guinotte, L, ingénieur, sénateur, à Bruxelles

10^e section — Matériel du sport M van Dertou, E, à Bruxelles.

11^e section — Exercices, jeux populaires S. A. R M^{re} le Prince Albert de Belgique.

12^e section — (A) Concours temporaires d'agriculture M. le comte de Mérode-Westerloo, membre de la Chambre des représentants, à Bruxelles

(B) Concours temporaires d'horticulture M le comte de Kerchove de Denterghem, O, président de la Société royale d'horticulture, à Gand

13^e section. — Enseignement pratique, industriel et travail manuel de la femme M^{me} Godefroid, à Bruxelles.

14^e section — Commerce, colonies M. Lambert, banquier, à Bruxelles.

Secrétaires généraux de la Commission M de Ramaix, membre de la Chambre des représentants, à Anvers;

M de Trooz, membre de la Chambre des représentants, à Louvain,

M le vicomte de Nieulant et de Pottelberghe, A., à Anvers.

Au présent arrêté royal est annexée la liste, par section, des membres de la Commission organisatrice dont les noms seront publiés ultérieurement.

Art 3 — Il est formé au sein de la Commission organisatrice un Comité central.

Art. 4 — Font partie de ce comité.

Les présidents des Commissions des sections internationales et les secrétaires généraux de la Commission prénommés et

M le chevalier Descamps, E, sénateur, vice-président du Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," professeur à l'Université de Louvain, à Louvain,

M De Mot, E, échevin de la ville de Bruxelles, membre du Comité exécutif de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," à Bruxelles,

M Parmentier, E, membre du Comité exécutif de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," à Bruxelles

Art 5 — Les fonctions de membre de la Commission organisatrice et de ses subdivisions sont gratuites

Art 6 — Un arrêté ministériel déterminera les différents règlements fixant les rapports :

1^o De la Commission prémentionnée et du Comité central avec les commissions de sections,

2^o Du Commissariat général du Gouvernement avec la Commission organisatrice et ses subdivisions

Art 7 — Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(r) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi

Le Ministre de l'Industrie

et du Travail,

(r) A NYSENS.

Commissariat Général du Gouvernement

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT

Considérant qu'il y a lieu d'encourager la participation des producteurs belges et étrangers à l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles, 1897,

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons

Article premier — Sont nommés :

Au Commissariat général du Gouvernement près l'Exposition

Commissaire général du Gouvernement M. le comte d'Oultremont, Adrien, général commandant supérieur de la garde civique de Bruxelles, ancien commissaire de Belgique aux Expositions universelles de Philadelphie en 1876, de Paris en 1878 et 1881, ancien commissaire de la section de l'Industrie et des

arts rétrospectifs à l'Exposition nationale de Bruxelles en 1880, ancien commissaire général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1885 et de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles

Commissaire pour les sections étrangères

M Péchei, Ch, consul général honoraire de Belgique, ancien directeur des sections étrangères à l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles

Commissaire pour le jury et les récompenses

M Gody, J, ancien secrétaire de la section belge aux Expositions universelles de Philadelphie de 1876 et de Paris en 1878, 1881 et 1889, du Comité exécutif et de la section de l'industrie à l'Exposition nationale de Bruxelles en 1880, ancien secrétaire général aux Expositions universelles de Bruxelles en 1888 et d'Anvers en 1885 et en 1894, à Bruxelles

Directeurs du Commissariat général du Gouvernement M Herry, Léon, ancien secrétaire général de la section belge à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles,

M le baron Snoy, Maurice, ancien secrétaire du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles.

Conseillers au contentieux

M Boel, J, avocat, à Bruxelles,

M Dubois, J, chef de division au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, à Bruxelles,

M Guinotte, L, avocat, à Bruxelles.

Chefs des services techniques

Architecte en chef du Commissariat général du Gouvernement M Boudiau, G, ancien architecte du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1885 et à l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles

Architectes inspecteurs des jardins M Fuchs, L, ancien architecte des jardins de l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles,

M Besme, V., inspecteur voyer, à Bruxelles.

Architecte du Commissariat général du Gouvernement M Maukels, G, ancien architecte du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles

Architecte adjoint du Commissariat général du Gouvernement M Gellé, A, architecte, à Bruxelles

Architecte adjoint des jardins M. Van der Swaelmen, L, architecte paysagiste, à Bruxelles

Chef du service mécanique et électrique M Lonnew, N-F, ingénieur de reclasse à l'Administration des chemins de fer de l'État, à Bruxelles.

Directeur du service des transports et de la maintenance M Hamaide, F-II, chef de division au Ministère des Chemins de fer, Postes et Télégraphes, à Bruxelles

Secrétaires du Commissaire général du Gouvernement

M van Alderwereldt, G, à Bruxelles,

M le baron Beyens, H, attaché au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, à Bruxelles

M Hauman, E, ingénieur, à Bruxelles,

M Meerens, L, licencié en notariat, à Bruxelles,

M le comte du Monceau de Bergendal, F, à Bruxelles,

M Vollen, Ed, avocat, à Louvain

Attachés au Commissariat général du Gouvernement

M le comte de Borchgrave, C, à Bruxelles,

M Cocq, G-L, à Bruxelles,

M Morel de Westgaver, J, avocat, à Gand,

M Périer, William, avocat, à Bruxelles,

M le baron Pycke de Peteghem, G, à Bruxelles,

M le baron Séjournet de Ramegnies, L, à Gand,

M de Troostenberg, M, à Bruxelles

Secrétaires du Commissaire des sections étrangères

M Cartuyvels de Collaert, P, à Namur,

M de Gaiffier, E, secrétaire de la Légation de Belgique, à Bruxelles,

M Halot, A, avocat à la Cour d'appel, à Bruxelles,

M. de Sorbein, Ch, à Bruxelles.

Art 2 — Sont nommés aux sections internationales.

1^{re} section — Beaux-arts commissaire, M le baron de Berckmann, F., membre du jury internationale des récompenses à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles — Secrétares, M. van Bié, J., à Bruxelles, M Lambotte, P, avocat, à Bruxelles, M. de Bauer, G, à Bruxelles

2^e section — Economie sociale

4 Travail commissaire, M Morisseaux, directeur au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, à Bruxelles — Secrétares, M. Bingham, J, inspecteur du travail, à Bruxelles, M. Jottrand, F, ingénieur, à Bruxelles, M Vandersmissen, professeur extraordinaire à l'Université de Liège.

B Œuvres sociales commissaire, M. Mibillon L, directeur général de la Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite, à Bruxelles. — Secrétares, M Duboisdenghien, L., actuaire de la Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite, à Bruxelles; M. Delbasse, E., avocat à la Cour d'appel, à Bruxelles.

3^e section — Hygiène commissaire, M. Boco, E, secrétaire général du Ministère de

l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaire, M Velgho, O, chef de division au Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics, à Bruxelles.

4^e section.—Sauvetage commissaire, M. de Ro, G, avocat, secrétaire général de la Société royale des sauveteurs de Belgique, à Bruxelles —Secrétaires, M De Becker-Remy, A, avocat, secrétaire général adjoint de la Société royale des sauveteurs de Belgique, à Bruxelles, M De Mot, A, avocat, secrétaire général adjoint de la Société royale des sauveteurs de Belgique, à Bruxelles; M Veistiaeten, G, avocat à la Cour d'appel, à Bruxelles

5^e section.—Arts industriels et décoratifs commissaire, M Nieuwenhuys, A, à Bruxelles —Secrétaires, M. le chevalier de Wouters d'Ophinter, Ferd, ancien secrétaire du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles, M Wyns de Raucour, A, docteur en droit, à Bruxelles, M. Francken, Ed, architecte-expert, à Bruxelles

6^e section.—Eclairage, chauffage et leurs applications commissaire, M Mignot-Delstanché, A., président de l'Union syndicale, à Bruxelles —Secrétaires, M Jottland, Félix, ingénieur, à Bruxelles, M. Wauters, J., à Bruxelles

7^e section.—Électricité, traction commissaire, M Uleus, L, ingénieur, à Bruxelles —Secrétaires, M. Blanchart, C, ingénieur honoraire des Mines, à Bruxelles, M van Vloten, P, ingénieur honoraire des Mines, ingénieur électricien, à Bruxelles, M Le Brun, A, ingénieur civil, secrétaire général de la Société nationale des Chemins de fer vicinaux, à Bruxelles, M d'Hoop, E, ingénieur honoraire des Ponts et Chaussées, ingénieur électricien, à Bruxelles

8^e section.—Art militaire commissaire, M le major Leurs, à Bruxelles —Secrétaires, M le lieutenant d'artillerie boïan Grendl, Ch, à Malines, M. le garde d'artillerie Burette, de la Place de Bruxelles, M Bastin, Ch, attaché au Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Instruction publique, à Bruxelles

9^e section.—Fabrications industrielles, matériel procédés et produits commissaire, M Degiaux, Aug, ingénieur principal du chemin de fer de l'État, à Malines —Secrétaires, M Malou, P, ingénieur, à Bruxelles, M. Vaxelaere, R, à Bruxelles

10^e section.—Matériel du sport commissaire, M le chevalier Schellkens, L, à Alost —Secrétaires, M d'Arripe, E, à Bruxelles, M Gondebien, H., à Bruxelles

11^e section.—Exercices, jeux populaires commissaire, M le prince de Ligne, Ed, à Bruxelles —Secrétaires, M le marquis d'Assche, à Bruxelles, M. le comte de Liedekerke, P, à Bruxelles, M le baron Pycke de Peteghem, M, à Bruxelles.

Subdivision A.—Sport pédestre commissaire, M. le capitaine commandant Reyntiens, à Bruxelles —Secrétaires, M de

Bassompierre, A, à Bruxelles; M le comte Cornet de Ways-Ruait, à Bruxelles

Subdivision B.—Sport hippique commissaire, M le comte d'Oultremont, Eug., à Bruxelles —Secrétaires, M Lahaye, J, à Jette-Saint-Pierre, M Bickx, J., à Bruxelles.

Subdivision C.—Sport nautique commissaire, M le baron de Vinck, G, à Anvers —Secrétaire, M Waefelaer, A, à Bruxelles

Subdivision D.—Sport athlétique et escrime commissaire, M le major d'état-major chevalier Hynderick, G., à Anvers —Secrétaire, M Lefebvre de Sardans, à Bruxelles.

Subdivision E.—Tirs commissaire, M Parmentier, Ed, à Bruxelles —Secrétaire M. Meighelynck, R, à Ypres.

Subdivision F.—Vélocipédie commissaire, M Allard, O, à Bruxelles —Secrétaires, M Taelmans, V, à Bruxelles, M. Tempels, D, architecte, à Bruxelles M Giot, G, à Bruxelles.

12^e section.—Concours temporaires d'agriculture et d'horticulture commissaire, M le baron de Steenhaut de Waerbeek, A, sénateur, à Bruxelles —Secrétaire, M le comte de Lannoy, Ph, ingénieur agricole, à Anvaing —Secrétaire adjoint, M. de Becker, J, avocat, à Bruxelles

Subdivision A.—Culture maraîchère commissaire, M Van Wambeke, Ch, à Moortbeke —Secrétaire, M Bouillot, directeur de l'École d'horticulture de l'État, à Vilvoorde.

Subdivision B.—Race chevaline commissaire, M le major d'état-major chevalier Hynderick, à Bruxelles —Secrétaire, M de Cleeft, Ch., ingénieur agricole, à Bruxelles

Subdivision C.—Races bovine, ovine, porcine commissaire, M Tibeighien P, à Bruxelles —Secrétaire, M. M Goossens, F., à Assche

Subdivision D.—Machines et instruments agricoles commissaire, M Raze, A, industriel, à Esneux —Secrétaire, M Thomas, E, agronome de l'État, à Grivegnée

Subdivision E.—Laiterie commissaire, M le baron Seers, à Oostcamp —Secrétaire, M Theunis professeur à l'Université de Louvain, à Louvain

Subdivision F.—Aviculture commissaire, M Monseu, P, à Haine-Saint-Pierre —Secrétaire, M Janmart de Brouillant, L., à Bruxelles.

Subdivision G.—Apiculture commissaire, M de Lalieux de La Roque, F., à Feluy —Secrétaire, M. de le Vingne, A., à Braine-le-Comte.

Subdivision H.—Horticulture et pomologie commissaire, M le comte de Hemricourt de Grunne, Eug, à Bruxelles. —Secrétaire, M Lubbeis, L, à Bruxelles.

13^e section.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme
 commissaire, Mme la comtesse John d'Oultremont, à Bruxelles —Commissaire adjoint,
 M Julien Davignon, ancien secrétaire
 général adjoint du Commissariat général du
 Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle
 d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles —Secrétaires,
 M. le comte de Bousies, M, ancien secrétaire
 du Commissariat du Gouvernement à
 l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894,
 à Bruxelles; M John-B Storms, ancien
 secrétaire du Commissariat général des
 Sections étrangères à l'Exposition universelle
 d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles

14^e section.—Commerce, colonies commissaire, M. Janssen, L, ingénieur, à Bruxelles —Secrétaires, M. de Burlet, Ph, ingénieur, à Bruxelles, M Janssen, A, ingénieur, à Bruxelles M Vander Meylen, M., à Bruxelles.

Art. 3 —Des arrêtés ministériels détermineront les règlements d'ordre intérieur et d'attribution du Commissariat général et des Commissariats des sections internationales.

Art. 4.—Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(*) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi

Le Ministre de l'Industrie

et du Travail,

(s) A. NYSSINS

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897

PATRON HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

HONORARY PRESIDENT: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF FLANDERS.

GENERAL RULES

CHAPTER I.

General arrangements.

ART 1.—The Brussels International Exhibition under the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, with His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders as Honorary President, organised with the assistance of the Government and of the Municipality of Brussels, will include Works of Art, Scientific Works and Industrial and Agricultural Products of all nations, classed under the following Sections —

- 1st Section —Fine Arts (').
- 2nd Section —Social Economy
- 3rd Section —Hygiene — Medical and Pharmaceutical Arts.
- 4th Section —Life Saving Apparatus
- 5th Section —Industrial and Decorative Arts —Liberal Arts. —Sciences
- 6th Section. —Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and applications thereof
- 7th Section —Electricity. —Traction
- 8th Section —Military Science.
- 9th Section —Manufactures Plant, Processes and Products
- 10th Section —Sporting Apparatus
- 11th Section —Sports —Popular Games and pastimes
- 12th Section —Temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions
- 13th Section. —Practical Teaching, Economical institutions and manual labour for women
- 14th Section —Commerce —Colonies.

A special Section will be devoted to Congresses and Lectures.

Competitions will be organised between exhibits, subject to the conditions mentioned in Chapter III (Competitions —Jury and Awards)

ART II —The Exhibition will be held in the existing State buildings and in new erections, in the Parc du Cinquantenaire, and the Parc de Tervuren.

The halls will extend over more than a 100,000 square metres of ground under shelter. The Parc du Cinquantenaire has an area of 36 hectares and the Parc de Tervuren has an area of over 200 hectares.

The Parc de Tervuren, in which will be held the Congo Exhibition, and numerous competitions, will be connected with the Parc du Cinquantenaire by rapid means of communication.

The Exhibition buildings will be connected with the State Railway by branch lines, and the necessary rails are laid in the halls and in the gardens

Fetes of all kinds will be organised during the Exhibition.

ART III —The Exhibition will be opened on Saturday, April 24th, 1897, and will remain open during at least six months. The Executive Committee, however, reserve the right of keeping it open until the 15th of November

(') The Fine Arts Section will be organised under special rules, and will comprise the works of artists living on January 1st, 1890. Copies and Paintings on China and Pottery are excluded but may be exhibited under the Section of Industrial and Decorative Arts

ART IV—The Executive Committee holding full powers from the Board of Directors of the "Bruxelles-Exposition" Company, undertakes the organisation and management, and will control all matters concerning receipts and expenses

Mr Emile De Mot, Alderman of the City of Brussels and late Member of the Chamber of Representatives, is Chairman of this Committee

ART V—A Commission is nominated by a Royal decree for drawing up the programme of competitions, questions and awards, and for encouraging Belgians to take part in the Exhibition.

His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders is Honorary President of this Commission

This Commission elects a Central Committee from its own body

The Committee is divided into Sections

CHAPTER II

General classification.

ART VI—Exhibits are arranged in Sections which are subdivided into groups and classes

A detailed classification is annexed to these General Rules

ART VII—Additional Exhibitions, temporary Exhibitions, Congresses, Lectures, Fetes, singing and musical Competitions, Concerts, etc, will be organised during the Exhibition

ART VIII—In addition to the catalogue mentioned in Art 15 the Executive Committee will issue an official and complete catalogue of exhibits of all nations, arranged systematically, with the names of the exhibitors, the description of the branch of industry and the place of origin.

The necessary information for the compilation of this catalogue will be furnished by the exhibitors themselves under their own responsibility. A special form to this effect is appended to this regulation

ART IX—The Commissariats of the countries represented will be entitled to publish, at their own expense, a special catalogue of their national exhibits, for sale in their respective sections

ART X—Explosive or fulminating substances and all dangerous articles are excluded from the Exhibition.

Alcohol, Spirits, Oils, Essences and Corrosive Liquids, and all substances likely to endanger other exhibits or to inconvenience the public will only be admitted if enclosed in small and appropriate vessels

Percussion caps, fireworks, matches and similar articles will only be admitted in imitation, without any inflammable matter whatever.

Exhibitors of obnoxious or insalubrious articles will have to comply with special regulations which will be drawn up with a view to public safety. The Executive Committee reserve the right to withdraw from the Exhibition all exhibits, from any source whatever, which from their nature or appearance may seem dangerous, unpleasant or not in accordance with the aim and object of the Exhibition

CHAPTER III

Competitions—Jury and Awards

ART XI—An International Jury for Awards will be formed

The rules of this Jury will be drawn up by the Central Committee in conjunction with the Executive Committee and submitted to the Commissary General of the Government for approval

The work of this Jury will be directed by the Commissary General of the Government

The members of the Jury will be named by the Governments of their respective countries

The appointment of the members of the Jury will be confirmed by the Belgian Government on the demand of the Commissary General of the Government

Should the Government of any country, taking part in the Exhibition, fail to name its representatives on the Jury in time, the Belgian Government will itself appoint them

ART. XII.—The Jury will commence to officiate during the month of July 1897. The list of awards will be made known publicly before the close of the Exhibition.

ART. XIII —Money prizes will be awarded for exhibits which the International Jury for awards may consider deserving, and complying with the requirements of the competition drawn up by the Commission mentioned in Art. V.

The value of the prizes to be awarded in each case will be fixed by the Central Committee of the said Commission. The total amount of these prizes provided by the Belgian Government may amount to a maximum sum of 300,000 francs.

A quarter of any prize money which may remain over will be divided amongst the prize winners at the pro rata of the value of the prizes they have already received.

The remaining three quarters of this sum will be at the disposal of the Minister of Industry and Labour.

In addition, exhibitors may also receive diplomas or medals.

ART. XIV —In order to qualify for money prizes, exhibitors must state, in their application for space, with which of the questions drawn up their exhibits comply, and the latter must be immediately exhibited by the authors or producers.

ART. XV —A special catalogue will then be prepared by the Commissary General of the Government for the guidance of the Jury of Awards.

ART. XVI —Exhibits competing for money prizes will inasmuch as possible be exhibited in the International Sections in which are grouped the products of all countries coming under the heading of the questions for that same section. The exhibits which do not come within the range of the questions will be placed in the National Section in which all the products of any one country are grouped.

ART. XVII —The questions for competition in the various sections, and the value of the prizes corresponding to each question, will be published ultimately.

CHAPTER IV.

Commissariat General of the Government

ART. XVIII —The Commissariat General of the Government is managed and conducted by Count Adrien d'Oultremont, assisted by a Commissary for the Foreign Sections, by a Commissary for the Jury of Awards, and by a Commissary for each of the International Sections, contained in the general classification.

The Commissary General of the Government represents the Government in its negotiations with the Executive Committee of the Company organising the Exhibition, and also with the representatives or delegates of foreign countries taking part in the Exhibition.

The Commissary General of the Government is the official referee, between the Company and the representatives or delegates of foreign countries and also between the latter and the Belgian Government in all matters affecting the interests of foreign exhibitors. All information and particulars may be obtained from him.

The Commissary General of the Government and the Executive Committee acting together decide all questions relating to plans of the Halls, the Parc du Cinquantenaire and the Parc de Tervuren, the allotment of space, for the sections of the various countries and the international sections, and all matters regarding passages for public circulation, general decoration, and joint rights in these various sections.

He also acts unofficially as referee, without responsibility, between the foreign representatives and the Executive Committee, for all agreements relating to hire of space, transport and handling of goods, storage of empties, etc., etc.

All conditions and regulations, especially those concerning transport and handling of Goods, Entries, Police, Setting up and Working of Machinery as also the halls of machinery and electricity, must be signed and accepted by him.

The functions and attributes of the members of the Commissariat General of the Government and also their relations with the organising Commission are determined by special regulations.

The Commissary General of the Government organises and supervises Belgian exhibits, and takes all requisite steps relating to the organisation, for which special regulations will be drawn up.

CHAPTER V.

Conditions to be complied with for exhibiting.

ART. XIX —Foreign Governments have been officially notified that a Brussels International Exhibition will be held and they have been invited to delegate official Commissaries to represent them.

These Commissioners representing their respective nationalities and having charge of their interests, will arrange with the Executive Committee through the Commissary General of the Government, all questions relating to the allotment of space to their respective countries and to the arrangement of their exhibits

Collective exhibitors belonging to countries, not officially represented, may be admitted with the consent of the Executive Committee and of the Commissary General of the Government

Exhibitors may only correspond with the Executive Committee through the representatives or delegates of their respective countries. Exhibitors, however, from countries not officially represented, may correspond directly with the Executive Committee

The latter will furnish all necessary information and will make known the rules to which representatives and delegates of foreign countries and exhibitors will have to conform.

ART XX —Interchange of allotted space between countries may only be made through the Executive Committee and with the sanction of the Commissary General of the Government.

ART XXI — All advertisements and notices, printed or otherwise, intended to be posted up or distributed within the Exhibition, must first be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval and sanction, which sanction the said Committee reserves the right of withdrawing at any time

The Executive Committee concurrently with the Commissary General of the Government settles all matters relating to dimensions and placing of signboards

Exhibitors will be required to submit plans of show cases, fixtures, and furniture they intend to use, to the Executive Committee for approval

ART XXII —Application for admission must be made on special forms (see annexed form) supplied by the Executive Committee and must be sent in not later than October 1, 1896, duly signed, postage prepaid and addressed

A To the Commissary General of the Government (if the applicant is Belgian)

B To the Commissary of that country, officially represented at the Exhibition, of which the applicant is a native (if the applicant is a foreigner)

C To the Executive Committee (if the applicant is a native of a country not officially represented)

With regard to the latter, the Executive Committee itself decides upon applications for admission, and intending exhibitors may only send their exhibits after their application has been accepted, and a certificate of admission been sent to them

ART XXIII —All exhibits will be shown under the name of the applicant who has signed the form of demand for admission. This rule will be strictly enforced

ART XXIV —Exhibitors may add to their names or to that of their firm, the names of other persons who may have contributed to the production of the exhibits. These names, however, must be stated on the form of application for admission

ART XXV —Exhibitors or contractors intending to erect buildings or stalls in the Parc du Cinquantenaire or in the Parc de Tervuren, will have to conform to the conditions to be stipulated by the Executive Committee

Concessions for restaurants, bars, cigar stalls, sale of refreshments, etc., will be granted under special rules

ART XXVI —Exhibits must be placed before April 15, 1897, failing which, the allotted space will be forfeited and the certificate of admission cancelled, and no rent will be returned by the Company, without any legal or other proceedings being necessary. In such a case the Executive Committee will have the right to remove any unfinished installations and to charge the cost to the defaulter.

The exhibitor or his agent must be on the spot when his packages arrive at the Exhibition to check their arrival and verify their contents, failing which, the Executive Committee will have the right to send them back or to unpack them at the expense, risks and peril of the parties interested.

All materials for fixtures must, before introduction in the Exhibition, be sanctioned by the Executive Committee.

ART XXVII —No exhibit can be withdrawn before the close of the Exhibition without a special written permit from the Executive Committee

No exhibits may be covered during the hours fixed for public admission to the halls and galleries

The repacking of exhibits will take place in the order settled by the Executive Committee.

Exhibits which require taking to pieces must be ready for removal not later than December 31, 1897.

Exhibits which are not packed or taken to pieces by December 31, 1897, will be removed and stored at the expense, risks and peril of exhibitors.

Articles which have not been removed by March 31, 1898, will be sold by public auction, and the Executive Committee will be entitled to dispose of the proceeds of the sale.

ART XXVIII —The flooring and paving of the halls will be designed to carry loads of 500 kilos per square metre, and in some parts as much as 1,500 kilos per square metre.

Whatever alteration or strengthening the floors may require on account of heavy or special exhibits, must be done with the sanction of the Executive Committee and at the exhibitor's expense.

Exhibitors requiring other partitions than those rented from the Executive Committee must put them up at their own expense.

Exhibitors will be responsible for any damage which their exhibits may cause to the floors, partitions, etc., of which they have the use, and also for any wilful damage.

Exhibitors will not be allowed to remove their exhibits before having paid all charges accruing from rent, sale rights, dilapidations that may arise, etc.

ART XXIX —The Belgian Government guarantees

A Free carriage, both ways, on the State lines, for all Belgian exhibits sent to the Exhibition. This applies to all substances used in manufacture during the Exhibition, and also to empties and packing cases used for sending and returning the exhibits,

B Carriage of foreign exhibits on the State lines, under tariff No. 10 (this tariff implies full rates for carriage for sending the goods, and free carriage on the return journey)

Steps will be taken to induce Belgian and foreign railways working under concession and in connection with Belgian lines, to obtain the most favourable rates of transport.

Most of the regular navigation lines will reduce their ordinary freight rates.

C A post, telegraph and telephone office at Brussels and at Tervuren.

ART XXX —All foreign exhibits will be admitted to the Exhibition in bond free of custom dues, provided they are re-exported, and conform to the regulations imposed by the Government.

ART XXXI —A lottery will be organised under sanction and inspection of the Government. Prizes will be purchased from amongst the exhibits.

ART XXXII —Exhibitors are requested to affix the sale price to their exhibits as a guide to the Jury and the Purchase Commission for the Lottery, as well as for the information of the public.

Exhibitors who intend showing Industrial Art productions, not designed or manufactured by them, must inform the Executive Committee and show due authorisation from the rightful owners.

ART XXXIII —The Government will take measures so that patentable inventions, drawings, working models and trade marks shown in the Exhibition may be duly protected in Belgium.

The attendants will be instructed to prevent drawings, copies, measurements, photograph models, etc., to be taken of exhibits, unless with the permission of the exhibitor. The Executive Committee, however, will not be responsible for any infringement of the above instructions, through the negligence or disobedience of the attendants. The Executive Committee reserve the right of allowing general views to be taken of exhibits, and exhibitors will not be entitled to offer any opposition to this.

ART XXXIV —Due precautions will be taken to protect all exhibits from accidents, but the Company will not be responsible in any case for accidents, fire, damage, theft, or dilapidation whatever may be the cause or importance.

Strict watch and guard will be established to prevent goods from being stolen, mislaid or damaged, without, however, any responsibility being incurred by the Executive Committee in this respect.

Exhibitors must insure their exhibits and packages themselves and at their own expense, if they consider such insurance necessary.

The Executive Committee of the Company will not accept any responsibility for any accidents which may occur to exhibits.

Exhibitors will be responsible towards the Executive Committee as well as towards other parties for any damage caused by their exhibits or by persons in their employ.

The Government, the Company and the Executive Committee will not be responsible for any prejudice which may be caused to exhibitors through accidents, fire, damage, dilapidation, theft, or any other cause whatever.

ART XXXV — Commissaries of countries taking part in the Exhibition, collective and single exhibitors will be entitled to make use, on their own responsibility, of keepers and special attendants.

The latter must be approved of by the Executive Committee and will be required to comply with the rules for admission to the Exhibition.

They will wear special badges, and may claim the help of the police and other guardians named by the Executive Committee.

ART XXXVI — Each exhibitor or his agent, will receive one free ticket of admission, not transferable, which will be withdrawn should it be lent to or used by other persons, without prejudice of further action. This free ticket must be signed by the exhibitor or his agent, must show the photograph of bearer and indicate the number of the section, group and class to which he belongs. It will bear the stamp of the Executive Committee.

It must be well understood that exhibitors' agents, whatever the number of exhibitors they may represent, will be entitled to one ticket only. Each exhibitor will be entitled to one or more free tickets for persons in his employ, available for the whole period of the Exhibition but giving admittance from 8 to 10 A. M. only.

The Commissary General of the Government and the Executive Committee will alone decide on the number of tickets to be given, and will withdraw them in case of misuse or fraud.

Special rules will apply to admission.

ART XXXVII — Subsequent rules will be drawn up for the sending, the receiving, the handling, the installation, and the re-exporting of exhibits, the organisation of attendants and watchmen, customs, admission to the Exhibition, rights of sale, and the naming and working of the International Jury of Awards.

ART XXXVIII — Exhibitors will have to pay rent for the space occupied by their exhibits.

The charge for space, including *general decoration and handling of goods*, has been fixed according to position, as follows —

I — HALLS.

Collective Space.

Ground space	{	A Depth not exceeding 1 metre, per lineal metre frontage 60 francs (sixty francs).
		B Depth exceeding 1 metre, per square metre, ground surface 60 francs (sixty francs)

Wall space C Per lineal metre frontage 60 francs (sixty francs).

The charge for collective space allotted will in no case be less than 60 francs (sixty francs).

Detached Space.

A Measured along the greatest dimension, the smallest being below 1 metre, per lineal metre frontage 90 francs (ninety francs).

B Both dimensions exceeding 1 metre, per square metre, ground surface 90 francs (ninety francs)

The charge for detached spaces allotted will in no case be less than 90 francs (ninety francs).

Central Galleries.

In the central galleries the charge will be	{	Collective space, per square metre 90 francs (ninety francs) detached spaces per square metre 130 francs (one hundred and thirty francs).
		Single frontage, per square metre . 70 francs (seventy francs).
Charge for rooms having at least 5 metres frontage and 5 metres depth	{	Corner frontage, per square metre . 90 francs (ninety francs).

The allotted space will be measured along the greatest length and width above the floor.

II.—WORKING MACHINERY.

For all working machines, propelled by steam, water, gas, electricity or general transmission, a sum equivalent to 50 per cent of the amount charged for space will be repaid to the exhibitor, upon production of proof of payment of at least as heavy a sum for force consumption

The reduction will only be allowed if the machinery works at least five hours per diem and four days weekly.

The spaces allotted will be measured along the greatest length and width above the floor.

III.—GROUNDS—SHEDS AND TENTS IN THE GROUNDS

Of whatever height :

A The depth not exceeding 1 metre, per lineal metre frontage, 25 francs (twenty-five francs)

B The depth exceeding 1 metre, per square metre, ground surface, 25 francs (twenty-five francs)

The charge for space allotted in this department will in no case be less than 25 francs (twenty-five francs).

For space allotted under sheds or tents, the above charges will be increased by 5 francs (five francs) per lineal or per square metre according to circumstances

Payments

Rent for space allotted will be collected by the Executive Committee. When above 1,000 francs it will be payable half on allotment and half on April 1st, 1897.

Rent below or equal to 1,000 francs will be payable in one sum on allotment

Non-compliance with the terms will annul allotment

Space rented can neither be ceded, exchanged or sublet without the special consent of the Executive Committee

Raise of flooring and extra foundations and strengthening of existing flooring for heavy exhibits will be made after approval by the Executive Committee at the expense of exhibitors, whether singly or collectively. The special arrangements thus entailed must be approved by the Executive Committee and by the Commissary General of the Government

Special terms will be made for the hire of large spaces in the Halls and Grounds

The passages for public circulation as shown on the plans annexed to the Building act must be reserved and strictly kept free, and no infringement in this respect will be tolerated

The passages for public circulation comprised within a section of ground rented in one block, or the half of said passages for spaces rented in front of same, will be reckoned for in the measurement of hired spaces

ART XXXIX—All special and private decoration will be at the expense of exhibitors, either singly or collectively and must be approved by the Executive Committee and the Commissary General of the Government

ART XL—Exhibitors, either singly or collectively, must bear all special charges, such as private decoration, raising and strengthening of flooring, partitions and coverings, ceilings, blinds, supply of fixtures, installation, decoration, laying out of goods, preservation and cleaning of exhibits, foundations, fitting up, motive power, steam, water, gas, electricity, taking to pieces and unmounting, storage of empties, insurance, planting and special levellings, custom or excise duties, licenses for refreshments, etc, etc. All these arrangements must be approved by the Executive Committee and by the Commissary General of the Government.

Exhibitors who undertake to store their own empties must remove them immediately after unpacking, and must conform to the regulations of the Executive Committee

If exhibitors desire it, the Executive Committee will undertake the storage of empties and their return for packing at the close of the Exhibition, but will not be responsible for the condition of the empties when returned

Rent for storing empties will be charged at the rate of 2 fr 50 c per square metre of ground they occupy, measured along the greatest dimensions above ground, with a minimum charge of 2 fr 50 c for any empties, less than one square metre.

Contractors for hiring out showcases, mirrors, furniture, etc, and stall-keepers in the grounds will not be entitled to storage or sending back of empties. The Executive Committee will not take charge in any way of the above empties or packing cases.

ART XLI —Exhibitors must carry out, at their own expense, unpacking, installation, laying out and repacking of their exhibits, and also the repairs of the empties

ART. XLII —Exhibitors requiring steam, water, gas or electricity must state on the form of application for space the quantity of steam, water, gas or electricity they may require per hour

When motive power is required, the speed and horsepower desired must be stated

Motive power, electricity, water and gas will be supplied under special rules and special tariff

Special regulations, which will be supplied on application, will govern the fitting up and working of machinery

ART XLIII —When the Company undertakes the handling of goods the greatest precautions will be taken, but it is expressly stipulated that it will not be held responsible, in any case, for loss, shortage, damage, dilapidation, etc., that may happen to the packages or their contents

The handling of goods comprises

A Receiving same within the Exhibition,

B Delivering same on the spot where they are to be exhibited,

C Removing of empties and packing cases,

D Replacing the empties and packing cases on the spot for repacking,

E Removing the goods when repacked

Exhibitors must conform to the instructions of the Executive Committee to facilitate the removal of empties

Special terms must be arranged with the Executive Committee for the handling of packages exceeding 1,500 kilos, also for any single objects exceeding that weight, such as blocks of stone, marble, iron, parts of machinery, guns, moveable engines, etc., also when the dimensions of packages exceed the surface of ordinary railway trucks, such as timber, bar iron, beams, etc., rolling-stock (locomotives, railway and tramway cars, wagons), boats, bulky goods and breakable articles. In special cases exhibitors may be required to assist or undertake entirely the handling of certain goods

The Executive Committee reserve the right of making special terms, for handling goods and storing empties, with all countries officially represented, particularly with those countries with which special arrangements have been made regarding space hire.

ART XLIV —Articles of everyday sale, also those manufactured on the spot, may be sold and delivered to visitors on payment of a tax, to be fixed by agreement and subject to special regulations. No sale of this kind can take place inside the halls without special written permission from the Executive Committee

No refreshments may be provided inside the halls unless by special permission of the Executive Committee. The sale of refreshments in the grounds and gardens of the Exhibition is subject to a tax and to special arrangements to be made with the Executive Committee

ART XLV —Exhibitors as such, agree to these rules and regulations and to all special regulations which may hereafter be made

Exhibitors or contractors must register an address in Brussels

ART XLVI —All communications relating to the Exhibition must be addressed post paid to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, 10, rue du Congrès, Brussels.

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 26, 1895.

Emile De Mot, *Chairman.*

Gedeon Bordiau, *Member*

Georges Dupret, „

Emile Eloy, „

Maurice Lemonnier, „

Edmond Nerinx, „

Albert Thys, „

Signed

The Commissary General of the Government

Count Adrien d'Oultremont.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

FIRST SECTION.

GROUP I.

FINE ARTS

Class 1 —Pictures, Water colours, Pencillings, work on Enamel, Cartoons and Drawings

Class 2 —Sculptures, Bas-reliefs, Medals, Cameos and Engraved Stones

Class 3 —Engravings, Lithographies

Class 4 —Architecture —Plans, Drawings and Models, Photographs annexed to the Plans, Rough Models in Clay.

SECOND SECTION.

SOCIAL ECONOMY

FIRST DIVISION —LABOUR

GROUP II

The labour itself

Class 5 —Instruction and Apprenticeship —Primary Instruction in regard to the development of professional taste —Professional Instruction —Apprenticeship

Class 6 —Organisation and Conditions of Work —Organisation and Conditions of Work in the trade —Large Factory Work, Small Factory Work, Hand-Work, Home-Work, Co-operative Societies of Production —Geographical Distribution of Industries, Displacement of Industries and of Workmen

Class 7 —Professional Associations —Offices of Placement, Labour Offices —Professional Unions of Masters and Workmen —Guilds and Corporations —Institutions of Conciliation and Arbitration

GROUP III

Safety and Ruling of Work

Class 8 —Safety in the Yards —Scaffoldings, Props, Precautions against the Downfall of Stones, Arrangements for Loading and Unloading, as also for the Handling of heavy objects, etc

Class 9 —Safety in Industrial Establishments Generally —Management of Workshops —Protectors against burning and poisonous stuffs, etc —Means of Precaution in working Steam Generators —Measures of Protection relative to 1st Steam Motors, 2nd Turbines and Hydraulic Wheels, 3rd Gas and Petroleum Motors, 4th Electric Motors, 5th all kinds of Motors —Measures of Protection against Shalts, Bands and Gearings, Projecting Pieces fixed and movable, Coupling and Uncoupling —Arrangements for replacing Bands —Brake Apparatuses, Oiling Apparatuses. —Arrangements for the Safety of Apparatuses and Engine tools, Apparatuses for Leverage or Transport, Windlasses, Cranes, Hoists, Lifts. —Special Apparatuses for different trades (Engine Tools, Presses, Saws, Wood Turning Machines, Mills, Beaters' Carding, Lapping Machines, Delivering Rollers, Combing Machines, Jack Frames, Spinning Frames, Selfactings, Drying Machine, Mangles, Shearing Machines, Brass Rollers, etc, etc.

Class 10.—Organisation and Methods of work adopted in industries particularly dangerous —Plans and models of the factories and workshops

Class 11 —Safety in Mines and Quarries —Protection against fallings in —Use of Explosives —Safety Appliances for the removal of men in pits and for underground transport —Protection against injurious Gases, and Explosions, etc.

Class 12 — Safety in the industry of transports by land and water — Railway Safety Appliances.—Lighting the Coasts, Banks, and Rivers. Preventatives against Collisions — Safety Apparatuses in reference to transports by road, etc

Class 13 — Results obtained from the improvement of the sanitary conditions in industrial establishments. Results due to the application of measures taken to prevent illnesses owing to the work — Propaganda in favour of the safety in industrial establishments — Free and official Associations

GROUP IV.

Workmen's life.

Class 14 — Budget of working families — Salaries and other resources of the workman. — Food — Clothing — Lodging — Furniture — Economical supply establishments — Co-operative societies of consumption

Class 15 — Types of workmen's houses and workmen's furniture

Class 16.—Moral and intellectual life — Workmen's clubs, Patronages, Libraries, etc

GROUP V

Legislation and history of labour

Class 17 — Legislation of labour — Laws and Rules concerning labour — Results obtained

Class 18 — History, Statistics and Bibliography of social economy — History of labour — Statistics — Offices of labour — Bibliography.—Museums of Social Economy

SECOND DIVISION — SOCIAL WORKS

GROUP VI

Saving and Provident Institutions.

Class 19 — Saving — Instruction in Providence — Intervention of Public Authorities in matter of Providence.

Class 20 — Insurances — Personal Insurances against illnesses, accidents, invalidity, old age, stoppage of work — Life Insurance — Mutualities — Life annuities and Patrimones — Insurances of things

GROUP VII

Institutions of Credit Patronal and Benevolent Institutions

Class 21 — Institutions of credit — Banks of credit, Rural Banks of credit — Co-operative Societies of credit generally — Pawn-brokers

Class 22 — Building Societies for Workmen — Free and official institutions

Class 23 — Patronal and Benevolent Institutions — Patronal Institutions — Public and Private Benevolence.—Homes for Orphans — Refugees Asylums and Alms houses — Protection of infants.

THIRD SECTION

HYGIENE — MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ARTS

A — HYGIENE

GROUP VIII

Hygiene in general and prophylactic Hygiene

Class 24 — Plans, Models and Ordonnance of Laboratories for the study of hygiene and of sanitary technic — Material in use — Works and Publications referring there to — (a) Analysis of food, (b) Infectious diseases, (c) Meteorologic, endogenic and atmospheric stations

Class 25 — Works, Publications, plans, tables and studies relative to public health and sanitation — National and International Institutions Health offices, Demographic and medical

statistics, municipal and other Syndicates for the execution of Sanitary Works and organisation of Sanitary services —Associations for the sanitary inspection of houses.

Class 26 —Works relative to the study of prophylactic measures and isolation, Plans and Models of posts of observation, Lazarets and Isolation Hospitals. Sanitary service of Ports. Material and mode of Disinfection and Vaccination. Plans and organisation of Disinfection Halls according to the importance of the locality. Sanitary Stations Maritime, Bathing, Hydromineral, Climatic

GROUP IX

Urban and Rural Hygiene

Class 27 —General plans of improved sanitary conditions and enlarging of agglomerations (Width of streets, plans for new Districts, establishment of Squares, height of Buildings, etc.). Modes of Protection of Public roads. Pavings. Carrying away, utilisation and destruction of refuse from the Roads and of rubbish from houses.

Mode of evacuation of excremental matters, waste liquids and surface water, Purification and utilisation of filthy water and of manufactory water. Ventilation of sewers, rendering wholesome of rivers, etc., draining of marshes. Plans and models of canalisations, Flush Reservoirs, etc. Wells and movable tanks. Material and systems of emptying.

Class 28.—Various systems of capitation, distribution of water, filtration and sterilisation, machines and apparatuses used thereto pumps, conducts, meters, wells, etc.

Class 29 —Plans, models and material of Public Baths, Popular Baths, etc. Douche Baths, Public washing and drying houses.

Class 30 —Studies and selection of ground for cemeteries, plans of cemeteries. Mortuary Galleries, Apparatuses and modes of cremation, Crematory furnaces. Material and modes of transporting corpses. Material employed for inhumations. Plans and models of the installations of mortuary depôts. Mortuaries, Institutes of Anatomy, Inquest Rooms. Apparatuses for help in cases of apparent death. Modes for improvement of the sanitary conditions in mortuary depôts, Cemeteries, battlefields, etc. Modes and materials used for the conservation and disinfection of corpses.

GROUP X.

Hygiene of houses.

Class 31 —Plans and models of private houses and model dwellings, Public buildings, Churches, Government Buildings, Theatres, Meeting Halls, etc.

Preparation and pavement of the ground. Building and decoration materials, stones, bricks, tiles, metals, wood, colours, varnish, etc. Systems and installations of ventilation, heating and lighting. Distribution of drinkable water, filters. Drainage and removal of waste matters. Water-closets, urinals, sinks, basins for passing dirty Water, Wash stands, Baths. Furniture and utensils particularly interesting the hygiene of houses. Disinfection of private houses and model dwellings.

Class 32 —Plans and models of establishments of instruction. Primary schools, colleges, Superior schools and Universities. Institutions for deaf and dumb and blind people, backward children and idiots.

School furniture, teaching materials, forms, chairs, desks, blackboards, etc. Conditions of their good hygienic installation. Classic material for the use of pupils.

Class 33 —Plans and models of barracks, prisons, Depôts for beggars, Reform schools, Civil and Military hospitals, university and private clinical surgeries, maternities, lunatic asylums, Asylums for epileptics. Almshouses, Homes for orphans, Convalescent homes, Maritime hospitals and Sanatoria, Lazarets or hospitals for contagious diseases, Temporary homes for persons without resources, drunkards, etc. Special furniture for these establishments from a hygienic point of view.

Class 34 —Arrangement of vehicles for the transportation and lodging of persons; vessels, boats, railway wagons, sleeping cars, dining cars, tramway carriages, Gipsy caravans, Ambulances, etc.

GROUP XI.

Corporal Hygiene.—Alimentary Hygiene.—Hygiene for Children

Class 35 —Clothing in general and toilet requisites considered from a hygienic point of view. Clothing and equipments for certain professions or occupations (Army, Navy, Railwaymen, miners, tourists, workmen, and servants), Laundry —Works relative to the bathing and exercising of corps, games, etc., from a hygienic point of view —Gymnastics.

Class 36 —Samples, models, tables, Works and publications relative to the physiological study of the nourishment and illnesses produced by an insufficient, defective or unhealthy

alimentation.—Alcoholism.—Measures and modes for the inspection of the manufacture and sale of food.

Class 37.—Unprepared animal and vegetable substances used as food.—Mineral table waters —Material and processes, particularly recommended from a hygienic point of view, for the industrial preparation of these substances.—Modes for preserving and warehousing fresh articles of food of all kinds.—Preserves, methods and processes of manufacture.—Processes destined to prevent the deterioration of food.—Sterilisation —Utilisation of food and new condiments and unknown goods —Victualling

Class 38 —Materials and modes of transport, by land and water of food to the places of consumption. (Cattle, poultry, fish, meat, fruit, vegetables and other victuals.)—Plans and models of markets, slaughter-houses, etc —Shops, stalls, etc

Class 39.—Immediate preparation of foods —Economical cooking —Regime of hospitals, alms-houses, Homes for orphans, prisons, etc —Methods and Processes for perfecting the preparation of food and drinks —Kitchen utensils

Class 40 —Hygiene for children —Infantile alimentation (artificial feeding).—Clothing.—Habitation.—Asylums.

GROUP XII.

Industrial and Professional Hygiene.

Class 41.—Unhealthy industries, Plans and models of improved factories and workshops, etc; Arrangements for Ventilation, heating, supply of fresh water, closets and refuse, disinfection, lighting, particular cares of the staff of these establishments, etc.—Washing houses, baths, douches, etc

Apparatuses and modes of protection of workmen against the inherent inconvenience of the work dust, irritant and poisonous vapours and gases, germs of transmissible affections, etc.

Apparatuses and modes for protecting the healthfulness of the neighbourhood.

Arrangements to prevent illnesses and infirmities, liable to intellectual, industrial and manual professions, etc

Works and publications treating industrial and professional Hygiene

B.—MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ARTS

GROUP XIII.

Medical and Pharmaceutical Arts.

Class 42 —Instruments for medical exploration —Surgical instruments and apparatuses.—Dressing apparatuses —Prothesis apparatuses plastic and mechanic —Orthopædic apparatuses.—Bandages —Electric apparatuses —Pneumatic apparatuses —Medical bath and hydropathic apparatuses —Pulverisation and inhalation apparatuses —Medical gymnastics and massage.—Ophthalmologic, gynecologic, laryngologic, otologic and rhinologic instruments, etc —Optical instruments and apparatuses.—Dentists' instruments and apparatuses —Material for the transport of ill and wounded persons —Various apparatuses for ill and infirmed persons and lunatics —Necessary objects for the medical and surgical service of hospitals and infirmaries —Dressing boxes.—Cases and trousseaus of instruments.—Ambulances.

Class 43 —Material for the installation of Pharmacies —Material for manufacture and work.—(Drugs—Vegetable drugs, officinal animal products, chemical products used in Pharmacies, mineral waters)—Pharmaceutical preparations —Patent medicines —Pharmacy accessories.

Class 44 —Organisation of Veterinary medicine —Instruments and apparatuses —Hygiene of sheds and stables —Prophylactic measures against epizootics.—Prevention of contagious diseases.

FOURTH SECTION.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

GROUP XIV.

Fires.

Class 45 —Individual action —Means of prevention in houses, farms, factories, theatres, etc. Lamps, burners, stoves, canalisation of electricity and gas, matches, etc.

Precautions against spontaneous combustion, inflammability of all warehoused goods. Modes of rendering material, decorations, cloth, and constructions incombustible. Warning apparatuses. Means of extinction, pails, cloths, powders, sulphur, liquids, etc.; Automatic and other extinguishers, pumps, etc.

Ventilation, salvage, assistance.

Class 46 —General action —Safety appliances, warnings, public education, visits to buildings, workshops, etc., Alarms, Organisation division of territories by zones, distributions of posts and warning instruments, distribution of plant, communication between the posts and the authorities.

Class 47 —Means of action.—Reservoirs, wells, cisterns, plug holes, large extinguishers, hand and steam pumps, pipes, junctions, cocks, squirts; uniforms and equipments for men, horse harness, means of transport.

Class 48 —Means of assistance —Ladders, ropes, hooks, sacks, parachutes, lighting and respiratory apparatuses —Instruments for breathing and salvage in cellars, wells, etc.; Medical cases.

Class 49 —Library concerning everything in reference to fires.

GROUP XV.

Accidents on land under water

Class 50 —Maritime salvage in general. Models of fixed and floating salvage stations. Life boats and other various articles —Signals of all kinds —Fog signals. —Means of preventing collisions, Machines for repairing leaks and other damages.—Fire extinguishers for ships. Life belts. Diving dresses and apparatuses —Various rafts.

Class 51.—Salvage on Rivers and Shores—Buoys not serving for coast marking. Salvage barges —Cabins, Medical cases.—Salvage material for beaches, Rescuing perches, hooks and buoys.

Class 52 —Salvage in case of inundation, Rafts. Rescue on and under ice for ships as also persons —Ladders and apparatuses in case of accidents on the ice. Apparatuses and machines for sounding.

Class 53 —Library concerning this group

GROUP XVI.

Accidents on and under ground

Class 54 —Salvage apparatuses relative to mines, quarries, metalworks and railways, which are not absolutely necessary for the working of these industries —Library concerning this class.

Class 55 —Every apparatus, mode or organisation relative to all accidents not included in the preceding classes

All means for *preventing* accidents not classed in another section

1st Material and Rescuing apparatuses in case of accidents.

(a) In sewers and domestic wells,

(b) In Buildings;

(c) In case of explosions from Gas or Lightning,

(d) „ boiler explosions,

(e) „ accidents due to electric currents,

(f) „ tramway, carriage and cycle accidents.

2nd Carriages for the transport of wounded people, Assistance apparatuses in general boxes, hand-carts, ambulances, aid posts, tents, huts, etc

Library concerning this class.

N B —All which concerns the Hospital and Life Saving service on battlefields is put in Section 8

FIFTH SECTION.

INDUSTRIAL AND DECORATIVE ARTS.—LIBERAL ARTS SCIENCES.

A.—INDUSTRIAL AND DECORATIVE ARTS.

GROUP XVII.

Metal.—Glass.—Ceramic.

Class 56.—Diamond-cutting industry.—Preparation and cutting of diamonds —Lapidary art in general.—Preparation of precious metals. Refinement, Stamping, etc.—Goldsmiths'

work of art, table and decoration work, etc.—Fine Goldsmith's work.—Jewellery.—Stone Mounting and Setting. Precious Metal chiselling.—Imitation Gold Works.—Fancy Work in Imitation Gold.—Clock and Watchmaking.

Class 57.—(a) Art Bronzes and Bronzes for furniture. Heating and Lighting Apparatuses as regards Models and from an Artistic and Decorative point of view Art Tin-Work. Gravings Damascening Coins, Medals, Locketts, Applications of Galvanisation.

(b) Artistic Iron Castings Objects in Copper, Bronze, Nickel, Zinc, etc., for the Building Industry. Cutlery. Kitchen Enamel Ware

(c) Art Iron Works Iron Forgings, Complete Armours and Panoplies, Artistic and Decorative

Class 58—White and coloured Window Panes of different thicknesses, Fluted, Convexed, Smoothed, Sanded, Frosted, Dull, Sheet Glass, and engraved Glass, Opals and Enamels, etc., White Glazings, Quicksilverings, Silverings, Smoothed and Engraved Articles, Bevellings, Framings, Smooth and Relieved Unpolished Glass, Pressed Pieces, in Glass, etc Crystals and Glass Work of every kind. Lighting and Fancy Articles Paintings on Glass.

Class 59.—Artistic Ceramic Decorative Panels White, Coloured and Decorated Earth-Work and Porcelain Majolic, Biscuit, Pottery, Artistic Stone ware, Enamels of all kinds, Tiles for Walls, etc.; Paintings on Biscuit, Earth-Work and Porcelain.

GROUP XVIII

Furniture and decoration for houses

Class 60—Furniture in general. Complete Suites and single Pieces of Furniture Hangings

Class 61—Decorative Paintings. Frescoes and Graffitoes Wall Paper and Wall Cloth. Imitation of Embroideries and Tapestry painted on Linen and other Cloth Imitation of Wood, Marble and Faience Imitation of Paintings on Glass Unvitrified Paintings on Glass, Ornaments in Plaster or Paste, Mouldings drawn in a rough state, Smoothed, Ornamented, Painted or Gilded Frames for Glasses or Pictures, other than those in natural wood.

Class 62—Stuffs, special Carpetting and Tapestry for House Furnishing such as Tissue Goods, Prints on Silk, Wool, Cotton, or other Stuffs Embroidered, Stitched and Braided Velvets, Silks and Wools—Smooth, Painted or Figured Velvets of all kinds in Wool, Goats hair, Flax or Jute. Cretounes, Chintz. "Aubusson" and other Tapestry. Imitation Woven or Printed Tapestry Hair, Alce, or Felt goods, Repoussé or stamped Leather. Painted, Gilded, or Decorated, Carpets of all kinds and stuffs, Oil Cloths, Linoleum, etc

Class 63—Theatrical Art Material—Scenery, apparatuses, Lighting, costumes, etc

GROUP XIX

Architecture and Building Industry.

Class 64—Plans and models of houses, villas, castles, public buildings, etc,—Arrangement of outhouses.—Designs of fronts, and constructions of style

Class 65—Worked and sculptured marbles, chimneys, busts, statues, clocks, pedestals, objects in marble and metal combined.

Class 66—Materials of construction from a decorative point of view

Class 67.—Application of architectural and decorative art to the installations of the Exhibition, fronts of stalls, entries, and constructions erected in the gardens

GROUP XX.

Church Art.

Class 68—(a) Church Goldsmiths' work in general, (b) Bronzes, brass work, etc Pictures, paintings on glass, and cartoons. Frescoes, decoration, (c) Sacerdotal ornaments, embroideries, symbolic stuffs, (d) Furniture for churches and temples, ivories, Covers for Evangile Books, Leaves for diptychs, triptychs, Reliquaries; (e) Designs and Rough Models in Clay of furniture, Sculptures, (f) Church architecture Plans and Designs for the Construction and Restoration of Churches

All these objects considered from the special point of view of their destination.

GROUP XXI.

Applied Art.

Class 69.—Rough Clay Models, Drawings and Models for the Industrial Application of Art.

Class 70.—Works executed by the artist alone or with assistance.

Class 71.—Industrial Products named in the General Official Catalogue of the Exhibition and being of an artistic character

B.—LIBERAL ARTS

GROUP XXII.

Graphic Arts

Class 72 —Material for the Arts of Drawing and Painting —Canvasses, Panels, Colours. Inks, Brushes, Pencils, etc —Set Squares, Rulers, Compasses, etc —Geometry and Architectural Instruments, etc Stationery in general.

Class 73 —Photography (a) Artistic Studies (Professional and Amateur), (b) Other Proofs of all kinds (ditto), (c) Scientific Photography, (d) Processes of Photo-copying and Photo-drawing; (e) Material and Products for Photography (Optics, Chemical Products, Cabinet Work and Accessories)

GROUP XXIII.

Printing and Book Industries.

Class 74 —Engraving and Casting Type. Steel, Copper, Lead, Wood and Stone engravings Zincograph, Stereotype, Electrotpe, and other plates for Lithograph and Typograph Printing. Inks and Varnish. Roller pastes.

Class 75 —Machines and Tools for different Printing, Lithographing, Stitching and Binding Departments, etc —Printer's Furniture.

Class 76 —Typography —Lithography.—Chromotype and Lithography.—Autography —Bible and Church Images —Stamping.—Colouring.—Designs, and Lithographic stones

Class 77 —Pamphlets.—Newspapers.—Books —Periodical and other Publications.—Artistic Editions.

Class 78 —Stitching and Covering —Registers —Fancy and Ordinary Binding —Gilding —Requisites, Paper, Cardboard, Leathers, and Special Tissues.

GROUP XXIV.

Musical Instruments —Musical Art.

Class 79.—I. Autophone Instruments (a) Hand Organs, etc., (b) Musical Boxes, etc.

II. Parchment Instruments (a) Drums, etc.; (b) Tamborines, etc

III. Wind Instruments (a) Clarionets, etc., (b) Flutes, etc., (c) Church Organs, etc.; (d) Trumpets.

IV. Cord Instruments. (a) Violins, etc.; (b) Mandolins, etc.; (c) Pianos, etc.

V. Instrument Accessories, Detachable Pieces and Orchestra Material.—Tuning-Forks and Flutes and Acoustic Apparatuses

VI.—Music Editions and Publications, Instrument Teaching Books Works on the Theory of Music, and the Organography and History of the Art.—Musical Compositions edited since 1st January 1896.

C.—SCIENCES.

GROUP XXV.

A.—Physical and Mathematical Science.

Class 80 —Mathematics and Astronomy, Mathematics, Mechanics, Astronomy; Physics of the Globe and Meteorology; Geodesy; Topography.

Class 81.—Physic ; Meteorology , Physic.

Class 82.—Chemistry , Physico-Chemistry , Techno-Chemistry , Photo-Chemistry.

B —Natural Science.

Class 83 —Geology and Geogriaphy Geology, Geogeny, Applied Geology , Mineralogy
Petrogiaphy , Cristallogiaphy , Paleontology , Geography

Class 84 —Biology , Botany , Zoology , Phys-iology , Bacteriology.

Class 85 —Anthropology.

Class 86 —Bibliography.

SIXTH SECTION.

LIGHTING, HEATING, VENTILATION AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF.

GROUP XXVI

Lighting

Class 87 —Illumination by Solid or Liquid Mitters , by Threads, Ribbons, or Metallic
Powders, by Mineral, Animal or Vegetable Oil.—Raw Materials and Manufactured Products —
Secondary Products —Torches, Tallow, Wax, Stearine Candles, etc Tapers, Night
Lights, Matches —Plant for Manufacture and Utilisation

Class 88 —Illumination by Gas , Coal Gas —Water Gas, Gas from Essences, etc —Raw
Materials, and Secondary products.—Plant for Manufacture, Distribution and Utilisation

Class 89 —Electric Lighting —Apparatuses for the Utilisation of Electricity for lighting ;
Arc and Incandescent Lamps, Various Lamps, Cubons, Wicks and Threads for Electric
Light —Various Accessories

Class 90 —Apparatuses and Modes for Measuring, Controlling and Testing Meters for
Lighting substances —Apparatuses and Modes of Testing and Controlling Solids, Liquids and
Gases used for Lighting —Apparatuses and modes of measuring light

GROUP XXVII.

Heating and Ventilation.

Class 91 —Raw Materials and Manufactured Products for Heating

Class 92 —Heating for Houses , Warmers, Kitchens —Bath Heaters.—Ovens, Roast-
ing Stoves, Grilling Stoves, Coffee-burners —Coffee-pots, Water-baths, etc —Heating of
Buildings by movable appliances Chimneys, Stoves, etc

Class 93 —Heating by distributing Apparatuses Hot Air, Water, and Steam Stoves.—
Mixed Heating Stoves —Distributing Material and Accessories

Class 94 —Industrial Heating Boilers —Safety Apparatuses and Accessories —Modes
of Heating and Heating Apparatuses used in the Industry Metallurgy, Chemical Industries,
Glass making Manufacture of Ceramic Products, etc —Heating of Vehicles

Class 95 —Apparatuses and Modes of Technical and scientific Heating —Apparatuses and
Modes of Measuring and Controlling —Ovens and Heating apparatuses used in Laboratories —
Thermometers, Pyrometers, Calorimeters —Apparatuses and Modes of Drawing and Ventila-
tion applied to Heating and Lighting.—Chimneys and Ventilators

GROUP XXVIII.

Special applications for Lighting and Heating.

Class 96.—Light projectors Light-houses, Mines, Microscopy, and Photography.—
Various Applications Lighting by Natural light, etc

Class 97 —Steam, Hot Air and Gas Thermic Motors, etc —Electric Soldering and
Forging —Heating by Electricity —Fire Warning Instruments —Sundry Applications.—
Apparatuses for utilising the Solar Heat

Class 98 —Retrospective study of various means of Lighting and Heating from the
most remote times

N B—The Plans, Models and Apparatuses for the Distribution of Heat or Light in
Houses from a hygienic point of view are classed in the Hygiene Section.

SEVENTH SECTION. ELECTRICITY.—TRACTION.

GROUP XXIX.

Electricity

Class 99 —Generating Dynamos, Batteries, Accumulators, Reverseis.

Class 100 —Measuring, Controlling and Safety Apparatuses Distribution Boards
Circuit Breakers and Commutators Electric Meters Ammeters. Voltmeters Wattmeters
Current and Force Registers, etc. Sundry Accessories

Class 101.—Apparatuses and Material for Transport and Distribution Wire Cables.
Insulating Material. Various systems of Canalisation and Distribution Posts, Insulators,
Commutators, etc. Safety Appliances, etc. Instruments and Material for Laying lines

Class 102 —Telegraphy Telephony.

Class 103 —Electro-Chemistry Electro-Metallurgy.

Class 104 —Sundry Applications not mentioned in the preceding classes, Electric Clock
Work, Lightning Conductors, Signals, Detonators, Indicators Registers, Bells, etc

Class 105 —Historic and Bibliographic Collections. Apparatuses for the Study and
Teaching of Electric Science

The Life Saving Section will contain the Electric Apparatuses for the uses mentioned in
the classification of this section

GROUP XXX

Traction.

Class 106 —Machines for Locomotion and application of different systems of Traction
by Cable Chain, Wire, Gearings, etc —Various Roads —Metals —Aerial Roads, Funiculars,
Inclined Planes, etc

Class 107 —Electro-motors.

Class 108 —Transmission of movement, Driving apparatuses Safety appliances, etc

Class 109 —Machines for Locomotion, Horseless Carriages of all kinds, Electric, Steam,
Gas, Essence, Petroleum, Mechanical, etc, for ordinary roads

Class 110.—Locomotives and Self-propelling Carriages running on Rails —Boats, etc

Class 111 —Rolling Stock of Railways and Tramways

EIGHTH SECTION.

MILITARY ART.

GROUP XXXI

Ordnance

Class 112 —Powders, Explosives, Primings, Powder magazines and Laboratories —
Apparatuses and Plant for Manufacture.—Testing and Examining Instruments, etc

Class 113 —Small Arms, Swords, etc —Fire Arms.—Ammunition —Manufacture of
Arms and Ammunition —Instruments for Examining and Testing, etc

Class 114 —Field Ordnance —Pieces of Ordnance —Projectiles, Charges, Primings —
Armaments, Accessories, etc —Manufacture of Ordnance and Ammunition —Rolling Material
for Batteries and Ammunition Columns —Material for Bridge equipment

Class 115 —Siege, Place, Coast and Marine Ordnance —Ordnance —Carriages, Platforms
— Projectiles, Charges, Primings —Armaments and Accessories, etc —Manufacture of Ord-
nance Pieces and Ammunition —Instruments for manœuvres and Transports —Modes of
Packing Ammunition and Primings and Preserving them in Magazines —Tools and Material
for the construction of Batteries.—Sighting Apparatuses.

GROUP XXXII

Engineer's Service.

Class 116 —Constructions and Barracking Types, Plans and Designs of Buildings,
Magazines, Barracks and Military Hospitals.

N B —Plans and Models of Barracks and Military Hospitals which interest the Hygien
of habitations are classed in the third Section

Class 117 —Service of Fortifications and Pioneer Service Organisation of Fortresses — Applications of Armored and Beton Revetments, etc., to Fortifications —Turrets and Towers — Blindings —Defences —Mines —Material and Tools for Pioneers, Sappers and Miners.

Class 118 —Means of Observation, Transport and Communication, Electric projectors — Photography —Aerostation —Bridges —Railway Material —Military Cycling, etc —Telegraphy and Telephony —Visual Signals, etc —Pigeon Houses.

Class 119 —Naval Ships —Means and material for under-water attacking and defending —Models of Ships, Torpedo Boats, Coast Guard-Ships, Launches, Ship's boats.—Torpedoes, etc.

GROUP XXXIII

General Service.

Class 120 —Military Teaching, Instruction and Education.—Military Bibliography — Military Cartography, Cards, Apparatuses, Instruments and Means used in the Cartography Service, and Reconnoitring, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Telemeters, Apparatuses for Photographing plans, etc

Class 121 —Equipment and Encampment Requirements for Large and Small Equipment —Tents and Shelters for men and horses —Covers and Canteens —Sundry Objects

Class 122 —Harnessing and Shoeing Harness, Pack-saddles and means of attachment for Saddle Draught and Pack Horses, and other animals of burden Farmer's Tools and Material, etc

Class 123 —Administration, alimentation Post-Wagons, Travelling Offices, Various Wagons, Victual and Forage Wagons —Transports of Victuals and Forage by Road, Railway, and water —Portative or Rolling Kitchens and Ovens —Alimentary Products and Material for their manufacture

Class 124 —Rescuing Services Army Hospital Services —Material for the Army and Red Cross Field Hospital Service Instruments and Dressing Material used by the Army and Red Cross Hospital Service —Ambulances —Movable Hospitals —Field Hospitals —Stationary War Hospitals —Sanitary Trains by Railway and Water

NINTH SECTION.

MANUFACTURES : PLANT, PROCESS ES AND PRODUCTS.

GROUP XXXIV

Mechanical Plant and Processes

Class 125 —(a) Steam and Gas Generators, etc —Purifiers —Apparatuses and accessories for Generators.

(b) Steam, Gas Petroleum or Essence, Compressed or Rarefied Air, or Hot Air Motors, etc Parts of, and Accessories for these Motors

Methods of testing and controlling Steam Apparatuses

Hydraulic Motors —Wind motors and pananemones

(c) Various Apparatuses for General Mechanism Power transmitting Apparatuses, bands, etc —Oiling, Weighing, and Lifting Machines, etc —Liquid Raising Machines

Class 126 —Metal Turning Machines Rollers and Drawing plates, Lathes, Shaping, Planing, Cylinder Boring, Mortising and Punching Machines and Cutting Presses, Shearing Machines, Perforators, etc, Grinding Machines Plant and Various tools for Metal Works.

Class 127.—Wood Turning Machines —Tree felling and Sheng in forests and yards by means of machines worked by Steam Gas, Electricity etc —Sawing Machines for turning logs into trade wood —Machines for the manufacture of Carpentering, furniture, Wagons, Railway Material, etc —Stamping and Chasing Machines —Machines and Apparatuses for Stucco, Paste Board, Ivory, Bone, Glue, Meerscham and Amber Work —Preparing Machines for sculptures, sculpturing machines, machines for reducing statues Engraving and Rose Engines —Plant and various Tools for the work of these matters

GROUP XXXV.

Plant and Modes of Civil Engineering and Building.—Materials.

Class 128 —(a) Building Materials, Rock, Stone, Marble, Wood, Cork, Metal, Lime, Sand, Cement, Trass Plaster, Mortar, Beton and Concrete Artificial Stones. Asphalte,

Bucks, Tiles, Paving Stones, Artificial Sand Paving Stones, Pipes, Slates, Tar Board, Carton pierre, Cloth, etc., for roofing.

(b) Material and Plant for Earth-works, Foundations of all kinds, and other various Building Branches

(c) Material and Products used for the preservation of Wood Apparatuses and Modes of testing Building Material

(d) Material and means of distributing Water and Gas

(e) Material and Modes of Pneumatic and Compressed Air Telegraphy

(f) Roads generally : Bridges, Viaducts, Aqueducts.

(g) Interior Navigation

(h) Sea-Ports, Ship Canals, Lighting and Buoying the Coasts

(i) Railways from the special point of view of direction line and Bridge Work.

(j) City Road System Water Supplies, Gas Lighting. Sewage. Plantations, etc.

(k) Bibliography, Statistics, Publications referring to Building and Public Works

Class 129 —Plastic Earth and Fireproof Products Vases for Chemical Products Gas Retorts, Muffles, etc —Material for the manufacture of these Products.

GROUP XXVI.

Mining

Class 130 —Material, Modes and Products for the working of Mines, including modes of loading and unloading

(a) Material and modes of underground Topography, prospecting and boring for Artesian Wells Shaft Sinking and Timbering, Gallery Driving, Excavating and Blasting and Cutting, underground Conveyance Extraction of Products, Lowering and Raising workmen, Draining, Airing, Lighting, Salvage, Exterior conveyances and handling of the extracted products, working of Salt and Petroleum Mines, etc

Apparatuses for washing and Mechanical dressing of Ores, etc, for agglomerating and carbonising combustibles

(b) Products —Sundry Minerals Gems Precious Stones Rock Salt Raw Sulphur Natural Mineral Colours, Natural Mineral Manure. Combustibles Minerals, Turf Brown Coal, etc, Petroleum, Raw Asphalte. Tar, etc

Metallic Ores of all kinds.

Class 131.—Plant and Modes of extracting Quarry Products, including modes of loading and unloading

(a) Plant and modes for working open and underground quarries, etc.

(b) Rocks, Building Stones —Lime and Cement Stones —Slate, Sand, Clay, etc.

GROUP XXVII.

Metallurgy

Class 132 —Plants, Modes and Products of Iron and Steel Metallurgy —Worked Metals —Hammered pieces, Wheels, Tyres, Springs, Pipes, Chains, etc.—Pig Iron, Iron Castings, etc.

Class 133 —Plant, Modes and Products of small Metallurgy

Special Plant for Forges, Bolt Mills and Wire Drawers, Nail and Boiler Forges, Flattening Mills Manufacture of Tin Boxes, Tin Plate Work, Black Iron Work, Iron Foundry Work, Ironmongery, Locksmith's Work, etc

Products —Various Hammered Pieces —Bolts, screws —Tacks, Nails, Pins, Needles —Cables.—Lattice, etc Chains —Boilersmith's and Tin Work.—Worked Sheet Iron —Iron Pottery —Pipes —Capsules —Metallic Pens —Springs.—Scythes, Bill Hooks, etc, —Locks, Padlocks, Bolts, Keys.

Fine Locksmith's Work, Safes, Strong Rooms.

Class 134 —Material, Modes and Products from Metals other than Iron and Steel.

Treatment of Copper, Zinc, Lead, Tin, Aluminium, Nickel Silver, and Gold Ore, etc.

Products from the treatment of these ores.

Special alloys for Guns, Bells, etc.

GROUP XXXVIII

Chemical Industries.

Class 135.—Plant, Processes, and Products of Chemical Industries, Oil, Stearine, Soap and Perfumery Manufacturing

Laboratory Apparatuses.

Plant, Apparatuses and Modes of Manufacturing Chemical Products not classed in this group—Application of Chemical Processes to Metallurgy

Sundry Products from these Industries Acids, Alkalis Salts of all kinds, Refined Sulphur, Phosphorus, etc. Various Oils, Tallow Candles, Glycerine, Soap, Pomatums, Toilet Water, etc

Class 136.—Plant, Processes, and Products of Paper Manufacturing.

Class 137.—Plant, Processes and Products of Dyeing, Cleaning, and Printing Cloths, etc.

Processes of Cleaning, Dyeing and Printing

Dyeing Preparations.

Printed Carpets.—Oil Cloths. Linoleum—Awnings, etc.

Class 138—Plant, Processes and Products of Leather, Morocco Tanning and Dressing.

Class 139—Plant and Modes of Manufacturing India-rubber, Gutta-percha, Amianthus and their substitutes—Machines for the application of India-rubber to Clothing—Raw India-rubber.—Manufactured goods of these different trades—Cycle and carriage tyres

GROUP XXXIX

Alimentary and Consumable Industries

Class 140—Plant, modes and Products of Milling, and Manufacture of Pastes, Vermicelli, etc

Class 141—Plant, Modes and Products of Starch, Fecula and Rice Manufacture.

Class 142—Plant, Modes and Products of Bakeries, Pastry Making, Ginger-Bread and English Biscuits.

Class 143—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of alimentary products, Chicory, tinned Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetables, etc—Condiments and Stimulants.

Class 144—Plant, Modes and Products of Sugar Works and Refineries.

Class 145—Plant, Modes and Products of Confectionery and Chocolate manufacture.—Snaps and Sweet Cordials

Class 146—Plant, Modes and Products of Brewery, Malt and Vinegar manufacture

Class 147—Plant, Modes and Products of Distillery.

Class 148—Plant, Modes and Products of Wine Growing and other similar trades: Manufacture of Cider, Perry, Liquors, etc.

Class 149—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.

GROUP XL.

Textile trades

Class 150.—Cotton—Plant, Modes and Products of Spinning and Weaving Frames for Smooth, Fancy and Figure weaving, etc—Dyed or printed Threads and Tissues.

Class 151—Wool, Silk—Plant, Modes and Products of washing, cleaning, combing, spinning and weaving—Frames for smooth, fancy and figure weaving, etc—Dyed or printed Threads and Tissues—Frames for the manufacture of Carpets, Tapestry and Felt—Products of these Trades

Class 152—Hemp, Flax, Jute, Ramie, Rope making—Plant, Modes and Products of Spinning and Weaving—Frames for the Manufacture of these Products.—Dyed Threads and Tissues—Plant, Modes and Products of Rope making

Class 153—Laces, Embroideries—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Laces, Machine and Hand-made Embroidery, and of Tulles

Class 154.—Tulles, Trimmings.—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Trimmings, Galloons, Borders and Ribbons.

GROUP XLI.

Clothing.

Class 155—Material and Tools for Sewing and Clothes-making work-rooms: Sewing, Hemming, Stitching, Embroiding, Knitting Machines, etc.—Saws for cutting Cloth and Leather—Shoe-making, Nailing and Screwing Machines—Machines and Tools for Glove-making—Machines and Tools for Hatter's workshops and accessory trades.

Frames and Gauzes for the Manufacture of Hosiery—Machines for gaufering, plaiting Tissues, and wadding Wool and Silk.—Tools concerning the manufacture of artificial feathers and flowers.

Class 156—Modes and Products of tailoring for both sexes—Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Hats for Men and Women, artificial Flowers and Feathers—Water-proof Clothing, Special Clothes for Sundry Professions, for Colonies, etc—Furs.

Class 157—Modes and Products of Hosiery and glove-making (Tissues and Leather).

Class 158—Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Underclothing for both sexes—Shirts, Linen, Petticoats, Neckties, Neckkerchiefs, etc

Class 159—Modes and Products of Boot and Shoe-making.

Class 160—Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Clothing Accessories Buttons, Braces, Garters, Belts, etc—Trimnings for Clothing—Parasols Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Fans, etc.

Class 161—Special Material, Modes and Products of Corset-making.—Accessories.

GROUP XLII

Agriculture

Class 162—Agricultural and horticultural Tools, Engines and Material, Material for Dairies, Cheese-making, Apiculture, Aviculture, Conservatories, Early Vegetable Beds, etc.

Class 163—Animal, Mineral and Vegetable Manure—Feeding Materials and Concentrated Food for Cattle—Turf, Tan, Wood, etc, used for Beds for Cattle

Class 164—Agricultural, Apicultural, Horticultural Products, etc.—New Varieties, Modes, Installations, Plans, Packings.

Class 165—Agricultural and Horticultural Instruction and Technology

Class 166—Forestry Tools, Instruments and Material—Products Seeds, Plants, Wood, etc. Teaching. Working. Technology.

GROUP XLIII.

Sundry Trades

Class 167—Material and Modes of Clock-making, Arms-making, Cutlery, Jewellery, Goldsmith's work, Cutting, etc, of Diamond and Precious Stones, etc

Class 168—Material, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Small Ornaments, Toys, Morocco Leather, fine Carpenter's work, Basket-work, Brush-trade, Cooperage, Traveling and Camping Articles and of Boarding, etc.

Class 169—Machines for Button manufacturing. Machines for packing, Stamping, lead sealing goods, etc.—Machines for the Manufacture of Letter-Covers and Paper-Bags.—Machines and Tools not denominated in the classification.

Class 170—Utilisation of Waste from Manufactures.

TENTH SECTION.**SPORTING APPARATUS.**

GROUP XLIV.

Riding and Driving.

Class 171—Plans, Models, and Arrangement of Stables, and their dependences. Boxes and Stalls, Mangers. Racks. Troughs. Oat Boxes, etc.

Class 172—Fancy and ordinary Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters.—Training and special apparatuses Curbs, Longing Reins, Horse Locks Dump-Jockeys, etc.—Rugs, Hoods and Horse Cloths, Surcingle, etc—Various Accessories: Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Canes, Whips for Driving and Riding, etc. Dresses for Grooms, Coachmen, Jockeys, etc.

Class 173.—Hygiene of Animals · Draining Airing and Lighting Systems for Stables — Dressing Instruments, Brushes, Curry-combs, etc.—Natural and Artificial Alimentary Products for Working Animals.—Rations—Veterinary, Pharmaceutical and Medical Products.—Apparatuses, Instruments, and Processes of Veterinary.—All systems of shoeing —Iron and Nails for shoeing, hoes and bolts, Roughing Nails Pattens, Shoes, etc.—Farrier's and Clipper's Tools.

Class 174 —Couches, Carriages of all kinds, Drawings and Photographs of Carriages, Sleighs—Coach House Accessories Gigs, Hooks, Greasing oils and Greases, Detachable pieces for Wagons, etc Springs Boxes and Axles—Rims, Tyres, and Wheel Naves, etc.—Carriage Painting, Modes, Material Employed, Plant, etc—Furniture Cloths, Trimmings and Stuffings, etc—Products from the carriage accessory Manufacturing Trade Lanterns, Locks, Handles, Caps, etc.

Class 175 —Transporting Material Wagons, Boxes.

GROUP XLV.

Hunting.

Class 176 —Game Snares —Means of Destroying Noxious Animals.—Modes of re-stocking Hunting Grounds, and Game Breeding—Stuffed Game, Skins and Furs —Hair, Feathers, Down.—Teeth, Ivory, Horns, etc —Hunter's dress

Class 177 —Plans and Models of Kennels, and Dependences—Kennels and Dog Baskets—Leads, Collars, Muzzles—Trumpets, Cornets and Whistles—Hunting and Shooting Arms.—Guns, Carbines, Pistols, Revolvers—Throwing Arms Slings Harpoons and Lances. Bows and Cross Bows. Ammunition Powder and Shot, Balls, Cartridges Caps, Arrows, etc—Targets and other marks—Plans and Models of Shooting and Targets—Trophies Traps for Pigeon Shooting—Poultry and Game Baskets—Trunks, Portmanteaus, Game Bags, and Pouches—Powder and Shot Flasks Cartridge Pouches, etc

GROUP XLVI.

Cycling

Class 178 —Cycles —Accessories Spanners, Lanterns, Oil Cans, Brakes, Cyclometers Speed Registers, etc—Construction Pieces Frames, Rims, Tyres, Spokes, Axles, Chains, etc —Cycling Costumes for both Sexes

GROUP XLVII.

Fencing, Swimming, Gymnastics, Various Games

Class 179 —Gymnastic and Swimming Apparatuses —Furniture for Fencing Schools —Gloves Helmets and Masks Swords, Sabres, Foils, etc—Plant for Sea and River Baths and Swimming Basins

Class 180 —Material for open air Games Cricket, Lawn-Tennis, Football, Ball, Skittles, Quoits—Bow and Crossbow, high and distance shooting—Ice Skates, Ice and Snow Shoes and Rolling Skates—Plans of Ground for Games.

Class 181 —Material for Indoor Games—Billiards, Chess, Dominoes—Playing Cards, etc.

Clothing for the various sports of this group

GROUP XLVIII

Navigation.

Class 182 —Yachts—Small Boats of all kinds, Racing and Pleasure Boats—Rigging, Sails, Rope, Oars—Propellers Accessories, Instruments of Precision, Compasses, etc, Clothing for Gentlemen, Boatmen, Sailors, etc

GROUP XLIX.

Fishing and Pisciculture.

Class 183 —Models and Designs of Sea and River Fishing Boats.—Fish Transporting Boats Flat-bottom Boats, Pirogues, etc—Armaments for Fishing Boats Capstans, Nets, Drag Nets, Harpoons, Cannons, Drags, etc.—Models of Fishing Ports—Protection of Underwater Telegraph Cables—Rods, Lines, Floats, Traps, etc.—Clothing for Fishermen and Sailors.

Class 184.—Fishing Products Fishes Living Crustacean and Mollusks Fresh, Preserved and Dry Fish—Artificial Reproduction of Fish. Fishing Bait, etc.

Class 185—Plans and Models of Pisciculture Establishments, Oyster and Lobster Beds, etc—Accessories and Plant of these establishments.—Food for Fish. Modes of re-stocking Rivers and Ponds.—Salmon Runs and Cascades, etc.

GROUP L.

Pigeon Keeping.

Pigeons, Conveyance-Baskets, Accessories of this sport —Training of Travelling pigeons, etc.

ELEVENTH SECTION.

Exercises — Popular Games

During the course of the Exhibition, Popular Games and Competitions will be organised, notably

Riding and Driving Competitions Horse Races, Polo-Football, Lawn-Tennis, Cricket Competitions, etc

Cycle and Boat Races.

Target, Gun, Pistol, Bow, Crossbow and Pigeon Shooting

Fencing, Foot-races, and Gymnastic Fetes

Programmes of these fetes and Competitions will be published in good time

TWELFTH SECTION

Temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions.

During the course of Exhibition, Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions of all kinds will be organised —Horses of all breeds, Dogs—Cattle, Bovine, Ovine and Porcine Breeds —Aviculture—Apiculture—Domestic and other Cultures—Dairy—Agricultural Machines and Instruments —Competitions of Flowers and Plants on stalk, cut Flowers, etc.

Programmes of these Competitions will be published in good time, as they are organised

THIRTEENTH SECTION.

PRACTICAL TEACHING, ECONOMICAL INSTITUTIONS AND MANUAL LABOUR OF WOMEN

GROUP LI

Teaching.

Class 186—Infant Asylums—Guardian Schools,—Infant Gardens—House-Keeping Schools—Professional School—Dairy Keeping and Cheese-making Schools Teaching Programmes and branches Special Material.

GROUP LII.

Sciences, Arts, Economical Institutions —Benevolence

Class 187—Works written by Women and concerning Sciences, Arts or Literature.—Statement of the various latest systems for the admission of women to public Offices and in liberal professions—Work of women.—Organisation—Publications—Economical Institutions, Mutualities, Co-operatives, etc.

Class 188—Several services rendered for Benevolence

GROUP LIII.

Manual Work

Class 189.—Laces—Embroideries—Church Ornaments—Trimmings and Pearls—Artificial Flowers.—Feathers—Linen and Dressmakings—Cutting, Made Clothes—Dresses, Mantels—Corsets.—Millinery—Glove-Stitching—Hosiery—Weaving of Cloth and Silk.—Carpets—Fine Basket-Work—Straw-Work.—Sundry Trades.—Paintings on Earth-Work, Porcelain, Sill, Ivory, Enamel, etc.

Class 190.—Special Tools for the Professions denominated in this Group.—Raw Materials, Products and Accessories used in these Professions.

FOURTEENTH SECTION.

COMMERCE.—COLONIES.

GROUP LIV

Commerce

Class 191 —Commercial Legislation —Customs-tariffs —Companies Acts.—Jurisprudence —Commercial Statistics.—Commercial Bibliography —Commercial Teaching (Methods, Books, Material, etc.).—Commercial Museums

Class 192 —Studies, Projects and Works concerning 1st Importation. Exportation and Transit, 2nd Bank and Change, 3rd Insurances, Interior and International Conveyances and Customs Transports, 4th Ports considered in the following points of view (a) Taxes, Freight and Means of Shipping, (b) Appliances, Regular Shipping Lines, Management, Quays and Sheds, Store Houses, Engines, etc ; (c) Means and prices for conveyance to the interior and zones of influence of the Ports —Objects concerning the Management, Armament and Engines of Commercial Ports —Material for Passengers and Goods traffic by Land and Water. —Armament and Fitting of Packet boats.

Class 193 —Products of the Soil and the Industry destined for export trade, prices, markets for the different Products —Imported foreign Products, Prices, Origins —Packings

GROUP LV

Colonies

Class 194 —Products of Soil, Products of underground Soil, Animal Products

Class 195 —Existing Branches of Industry, Branches of Industry to be introduced, Conveyance-Industry

Class 196.—Importation, Trade by Barter, Commercial Companies

GROUP LVI.

Colonial Studies.

Class 197 —The Country (Geography, Climatology, Meteorology, Geology, Mineralogy, Faune, Flora).

Class 198.—The Inhabitants (Anthropology, Ethnography, Linguistics)

Class 199.—Political and Moral Evolution —History, Organisation and Administration.

The Commissary General of the Government,

Count A D'OULTREMONT.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE BRUXELLES.

N° d'ordre

OUVERTURE 24 AVRIL 1897.

Section :

Groupe :

Classe

Economie sociale — Hygiène. — Sauvetage — Arts industriels et décoratifs. — Éclairage, chauffage, ventilation et leurs applications — Électricité — Traction — Art militaire. — Fabrications industrielles matériel, procédés et produits — Matériel du sport — Exercices-Jeux populaires. — Concours temporaires d'agriculture et d'horticulture. — Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme. — Commerce-Colonies

JARDINS—AUVENTS DANS LES JARDINS.

DEMANDE D'ADMISSION.

ÉCRIRE TRÈS LISIÈLEMENT.

Pays

Ville ou localité

Nom, prénoms }
ou }
raison sociale }

Domicile .

rue

N°

Station de }
chemin de fer }
ou port }
d'expédition. }

Nature de l'industrie

Nom, prénoms et adresse du }
représentant qui l'expo- }
sant désireait accréditer. }

N B — La présente demande d'admission doit être adressée en double expédition, franco sous enveloppe, dûment remplie et signée, au Comité exécutif de l'Exposition de Bruxelles, 1897, rue du Congrès, 10, à Bruxelles, au plus tard le 1^{er} octobre 1896

T S. V P.

N° d'ordre:

Nom:

Prenoms.

Adresse:

JARDINS—AUVENTS DANS LES JARDINS.

Section.

Groupe.

Classe

DEMANDE D'EMPLACEMENT.

Désignation des objets à exposer	EMPLACEMENT DEMANDÉ				INDIQUER EXACTEMENT LES QUANTITÉS SUIVANTES SI L'EXPOSANT EN A BESOIN		Avis important	Observations (Indiquer ici s. les objets à exposer sont destinés à figurer dans les jardins ou sous auvents)	Renseignements
	Longueur (façade) 1	Largeur 2	Hauteur 3	Gaz m³ par heure 4	Eau m³ par heure 5				
							Atteint-on l'objectif un plan coté avec l'indication du poids total de l'installa tion		Toutes fondations ou consolidations quelconques sont à la charge des exposants L'eau de la ville à une pression basse de 3 atmosphères environ Le Comité exécutif prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour fournir, dans la mesure du possible, l'eau en petite quantité à une pression haute de 45 atmosphères Le Gouvernement belge a assuré A Le transport gratuit sur les lignes de l'État, à l'aller et au retour, des œuvres, produits et travaux d'origine belge qui seront envoyés à l'Exposition, ainsi qu'aux caisses vides et embal- lages ayant servi à l'expédition et devant servir à leur réexpédition B L'application du tarif n° 10 sur toutes les lignes de l'État, pour les œuvres, produits et travaux étrangers Ce tarif consacre la gratuité du transport au retour et la perception de la taxe pleine à l'aller Des démarches seront faites pour obtenir des conditions analogues sur les lignes concédées et sur les réseaux étrangers en relation avec les chemins de fer belges. La plupart des lignes régulières de navigation consentent des réduc- tions sur les taux de fret L'exposant devra installer ses produits à ses frais et les emballer à la clôture de l'Exposi- tion Des adresses de représentants de commerce seront données aux exposants qui en feront la demande, sans responsabilité pour le Comité exé- cutif Des espaces dans les jardins pourront être con- cédés à des conditions à convenir aux exposants de fleurs, d'arbustes, d'essences forestières, de pelouses, etc., moyennant conditions à débattre avec la Société organisatrice

Toutes les mesures ci-dessus sont les limites
maxima de l'emplacemnt

Je déclare, par le présent engagement, accepter les conditions de règlement et tarifs de l'Exposi-
tion Internationale de Bruxelles, 1897, et je m'y conforme, si ma demande est accueillie

Lieu _____ date _____ 1896.

(Signature de l'exposant.)

(1) Biffer la mention inutile.

JARDINS—AUVENTS DANS LES JARDINS.

TARIFICATION

Le prix des emplacements sera établi sur les bases suivantes, d'après la place occupée par les produits

Pour emplacements de toute hauteur.

(a) La profondeur ne dépassant pas 1^m00

Par metre courant de facade fr 25

(b) La profondeur dépassant 1^m00.

Par metre carre de surface horizontale „ 25

Le prix des emplacements de cette catégorie ne pourra être inférieur à 25 francs

Les installations seront mesurées aux plus grandes dimensions au-dessus du sol.

La taxe des *emplacements sous auvents* sera augmentée de 5 francs par mètre courant ou par mètre carré suivant le cas

La Société organisatrice traitera de gré à gré avec les exposants de fleurs, arbustes, essences forestières, pelouses, etc.

A V I S .

La Société organisatrice se charge gratuitement de la manutention de tous les colis dont le poids n'excédera pas 1,500 kilog. et qui lui seront remis au plus tard le 10 avril 1897.

La manutention comprend

- (a) La réception sur quai dans l'enceinte de l'exposition.
- (b) La mise à pied d'œuvre
- (c) L'enlèvement
- (d) La remise à pied d'œuvre
- (e) L'enlèvement des colis réemballés

des caisses vides et emballages

Les exposants se conformeront aux instructions qui seront données par le Comité exécutif pour faciliter l'enlèvement des caisses vides

Les exposants devront effectuer à leurs frais le déballage, l'installation, l'étalage et le réemballage de leurs produits ainsi que la mise en état des caisses vides, etc. Le réemballage se fera dans l'ordre qui sera indiqué par le Comité exécutif et devra être effectué avant le

31 décembre 1897 le démontage des machines devra être terminé de façon à en permettre l'enlèvement, au plus tard, le 31 décembre 1897. Passé ces délais, les produits non emballés ou non démontés seront enlevés d'office et emmagasinés aux frais, risques et périls des exposants. Les objets non retirés au 31 mars 1898 seront vendus publiquement et la Société de l'Exposition aura le droit de disposer du produit de la vente

Pour les colis dont le poids dépasserait 1,500 kilog. l'exposant aura à se mettre en rapport avec le Comité exécutif, qui fixera une taxe modérée de manutention

La Société de l'Exposition apportera les plus grands soins à la manutention dont elle se charge, mais il est expressément stipulé qu'elle ne saurait, en aucun cas, être rendue responsable des pertes, manquants, dommages, avaries, etc., que les colis ou leur contenu pourraient subir

Les taxes d'emplacements seront encaissées par les soins de la Société organisatrice. Elles seront payables en deux fois pour les sommes supérieures à 1,000 francs. La première moitié au moment de la réception du bulletin d'admission, la seconde moitié le 1^{er} avril 1897. Les taxes inférieures à 1,000 francs sont payables en une fois à la réception du bulletin d'admission. (Voir art. 38 du règlement général de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition)

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE BRUXELLES.

N° d'ordre

OUVERTURE 24 AVRIL 1897

Section .

Groupe

Classe :

Economie sociale — Hygiène — Sauvetage — Arts industriels et décoratifs — Eclairage, chauffage, ventilation et leurs applications — Électricité — Traction — Art militaire — Fabrication industrielle — Matériel, procédés et produits — Matériel du sport — Exercices — Jeux populaires. — Concours temporaires d'agriculture et d'horticulture. — Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme — Commerce — Colonies.

MACHINES EN MOUVEMENT.

DEMANDE D'ADMISSION.

Pays

Ville ou localité

Nom, prénoms

ou

raison sociale

Domicile

rue

No.

Station de
chemin de fer
ou port
d'expédition

Nature de l'industrie

Nom, prénoms et adresse du
représentant que l'exposant
désirerait accréditer.

Ecrire très lisiblement.

NB — La présente DEMANDE D'ADMISSION doit être adressée en double expédition, franco sous enveloppe, dûment remplie et signée, au COMITÉ EXECUTIF DE L'EXPOSITION DE BRUXELLES, 1897, RUE DU CONGRÈS, 10, A BRUXELLES, au plus tard le 1er Octobre 1896

N° d'ordre: _____

Nom: _____

Prénoms: _____

Adresse: _____

MACHINES EN MOUVEMENT.

Section: _____

Groupe: _____

Classe: _____

DEMANDE D'EMPLACEMENT.

Désignation des objets à exposer	EMPLACEMENT SUR SOL			EMPLACEMENT SUR CLOISON			INDIQUER EXACTEMENT LES QUANTITÉS SUIVANTES SI L'EXPOSANT EN A BESOIN				Avis Important	Observations	Remarques.
	Longueur (façade)	Largeur	Hauteur	Longueur	Hauteur	Gaz, mètre cube par heure	Eau, mètre cube par heure	Vapeur par heure	Force motrice, nombre de chevaux effectifs	Electricité, hecto watts			
1	2	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Avoir soin d'envoyer un plan cote de l'installation avec l'état on et l'indication du poids total.		Toutes fondations et sol dans quelconques sont à la charge des exposants. Les arbres moteurs, les conduites générales d'eau, du vapeur et de gaz, seront posés par les soins et aux frais de la Société moyennant l'Exposition. Les ponts à placer sur ces arbres et les transmissions intermédiaires sont à la charge des exposants. Il en sera de même pour les tuyaux de vapeur, d'eau ou de gaz faisant partie des conduites principales établies par la Société au moment de l'Exposition. Les dépenses de vapeur ne pourront débiter sur les titres.
Indiquer si la machine sera mise en mouvement.	Indiquer si la machine sera mise en mouvement.												
Les exposants des machines marchant à vide ne paieront que la vapeur utilisée, soit 1-10 de la force effective indiquée.	Indiquer si la machine sera mise en mouvement.												
Les exposants devront déposer leurs machines de manière à pouvoir faire relever des diagrammes.	Indiquer si la machine sera mise en mouvement.												
Toutes les mesures ci-dessus sont les dimensions maximales de l'emplacement.													
Indiquer si la machine sera mise en mouvement.													

Je déclare, par le présent engagement, accepter les conditions des règlements et tarifs de l'Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles en 1897, et je m'y conforme et ma demande est accueillie.

Lieu: _____, date _____ 1896

(Signature de l'exposant.)

(Voir Règlement général.)

MACHINES EN MOUVEMENT.

TARIFICATION.

Le prix des emplacements, comprenant la décoration générale des halles et la manutention sera établi sur les bases suivantes, d'après la occupation par les produits

Emplacements non isolés

SUR SOL.	(a) La profondeur ne dépassant pas 1 mètre Par mètre courant de façade . fr 60	Exemple	{ Un emplacement de 2 50 de façade x 0 ^m 60 de profondeur, payera 2 ^m 50 de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant = fr. 150
	(b) La profondeur dépassant 1 mètre Par mètre carré de surface horizontale 60		
SUR CLOISON	Par mètre courant de façade 60	Exemple	{ Un emplacement de 3 mètres de façade sur 1 ^m 50 de profondeur, payera 3 mètres de façade x 1 ^m 50 de profondeur = 4 ^m 50 à 60 francs par mètre carré = fr. 270
	Par mètre courant de façade 60		
			{ Un emplacement de 2 ^m 50 de façade sur 2 50 de hauteur, payera 2 ^m 50 de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant . = fr 150

Le prix des emplacements non isolés ne pourra être inférieur à 60 francs

Emplacements isolés

(a) Mesurés sur la plus grande dimension, la plus petite n'atteignant pas 1 mètre Par mètre courant de façade fr 90	Exemple	{ Un emplacement de 2 mètres x 0 ^m 75, payera 2 mètres de façade à 90 francs par mètre courant . = fr 180
(b) Les deux dimensions dépassant 1 mètre Par mètre carré de surface horizontale 90		
	Exemple	{ Un emplacement de 1 ^m 50 x 1 ^m 50, payera 2 ^m 50 à 90 francs par mètre carré = fr 202-50

Le prix des emplacements isolés ne pourra être inférieur à 90 francs

Dans les galeries centrales, le prix des emplacements	non isolés, par mètre carré .	fr 90
	isolés, par mètre carré	130

Toutes les surfaces seront établies au grand carré

Les installations seront mesurées d'après les plus grandes dimensions au-dessus du plancher

Les installations ou vitrines isolées peuvent, dans certaines parties des halles, atteindre une hauteur de 10 mètres

Pour toute machine en mouvement, empruntant la force motrice à la vapeur, à l'eau, au gaz, à l'électricité ou à la transmission générale, les sommes payées par l'exposant, pour son emplacement, lui seront remboursées jusqu'à concurrence de 50 p. c du prix de l'emplacement de la machine en mouvement, et ce sur justification du paiement d'une somme au moins équivalente pour consommation de force.

AVIS

Le Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition se charge gratuitement de la décoration générale des halles et de la manutention de tous les colis dont le poids n'excédera pas 1,500 kilogrammes et qui lui seront remis, au plus tard, le 10 avril 1887

La manutention comprend

(a) La réception sur quai dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition ;

(b) La mise à pied d'œuvre ,

(c) L'enlèvement

(d) La remise à pied d'œuvre. } des caisses vides et emballage ,

(e) L'enlèvement des colis réemballés.

Les exposants se conformeront aux instructions qui seront données par le Comité exécutif pour faciliter l'enlèvement des caisses vides.

Les exposants devront effectuer à leurs frais le déballage, l'installation, l'étalage et le réemballage de leurs produits ainsi que la mise en état des caisses vides, etc. Le réemballage se fera dans l'ordre qui sera indiqué par le Comité exécutif et devra être effectué avant le 31 décembre 1897. Le démontage des machines devra être terminé de façon à en permettre l'enlèvement, au plus tard, le 31 décembre 1897. Passé ces délais, les produits non emballés ou non démontés seront enlevés d'office et emmagasinés aux frais, risques et périls des exposants. Les objets non retirés au 31 mars 1898 seront vendus publiquement et le Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme de

l'Exposition aura le droit de disposer du produit de la vente.

Pour les colis dont le poids dépasserait 1,500 kilogrammes, l'exposant aura à se mettre en rapport avec le Comité exécutif qui fixera une taxe modérée de manutention.

La Société anonyme de l'Exposition apportera les plus grands soins à la manutention dont elle se charge, mais il est expressément stipulé qu'elle ne saurait, en aucun cas, être rendue responsable des pertes, manquants, dommages, avaries, etc., que les colis ou leur contenu pourraient subir.

Les taxes d'emplacement seront encaissées par les soins de la Société organisatrice. Elles seront payables en deux fois pour les sommes supérieures à 1,000 francs, la première moitié au moment de la réception du bulletin d'admission, la seconde moitié le 1er avril 1897. Les taxes inférieures à 1,000 francs sont payables en une fois à la réception du bulletin d'admission. (Voir art. 38 du Règlement général de la Société organisatrice.)

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE BRUXELLES.

N° d'ordre

OUVERTURE 24 AVRIL 1897.

Section

Groupe

Classe

Economie sociale.—Hygiène—Sauvetage—Arts industriels et décoratifs.—Eclairage, chauffage, ventilation et leurs applications—Électricité-Traction—Art militaire.—Fabrication industrielle matériel, procédés et produits—Matériel du sport—Exercices-Jeux populaires—Concours temporaires d'agriculture et d'horticulture—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme.—Commerce-Colonies.

HALLES DE L'INDUSTRIE.

DEMANDE D'ADMISSION.

Pays

Ville ou localité

Nom, prénoms

ou

raison sociale

Domicile

rue

No.

Station de

chemin de fer

ou port

d'expédition.

Nature de l'industrie

Nom, prénoms et adresse du
représentant que l'expo-
sant désire accréditer

ÉCRIRE TRÈS LISIBLEMENT.

N B — La présente DEMANDE D'ADMISSION doit être adressée en double expédition, franco sous enveloppe dûment remplie et signée, au Comité exécutif de l'Exposition de Bruxelles, 1897, rue du Congrès, 10, à Bruxelles, au plus tard le 1er octobre 1896

Designation des objets à exposer.	EMPLACEMENT NON ISOLÉ SUR SOL				EMPLACEMENT ISOLÉ SUR SOL				EMPLACEMENT SUR CLOISON				Avis Important	Observations	Renseignements
	Longueur (façade)	Largeur	Hauteur	Longueur	Largeur	Hauteur	Longueur	Largeur	Hauteur	Longueur	Hauteur				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Galerie centrale (1).															
Galerie latérale.															

Toutes les mesures ci-dessus sont les dimensions maxima de l'emplacemnt demandé

Si l'exposant demande un emplacement pour des voitures on des chemins d'appartements, il donnera séparément les dimensions pour chacune d'elles, ainsi que la désignation du type des voitures

Je déclare, par le présent engagement, accepter les conditions des règlements et tarifs de l'Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles en 1897, et je m'y conforme si ma demande est accueillie.

Lieu:

date.

1896.

(Signature de l'exposant):

(1) Buter la mention inutile.

(Voir le règlement général.)

HALLES DE L'INDUSTRIE.

TARIFICATION.

Le prix des emplacements, *compreuant la decoration générale des halles et la manutention*, sera établi sur les bases suivantes, d'après la place occupée par les produits.

Emplacements non isolés.

SUR SOL	(a) La profondeur ne dépassant pas 1 mètre. Par mètre courant de façade . . . fr 60	Exemple	Un emplacement de 2 ^m 50 de façade x 0 ^m 60 de profondeur, payera : 2 ^m 50 de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant . . . = fr. 150
	(b) La profondeur dépassant 1 mètre. Par mètre carré de surface horizontale 60	Exemple	Un emplacement de 3 mètres de façade sur 1 ^m 50 de profondeur, payera 3 mètres de façade x 1 ^m 50 de profondeur x 4 ^m 50 à 60 francs par mètre carré = fr 270
SUR CLOISON	Par mètre courant de façade 60	Exemple	Un emplacement de 2 ^m 50 de façade sur 2 ^m 50 de hauteur, payera : 2 ^m 50 de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant . . . = fr 150

Le prix des emplacements non isolés ne pourra être inférieur à 60 francs.

Emplacements isolés

(a) Mesurés sur la plus grande dimension, la plus petite n'atteignant pas 1 mètre Par mètre courant de façade . . . fr. 90	Exemple	Un emplacement de 2 mètres x 0 ^m 75, payera 2 mètres de façade à 90 francs par mètre courant . . . = fr. 180
(b) Les deux dimensions dépassant 1 mètre Par mètre carré de surface horizontale 90	Exemple	Un emplacement de 1 ^m 50 x 1 ^m 50, payera 2 ^m 25 à 90 francs par mètre carré . . . = fr. 202 50

Le prix des emplacements isolés ne pourra être inférieur à 90 francs

Dans les *galeries centrales*, le { non isolés, par mètre carré, fr 90
prix des emplacements. { isolés, par mètre carré. . . 130

La taxe pour *salons* ayant au { à façade, par mètre carré . . fr 70
moins 5 mètres de façade { sur angle, par mètre carré . . 90
sur 5 mètres de profondeur.

Toutes les surfaces seront établies au grand caré.

Les installations seront mesurées d'après les plus grandes dimensions au-dessus du plancher

Les installations ou vitrines isolées peuvent, dans certaines parties des halles, atteindre une hauteur de 10 mètres.

AVIS.

Le Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition se charge gratuitement de la décoration générale des halles et de la manutention de tous les colis dont le poids n'excédera pas 1,500 kilogrammes et qui lui seront remis, au plus tard, le 10 avril 1897.

La manutention comprend

(a) La réception sur quai dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition ;

(b) La mise à pied d'œuvre ;

(c) L'enlèvement . . . { des caisses
(d) La remise à pied d'œuvre { vides et
emballages ;

(e) L'enlèvement des colis remballés.

Les exposants se conformeront aux instructions qui seront données par le Comité exécutif pour faciliter l'enlèvement des caisses vides.

Les exposants devront effectuer à leurs frais le déballage, l'installation, l'étalage et le réemballage de leurs produits ainsi que la mise en état des caisses vides, etc. Le réemballage se fera dans l'ordre qui sera indiqué par le Comité exécutif et devra être effectué avant le 31 décembre 1897 le démontage des machines devra être terminé de façon à en permettre l'enlèvement, au plus tard, le 31 décembre 1897. Passé ces délais, les produits non emballés ou non démontés seront enlevés d'office et emmagasinés aux frais, risques et périls des exposants. Les objets non retirés au 31 mars 1898 seront vendus publiquement et le Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme de

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Pour les colis dont le poids dépasserait 1,500 kilogrammes, l'exposant aura à se mettre en rapport avec le Comité exécutif qui fixera une taxe modérée de manutention.

La Société anonyme de l'Exposition apportera les plus grands soins à la manutention dont elle se charge ; mais il est expressément stipulé qu'elle ne saurait, en aucun cas, être rendue responsable des pertes, manquants, dommages, avaries, etc., que les colis ou leur contenu pourraient subir.

Les taxes d'emplacement seront encaissées par les soins de la Société organisatrice. Elles seront payables en deux fois pour les sommes supérieures à 1,000 francs, la première moitié au moment de la réception du bulletin d'admission, la seconde moitié le 1^{er} avril 1897. Les taxes inférieures à 1,000 francs sont payables en une fois à la réception du bulletin d'admission. (Voir art. 38 du Règlement général de la Société organisatrice)

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON. — H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

OPEN 24TH APRIL 1897.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

RULES.

ART. I.—The catalogue will be issued as per the form hereunder. No stereotype or other plates will be accepted.

ART. II.—Every exhibitor has the right, for each class in which he exhibits, to four lines of detail. The name and address will be printed in large type, the description of the goods exhibited and rewards obtained in small type.

ART. III.—Extra lines will be inserted at the following prices

First line	...	..	...	Fr. 1 00
Second line	...	...	..	„ 2 00
Third line	...	...	...	„ 3 00
Fourth line	...	...	...	„ 4 00
Fifth line	...	...	...	„ 5 00
Each following line	...	...	...	„ 5 00

Each line consists of an average of 40 letters, figures and spaces (hyphens count for five letters).

Every incomplete line is reckoned as a full one.

ART. IV.—The form herewith duly filled up, and signed, must be returned, under stamped envelope, the same time as the form of admission, to the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, 10, Rue du Congrès, Brussels. The Exhibition Company declines any responsibility in regards to the matter furnished by the exhibitors.

ART. V.—The Executive Committee reserves the right to modify the wording,—notice previously being given to the exhibitor

ART. VI.—Special arrangements will be entered into with groups of exhibitors, as to the number of gratuitous lines, mentioned in Art. II.

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				Fr 25 00	
				to pay.	

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

Form to be filled up by the Exhibitor, and returned with the form of admission.

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Address.

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PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY.

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Signature :

Translator : J. Sleypen, rue Verboekhaven, 111, Brussels.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Forecast of the cold weather rains in Northern and Central India, 1896-97.

The following is a brief statement of the chief conditions of the meteorology of India during the past six months, which will perhaps be more or less influential in determining the character and distribution of the cold weather rainfall of the next three months (December to February).

It was stated in the south-west monsoon forecast published in the *Gazette of India* for 6th June 1896 that the meteorological conditions in India immediately antecedent to the monsoon were favourable over nearly the whole of India, and hence that, if the conditions over the sea area to the south were favourable, normal or abundant rain might be expected over nearly the whole area. It was, however, pointed out that there were indications that conditions were not favourable over the sea area to the south of India, and that they might affect the distribution of the monsoon rainfall to an important extent. This anticipation has unfortunately been fully verified.

The south-west monsoon currents of the present year have been throughout much feebler, as rain-distributing winds, than usual, and in this respect resemble the year 1895 and contrast strongly with those of the years 1892, 1893 and 1894. The total rainfall of the season has been more or less in defect over nearly the whole of India, the deficiency, relative to the normal, differing little in percentage amount over North and Central India, thus indicating that the unfavourable conditions are to be sought in the general character and strength of the monsoon currents, and were not due to abnormal features in India.

The south-west monsoon rains commenced somewhat later than usual (upwards of a week) on the Malabar and Konkan coasts, and almost simultaneously on the 13th and 14th June along the whole west coast. They began slightly later than usual on the Bengal coast, but the delay was less marked than on the west coast of India.

The humid currents extended very rapidly into the interior and gave general rain over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India, including the greater part of the Punjab and Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces, during the last week of June. The circumstances of the advance of the monsoon currents in June 1896 were hence similar to those of June, 1895.

The monsoon currents were fairly steady in the Indian seas during July and August, more especially in the Arabian Sea. They were, however, not so strong as usual, and, as usually happens when the monsoon currents are feeble, cyclonic storms formed more frequently than usual in the Bay of Bengal. The distribution of the rainfall of these two months was hence mainly determined by a succession of five or six cyclonic storms which formed in the north of the Bay during this period. These storms, with one exception, marched along a west-by-north track from the north-west angle of the Bay across the head of the Peninsula into the western states of Central India or Gujarat. The districts through which they passed, including Orissa, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat hence received frequent cyclonic downpours, whilst the districts remote from their tracks, more especially North Bengal, the submontane districts of the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab and Rajputana obtained much less frequent and lighter rain than usual. The Konkan received heavy rain during the later stages of the advance of these storms. The rainfall of these two months was hence very irregularly distributed, the areas directly and indirectly affected by the storms obtaining frequent heavy to excessive rain, whilst the areas well outside of the storms obtained considerably less than their normal amounts. The rains terminated unusually early in the Punjab, North-West Rajputana and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, in the third or fourth week of August (about a month earlier than usual) and September was hence an abnormally dry month in these areas.

The remainder of India received moderate and generally well distributed rain in September, but the tracks of the storms and other features indicated that the south-west monsoon currents were feeble and were retreating much earlier than usual from Northern and Central India. The rains ceased in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces in the fourth week of September (four to six weeks before the normal date), and in Bengal at the end of September. Madras and the Deccan obtained moderate general rain in the last week of September, due to conditions which do not usually obtain before the third week of October. This rainfall was in fact due to a premature and feeble burst of the so-called north-east monsoon.

Burma and Southern India obtained occasional rain in October and the first fortnight of November. Fine clear weather with abnormally high day temperature and excessive dryness of the air obtained during this period over the whole of Northern and Central India and the December and north-east to north-west winds held steadily over the north and centre of the Bay. Light variable winds with showery weather prevailed in the extreme south of the Bay. Two disturbances originated in that area and marched across the Coromandel Coast during the last fortnight of November, and gave heavy rain to Central and South Madras.

The first storm passed out as a feeble disturbance into the Arabian Sea, where it re-developed and re-curved, advancing again into India across the Kathiawar Coast. It then gave a light to moderate burst of rain over a considerable part of Northern India.

The chief feature of the monsoon of 1896 was its weakness, shown more especially, firstly, by the delay in its arrival, secondly, by the diminished rainfall and its occurrence chiefly during cyclonic storms, and thirdly, by its early withdrawal. The following shows fully the general deficiency of the total rainfall from the beginning of June to the middle of October —

Political Province or area	RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO OCTOBER 17TH, 1896			
	Average actual	Average normal	Variation from normal	Percentage variation
Burma	105 35	111 23	—5 88	—5
Bengal and Assam	54 87	66 78	—11 91	—18
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23 66	34 78	—11 12	—32
Punjab	16 02	20 72	—4 70	—23
Bombay	58 99	54 66	+4 33	+8
Central Provinces	52 70	43 89	+8 81	+20
Berar	23 48	33 00	—9 52	—29
North Bombay	23 43	22 50	+0 93	+4
Rajputana and Central India	18 79	23 48	—4 69	—20
Madras	30 41	33 14	—2 73	—8

The monsoon rains of 1896 were very unfavourable, not so much on account of their deficiency, as of their early and abrupt termination over the whole of Northern and Central India and the Deccan, from a month to six weeks before the normal date. This was evidently not due to local conditions and actions, but to general conditions affecting the whole area and almost certainly chiefly connected with the weakness of the south-east trades during the present year as in 1895.

The following comparative data show more fully the distribution of the rainfall of the past monsoon, so far as amount only is concerned. In these statements the meteorological divisions are arranged according to whether their total rainfall was upwards of 20 per cent. or more in excess or in defect, or from 1 to 20 per cent. in excess or in defect.

(1) Comparative data for six meteorological divisions in which the monsoon rainfall was more than 20 per cent. in excess.

PROVINCE	Division.	RAINFALL FROM 31ST MAY TO 20TH SEPTEMBER 1896			Variation expressed as a percentage
		Average actual	Average normal	Variation from normal	
Central Provinces	Central Provinces (East)	69.06	43.56	+25.50	+59
Bengal	Orissa	60.08	42.38	+17.70	+42
Bombay	Bombay Deccan	31.00	22.34	+8.66	+39
Burma	Lower Burma	101.17	74.53	+26.64	+36
Coorg	Coorg	134.35	105.61	+28.74	+27
Madras	South Central	26.49	21.33	+5.16	+24

(2) Comparative data for fifteen meteorological divisions in which the monsoon rainfall was 20 per cent. or less in excess

PROVINCE	Division	RAINFALL FROM 31ST MAY TO 20TH SEPTEMBER 1896			Variation expressed as a percentage
		Average actual	Average normal	Variation from normal	
Burma	Tenasserim	175.04	145.51	+29.53	+20
	Arakan	159.24	149.72	+9.52	+6
Bengal	Chota Nagpur	51.83	43.17	+8.66	+20
Mysore	Mysore	26.07	22.02	+4.05	+19
Bombay	Konkan	121.40	109.44	+11.96	+11
	Kathiawar	20.72	19.21	+1.51	+8
	Khandesh	21.90	20.43	+1.47	+7
	Gujarat	44.48	41.68	+2.80	+7
	Sind	5.07	4.87	+0.20	+4
Central Provinces	Central Provinces (Central)	51.12	46.76	+4.36	+9
	„ „ (West)	37.93	36.87	+1.06	+3
Madras	Malabar (Coast)	96.00	92.02	+3.98	+4
	East Coast (Central)	15.80	15.40	+0.40	+3
	„ (North) (a)	47.45	46.75	+0.70	+2
Baluchistan	Baluchistan (Hills)	2.52	2.18	+0.34	+16

Comparative data for eighteen meteorological divisions in which the monsoon rainfall was more than 20 per cent. in defect.

PROVINCE	Division,	RAINFALL FROM 31ST MAY TO 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896			Variation expressed as a percentage
		Average actual	Average normal	Variation from normal	
Bengal and Assam	Assam (Hill Tracts) . . .	77 52	109 75	—32 23	—29
	North Bengal . . .	55 35	75 24	—19 89	—26
	Bihar (North)	31 12	41 74	—10 62	—25
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Oudh (South) . . .	17 66	32 12	—14 46	—45
	North Western Provinces (Central)	17 38	30 39	—13 01	—43
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	23 62	36 21	—12 59	—35
	North-Western Provinces (East).	22 91	35 95	—11 04	—33
	North-Western Provinces (West)	17 52	23 24	—5 72	—25
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	29 83	37 79	—7 96	—21
Punjab	Punjab (South) . . .	6 43	13 02	—6 59	—51
	„ (West)	3 40	5 82	—2 42	—42
	„ (South-East) . . .	13 69	20 18	—6 49	—32
	„ (Central)	9 80	13 20	—3 40	—26
	„ (Submontane) . . .	17 62	22 90	—5 28	—23
Rajputana and Central India.	Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	17 70	25 16	—7 46	—30
Berar	Berar	23 45	30 68	—7 23	—24
Madras	Madras (Central) . . .	10 05	15 58	—5 53	—35
	East Coast (South) . . .	10 37	14 82	—4 45	—30

Comparative data for seventeen meteorological divisions in which the monsoon rainfall was 20 per cent. or less in defect.

Province,	Division	RAINFALL FROM 31ST MAY TO 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896.			Variation expressed as a percentage
		Average actual	Average normal	Variation from normal.	
Burma	Central Burma	44 28	47 08	— 2 80	— 6
Bengal and Assam	Assam (Surma)	71 95	88 88	—16 93	—19
	„ (Brahmaputra)	44 05	54 29	—10 24	—19
	Central Bengal	36 61	43 99	— 7 38	—17
	Bihar (South)	30 64	35 96	— 5 32	—15
	Bengal (Hills)	93 21	108 20	—14 99	—14
	Eastern Bengal	54 65	68 80	—14 15	—11
	Deltaic Bengal	40 11	43 17	— 3 06	— 7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North Western Provinces (Hills)	31 42	38 21	— 6 79	—18
	Oudh (North)	28 69	34 55	— 5 86	—17
Punjab	Punjab (North)	9 84	11 72	— 1 88	— 6
	„ (Hill Districts)	50 41	55 32	— 4 91	— 9
Rajputana and Central India	Rajputana (West)	9 45	11 17	— 1 72	—15
	Central India (East)	29 25	33 08	— 3 83	—12
Madras	Hyderabad (South)	15 37	19 19	— 3 82	—20
	East Coast (North)	23 33	24 23	— 0 90	— 4
	Madras (South)	6 27	6 35	— 0 08	— 1

The chief antecedent conditions that have hence to be considered in forecasting the character of the approaching winter rains are —

1st.—The unusual weakness of the south-west monsoon currents of the present year as rain-distributing currents.

2nd.—The abnormally early withdrawal of these humid currents from Upper India in the third and fourth weeks of August, and from North-Eastern India, the Central Provinces and Deccan in the last week of September or first week of October.

3rd.—The early withdrawal of the monsoon currents from the whole Bay area, except perhaps the extreme south in the beginning of November.

The following conditions have also to be taken into consideration —

4th —The weather in North-Western and Central India has, it may be noted, been finer and less disturbed than usual, and has been marked during the greater part of November by unusually high temperature and excessive dryness.

5th.—The winter has, however, commenced earlier than usual in Kashmir and Afghanistan and also in Sikkim, and it is reported that much snow has already fallen on the higher elevations.

Condition (1) is, on the whole, unfavourable to more abundant rain than usual in Northern India and to increased snowfall in the Western Himalayas. Conditions (3) and (5) are, on the other hand, favourable, and hence on the whole these conditions are slightly favourable.

This conclusion is confirmed to some extent by a consideration of the pressure conditions obtaining during the past two months in India.

Pressure averaged '040" in excess in India in October and '008" in defect in November, the increased excess in October being related to the early withdrawal of the south-west monsoon from the Indian land area except Southern Madras.

There was a considerable to large local excess of pressure in the northern half of the Peninsula and Central India during the months of September and October. The excess was greatest in the Central Provinces in September and in the Circars and North Coromandel Coast districts in October. Pressure was, on the other hand, locally in defect throughout in Northern India and Burma. The provincial anomalies or local variations changed considerably in November, the chief feature being deficient pressure in Western and Central India, the deficiency being greatest in Kathiawar and Lower Sind, and excess pressure in Bengal, Burma, the Madras coast districts and Deccan (greatest in the Circars).

The horizontal pressure anomalies (as they may be termed) have been unsteady during the past two months, and were in November slightly favourable in Upper India.

The variations of pressure during the months of September and October at the hill stations, as compared with the plains, have been such as to show a slight deficiency at the level of the hills in the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas and also in the Sikkim Himalayas, but an excess in the Kumaon and Gurhwal Himalayas. Hence to employ the technical expression, the vertical pressure anomalies in these months were generally negative but small in amount. The following gives the vertical pressure anomalies for September, October and November, as determined from several pairs of stations —

Pair of stations	September	October	November
Leh—Lahore	— 020	+ 002	
Murree—Rawalpindi	— 006	— 011	— 002
Simla—Ludhiana	+ 011	+ 006	+ 005
Chakrata—Roorkee	+ '017	+ 037	+ 029
Ranikhet—Lucknow	+ '007	+ '025	+ 035
Darjeeling—Dhubri	— 019	— 022	— 015
Quetta—Jacobabad	+ 001	— '006	— 007
Mount Abu—Deesa	— '028	— '013	+ 006
Wellington—Coimbatore	+ 016	— 009	— '020

The preceding data show that the vertical pressure anomalies were generally negative, but small in amount, and hence of little significance. They, however, are slightly more favourable than for the corresponding period of 1895, and indicate that the winter precipitation in the Western Himalayas will be normal or in slight excess.

The most important data (*vis.*, for Leh and Kailang) for November have not been received, and the forecast is hence based on imperfect information.

The general pressure conditions obtaining in the Indian monsoon area are an important feature. The most important is, what I have termed in a memoir recently published, the "long period oscillations" over that area. The indications dependent on these oscillations are distinctly for North-Western India favourable.

The meteorological conditions of the present year, and more especially of the past six months, have been very abnormal, and a comparison with the data of the past 25 years indicates that there is no year with which the present year or south-west monsoon can be compared as a whole. As pointed out, the abnormal features are due to general conditions and actions extending at least over the whole Indian monsoon area and the greater part of the Indian Ocean, and not to local conditions in India.

The years which it resembles in two or more of its abnormal features are 1895, 1888, 1877 and 1876, but, as stated above, the resemblances are not strong enough to be used as indications of the probable character of the approaching cold weather rains.

The following forecast is hence based chiefly upon theory applied to the conditions given above.—

- (1) The precipitation or snowfall in the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas and the Afghan mountains will very probably be at least normal, and probably in excess. If the vertical pressure anomalies for the area represented by Chakrata and Ranikhet are correct, it is probable the snowfall in the Central Himalayas will not be above the normal, and, on the other hand, it is probable it will be at least normal in amount in the Eastern Himalayas
- (2) The winter rains in Upper India (from December to February) will very probably be at least normal, and probably in slight to moderate excess.
- (3) It is probable that the winter precipitation in the Gangetic Plain will be about normal, and very probable it will not be above the normal.
- (4) It is very probable the rainfall of the next four months will be in slight defect in Assam and perhaps Bengal
- (5) It is, on the whole, very probable the rainfall in Central India and Central Provinces will not be above the small normal of the period, and probably it will be below it.

The general inference is that the indications are, to some extent, conflicting, but that, on the whole, they are favourable in North-Western India. Rainfall will hence probably be normal or above it in Upper India, and probably normal or in slight to moderate defect in North-Eastern and Central India

<p>SIMLA,</p> <p><i>Dated 7th December 1896.</i></p>	}	<p>JOHN ELIOT,</p> <p><i>Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India</i></p> <p>DENZIL IBBETSON,</p> <p><i>Offg Secretary to the Government of India.</i></p>
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The Calcutta Gazette.

DECEMBER 9, 1896.

THE following number and date should be inserted at the top of the Notification regarding draft rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, which appeared at pages 1214 to 1230, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of December 2nd, 1896 —

No 5858J

The 1st December 1896.

are no longer joined, and the supply will accordingly discontinued from 1st January 1897

All remittances should be made direct to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta, by means of money-orders. No post stamps or stamps of any other kind be received in payment of subscriptions.

The correct press of the subscriber should be legibly written on the money-order coupon, and the period for which the subscription is, should also be stated. Omission to insert these particulars will involve considerable delay.

B. FOLEY,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 24th Novr 1896.

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LETTERS.

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
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LETTERS TO THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

6549A.

APPOINTMENT.

—The Hon'ble Mr. O W. Bolton, Officiating Secretary, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 1st December, 1896.

—The Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane, Officiating Secretary in the General, Revenue and Statistical Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 28th November 1896, vice

C. E. A. W. OLDHAM,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL.—No. 6409A.—The 3rd December 1896.—Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., Officiating Commissioner, Orissa Division, and Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, is allowed furlough for two months, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 6438A.—The 4th December 1896.—Babu Kedar Nath Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred temporarily to the Sitamarhi subdivision of the district of Munassarpur.

No. 6440A.—The 4th December 1896.—Mr. John Joseph Barniville, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Nadia district.

No. 6445A.—The 5th December 1896—Babu Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Bettiah subdivision of the district of Champaran.

No. 6447A.—The 5th December 1896.—In supercession of the order of the 10th October 1896, Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Madhubani subdivision of the district of Darbhanga.

No. 6449A.—The 5th December 1896—Mr. C. A. Radice is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Monghyr, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tippera.

No. 6482A.—The 7th December 1896.—Second-Lieutenant M. M. Mackenzie, Bihar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 6th April 1895.

No. 6488A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. W. J. Stark, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Southal Parganas, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th November 1896.

No. 6504A.—The 8th December 1896—Mr. Reginald George Kilby, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

No. 6506A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. Alfred Hare Clayton, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Muzaffarpur district.

No. 6508A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. Arthur Norman Moberly, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Patna district.

No. 6510A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. William Strachan Coutts, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran district.

No. 6512A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. William Bissill Heycock, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Darbhanga district.

No. 6514A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. Arthur Henry Vernède, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Hooghly district.

No. 6521A.—The 8th December 1896—Mr. E. E. Forrester, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gaya, is transferred temporarily to the Bettiah subdivision of the district of Champaran.

No. 6533A.—The 8th December 1896—Mr. L. O. Clarke, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is transferred temporarily to the Sitamarhi subdivision of the district of Muzaffarpur.

No. 6525A.—The 8th December 1896—Maulvi Syed Ali Asbruf, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champaran, is transferred temporarily to the Bihar subdivision of the district of Patna.

No. 6528A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. A. J. Ollenbach, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the district of Champaran.

No. 6532A.—The 8th December 1896—Mr. Walter Sibbard Adie, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Madnapore district.

No. 6534A.—The 8th December 1896—Mr. James Donald, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Chittagong Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Chittagong district.

No. 6536A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. Francis Joseph Jeffries, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Shahabad district.

No. 6538A.—*The 8th December 1896.*—Mr. William Alexander Marr, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Rajshahi Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Dinajpur district.

No. 6540A.—*The 8th December 1896.*—Mr. Edward Brooks Henderson Panton, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Murshidabad district.

No. 6547A.—*The 8th December 1896.*—Second-Lieutenant G. A. Perreau, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE.—**No. 6491A.**—*The 8th December 1896.*—With the previous sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints, under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892, Mr. Cecil Ansdell Wilkins, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

POLICE.—**No. 6466A.**—*The 7th December 1896.*—Mr. E. C. Ryland, District Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

No. 6468A.—*The 7th December 1896.*—Mr. C. E. Ezechiel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. C. Ryland, or until further orders.

No. 6494A.—*The 8th December 1896.*—Mr. G. H. P. Livesay, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police of Dinajpur.

No. 6496A.—*The 8th December 1896.*—Mr. J. M. Coates, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred to the district of Backergunge, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Dinajpur.

No. 6498A.—*The 8th December 1896.*—Mr. C. E. Ezechiel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to the district of Mymensingh.

No. 6500A.—*The 8th December 1896.*—The services of Mr. N. Williamson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, South Lushai Hills, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

EDUCATION.—**No. 6457A.**—*The 5th December 1896.*—In modification of the order of the 17th November 1896, Mr. A. Pedler, Principal of the Presidency College, is appointed to act as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. C. A. Martin, LL.D., or until further orders.

No. 6459A.—*The 5th December 1896.*—Mr. J. H. Gilliland, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act temporarily as Principal of that College, *vice* Mr. A. Pedler, on deputation.

No. 6474A.—*The 7th December 1896.*—Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, is allowed leave for one month and seven days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd October 1896.

No. 6476A.—*The 7th December 1896.*—Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, and also in class II of the Subordinate Educational Service, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**No. 6451A.**—*The 5th December 1896.*—The Revd John Alfred Joyce, of the London Missionary Society, Berhampore, is authorized, under section 6 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians, and, under section 9 of the same Act, to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

The Revd. John Alfred Joyce is also appointed to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, — (FORESTS).

NOTIFICATION—No. 5022For

The 5th December 1896.—Mr. W. F. Lloyd, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, and Officiating Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the charge of the Direction Division, and appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—(LAND REVENUE).

NOTIFICATION—No. 5031L.R.

The 6th December 1896.—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the external boundaries of thanas Samastipur and Dalsinghsara, in the district of Darbhanga.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The money rent payable, or if a produce rent, the fact that a produce rent is paid.
- (f) The mode in which the rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.
- (i) The name of each proprietor, including rent-free owner, with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity and boundaries of the proprietor's private lands as defined in Chapter XI of the Act.
- (j) The name of each rent-free occupant, if any, the situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by him, and whether he holds rent-free by the permission of the proprietor of the land, or of his predecessor in title, or independently of such permission.

(2) The Notification No. 919T.R., dated the 14th October 1896, directing the survey of, and the preparation of a record of rights in, thanas Banipatti and Khajauli in Darbhanga, published at page 1081, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem, is hereby cancelled.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5041L.R.

The 7th December 1896.—Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order No. 3384L.R., dated the 16th of July 1895, which was published at page 694, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 24th idem, notified for general information that the estimate of the probable expenses to be incurred in respect of the repairs, maintenance and works connected therewith of the Jokee embankment in the Balasore Division for a period of five years, commencing from the 1st of April 1896, amounts to Rs. 2,000, and whereas the amount of such estimate was, as required by section 63 of Act II (B.C.) of 1852, published in December 1895, with a general notice calling on persons interested to prefer to the Collector of Midnapore any objections they might think proper against such amount being fixed as the total sum payable, and the Collector of Midnapore has reported that no objections have been preferred thereto, His Honour is pleased, under section 63 of Act II (B.C.) of 1852, to fix the estimated amount of Rs. 2,000 as the sum payable during the period of five years, commencing from the 1st of April 1896, by the zamindars of the estates benefited by such repairs maintenance and works.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5061L.R.

The 8th December 1896.—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (2) (o) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the following estates and tenures in the districts of Faridpur and Backergunge:—

Estates.

1. Estate No. 5372, Taluq Ram Kishan Barari, in the Faridpur Collectorate, but situated in the districts of Faridpur and Backergunge.
2. Estate No. 5048, Taluq Radha Nath Guha in the Faridpur revenue-roll.

Tenures.

1. Pattani Taluq Jagabandhu Chatterji, pargana Idilpur.
2. Dar Pattani Taluq Jagabandhu Chatterji, pargana Idilpur.
3. Kayem Howla Jagabandhu Chatterji, pargana Idilpur.

4. Taluq Syama Charan Chatterji, pargana Idilpur. All these four tenures are included in estate No. 3872 of the Backergunge Collectorate, pargana Idilpur, but are situated in the district of Faridpur.

5. Pattani Syama Charan Chatterji, pargana Idilpur, in estate No. 3197 of the Backergunge Collectorate, but situated in the district of Faridpur.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant;
- (b) The class to which he belongs; that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;
- (c) The situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by him,
- (d) The name of his landlord;
- (e) The money rent payable, or if a produce rent, the fact that a produce rent is paid;
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been paid, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise;
- (g) If the rent is gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy;
- (i) The name of each proprietor, with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity, and boundaries of proprietors' private lands, as defined in Chapter XI of the Act;
- (j) The name of each rent-free occupant, if any; the situation, quantity, and the boundaries of the land held by him, and whether he holds rent-free by the permission of the proprietor of the land or of his predecessor in title or independently of such permission.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5060L R

The 8th December 1896—Babu Ananda Chandra Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, is authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the Kanakshar Ward's Estate, in the districts of Faridpur and Backergunge, under the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to Revenue Officers. He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5062L R

The 8th December 1896—The following officers, who are at present employed as Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts mentioned opposite their names, are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in all the four districts of North Bihar, viz, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Saran:—

(1) R. B. Hughes, Esq., c.s.	..	Muzaffarpur.
(2) Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur	..	... Ditto.
(3) „ Charu Chandra Kumar	..	... Ditto.
(4) „ Chintu Haran Chatterji	..	... Ditto.
(5) „ Nand Kisore Lal	...	... Ditto.
(6) „ Ramesh Chandra Dutt	...	... Ditto.
(7) J. H. Kerr, Esq., c.s.	...	... Champaran.
(8) Babu Rama Bullav Misser	...	... Ditto.
(9) Maulvi Syed Ahmad Ali Khan	...	... Ditto.
(10) „ Abdul Salek	...	... Ditto.
(11) Babu Hurbans Shahai	..	... Ditto.
(12) „ Hemanta Kumar Maitra	..	... Ditto.
(13) M. F. Gauntlett, Esq., c.s.	..	... Saran.
(14) Maulvi Golam Ghaus	...	... Do.
(15) Babu Siva Sanker Singh	...	... Do.
(16) „ Atul Chandra Ker	...	... Do.
(17) „ Annada Charan Gupta	..	... Gaya.
(18) Maulvi Syed Ali Mazhar	..	... Do.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5063L R.

The 8th December 1896.—Under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the following officers to perform the

functions of a Revenue Officer in all the four districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Saran, under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers:—

- (1) R. B. Hughes, Esq., c.s., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (2) J. H. Kerr, Esq., c.s., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (3) M. F. Gauntlett, Esq., c.s., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (4) Babu Siva Sankar Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (5) „ Rai Krishna Bahadur, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (6) Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (7) Babu Nand Kisore Lal, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (8) „ Rama Ballav Misser, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (9) Maulvi Syed Ahmad Ali Khan, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (10) Maulvi Abdul Salek, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (11) Babu Harbans Shaha, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (12) Maulvi Golam Ghaus, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (13) Babu Atul Chandra Ker, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (14) „ Annada Charan Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (15) Maulvi Syed Ali Mazhar, Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (16) Babu Chinta Haran Chatterji, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (17) „ Ramnath Chandra Dutt, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (18) „ Hemanta Kumar Maatra, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.

These officers are also vested with the powers of Assistant Settlement Officers, under Rule I, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No 4074

The 8th December 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Pratap Chandra Ghosh, B.A., Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, and Babu Narendranath Basu, Editor of Viswakosa, to be members of the Central Text-Book Committee, Calcutta.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5868S R.

The 4th December 1896.—Babu Rash Behary Naik, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Balasore, *vice* Babu Ramesh Chandra Das, transferred to settlement work, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 5868R.P

The 5th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that the District Road Committee of Palamau have determined to levy in the district, road cess for the cess year commencing from the 1st April 1897, at the maximum rate of six pice, or two pice, on each rupee of the annual value of lands and of the annual net profits from mines, &c., and the said rate having been approved by the Commissioner of the Division, the fact is hereby published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4615Med.—The 4th December 1896.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Moorhead reported his departure from India on furlough on the 18th November 1896.

No. 4674Med.—The 7th December 1896.—Surgeon-Captain J. C. S. Vaughan, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, is placed on special duty in connexion with anti-cholera inoculation.

No. 4677Med.—The 7th December 1896.—Surgeon-Lieutenant E. S. Peck, on special duty under the Medical Board, is appointed to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Captain J. C. S. Vaughan, or until further orders.

No. 4681Med.—The 7th December 1896.—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon J. C. Gillmon, Medical Officer at the Sandheads, is allowed leave for two months, one month under article 276A, and the other under article 291, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

No 4683 Med.—The 7th December 1896.—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon P. Victor, Supernumerary, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Medical Officer at the Sandheads, during the absence, on leave, of second class Military Assistant Surgeon J. C. Gillmon.

No 4685 Med.—The 7th December 1896.—Surgeon-Captain F. J. Drury, Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, acted as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine and Second Physician of the Medical College Hospital, and also as Medical Inspector of Emigrants (Inland Emigration), in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 26th August to the forenoon of the 12th October 1896.

No 4704 Med.—The 8th December 1896—Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghosh, of the Moubari Charitable Dispensary, held medical charge of the civil station of Champuram, in addition to his own duties, from the 11th to the 26th November 1896, both days inclusive.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 6550A.

No. 6418A —The 3rd December 1896.—Babu Rash Behary Naik, Deputy Magistrate, Balasore, is vested with powers under section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 6440A —The 4th December 1896.—Mr. John Joseph Barniville, Assistant Magistrate, Nadia, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No 6453A.—The 5th December 1896—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Satyendra Nath Das, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Malda, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

No 6504A.—The 8th December 1896—Mr. Reginald George Kilby, Assistant Magistrate, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No 6506A.—The 8th December 1896—Mr. Alfred Hare Clayton, Assistant Magistrate, Muzaffarpur, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No 6508A —The 8th December 1896—Mr. Arthur Norman Moberly, Assistant Magistrate, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No 6510A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. William Strachan Coutts, Assistant Magistrate, Saran, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No 6512A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. William Biesill Heycock, Assistant Magistrate, Darbhanga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No 6514A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. Arthur Henry Vernède, Assistant Magistrate, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 6517A —The 8th December 1896—Babu Romani Mohun Das, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate, Jessore, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No 6519A —The 8th December 1896—Babu Anund Nath Majumdar, Munsif of Howrah, in the district of Hooghly, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Howrah Munsifi, exclusive of the Howrah and Bally Municipalities, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Probode Chunder Dutt, or until further orders.

No 6532A —The 8th December 1896—Mr. Walter Sibbard Adie, Assistant Magistrate, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 6534A —The 8th December 1896.—Mr. James Donald, Assistant Magistrate, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No 6536A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. Francis Joseph Jeffries, Assistant Magistrate, Shababad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No 6538A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. William Alexander Marr, Assistant Magistrate, Dinajpur, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 6540A.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. Edward Brooks Henderson Pantou, Assistant Magistrate, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS—*No. 6531A.—The 2nd December 1896.*—Babu Kamini Kumar Mookerjee, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave for 24 days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No 5897J —The 1st December 1896.—Babu Ambica Charan Dutt, Munsif of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, is temporarily vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Krishnagar Munsifi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Girendra Mohon Chuckerbutty, or until further orders.

No. 5948J.—The 5th December 1896—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Surgeon-Major Dharma Das Basu of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Purulia Independent Bench, in the district of Manbhum.

No. 5909J.—The 5th December 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Gobind Chunder Banerjee of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench, in the district of Purnea.

No. 5966J.—The 7th December 1896.—Babu Nistaran Banerji, Munsif of Patna, is vested with powers under section 153, clause (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, to exercise final jurisdiction in the trial of suits for the recovery of rent.

No. 5967J.—The 7th December 1896.—Babu Nistaran Banerji, Munsif of Patna, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the thanas comprised in the Sadar Munsifi of Patna, exclusive of the area over which the Cantonment Magistrate as Small Cause Court Judge of Dinapore has jurisdiction.

No. 5909J.—The 7th December 1896.—Babu Giris Chandra Mandal is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Raniganj, in the district of Burdwan, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 5971J.—The 7th December 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Raj Kumar Bose of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Baduria Municipal Bench, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

No. 5973J.—The 7th December 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Jagat Bandhu Das of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Pirojpur Independent Bench, in the district of Backergunge.

No. 5989J.—The 7th December 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Srisch Chandra Chakravarty of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Bhola Independent Bench, in the district of Backergunge.

No. 5991J.—The 7th December 1896.—Babu Ramoni Mohan Das Gupta is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Bhola in the district of Backergunge, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Ramoni Mohan Das Gupta to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

No. 5993J.—The 7th December 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. Murray of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Giridih Regular Bench, in the district of Hazaribagh.

No. 5995J.—The 7th December 1896.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Tikari Independent Bench, in the district of Gaya, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language—

Babu Ajodhia Prasad.

| Babu Deokanundun Lal.

Babu Chooni Lal Pattak

No. 6005J.—The 8th December 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Pran Sanker Roy of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Teota Independent Bench, in the district of Dacca.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5988J

The 7th December 1896.—Under the authority conferred on him by section 185A, subsection 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that evidence in cases in which an appeal lies shall be taken down by Babu Nistaran Banerji, Munsif of Patna, with his own hand in the English language.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION—No. 5978J

The 7th December 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of new buildings for the police-station of Ghafargaon, in the village of Shilashi, pargana Ranbhawal, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 bighas 3 cottahs and 3 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the attached land of Toke road, on the east and south by the lands occupied by Chandra Kishor Shaha and Junkulu, and on the west by the lands of the Inspection Dāk Bungalow, is required within the aforesaid village of Shilashi.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5988J.

The 7th December 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the conversion of the Kutubia beat-house, in the district of Chittagong, into an outpost subordinate to thana Maskhal in the Cox's Bazar sub-division of the district of Chittagong.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No. 3195P.

The 8th December 1896—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in him by section 3 (2) of the Protection of Muhammadan Pilgrims Act I of 1896, to make the following rules regulating the grant of licenses to pilgrim brokers, and prescribing the conditions to be embodied therein, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rules under section 3 (2) of the Protection of Muhammadan Pilgrims Act, 1896.

1 Any person desirous of acting as a pilgrim broker shall apply to the Commissioner of Police for a license under the Act. The application shall be in Form A annexed, printed copies of which can be obtained at the Police Office, and shall be accompanied by certificates of respectability and fitness for the duties of a pilgrim broker from at least two respectable Muhammadan gentlemen

2 The Commissioner of Police shall, after such enquiry as may be necessary into the character of the applicant, grant the license if he considers the applicant a fit person to hold it

3 The license shall be in Form B annexed, and shall be subject to the following conditions, which shall be printed thereon.—

- (a) The licensee shall affix to his place of business a board on which shall be printed in English, Urdu and Bengali his name and the words "Licensed Pilgrim Broker"
- (b) The business shall be carried on solely by the licensee
- (c) The licensee shall keep up a register, in Form C annexed, of all pilgrims or would-be pilgrims who employ him
- (d) The licensee shall advise and assist the pilgrims in regard to the purchase of tickets for their journey, and, if he maintains rest-houses for them, shall attend to their wants. If they travel by train to the port of embarkation, he shall accompany them to the Railway Station and see them start, if they desire it. He shall be careful not to purchase for pilgrims tickets for vessels which they cannot catch at Bombay, if travelling thither, or for vessels leaving Calcutta or Bombay which are not timed to arrive at Jeddah at least one week before the commencement of the Haj
- (e) The licensee's place of business shall be open for inspection at all hours. The license and all registers and books relating to the business shall be produced for inspection when called for by the Protector of Pilgrims or any officer authorised by the Commissioner of Police
- (f) The licensee shall report to the Protector of Pilgrims the arrival of pilgrims at any rest house kept by him who have not received passports in their districts, and shall advise them to apply to the Commissioner of Police for passports
- (g) Rest-houses maintained by the licensee shall be open at all times to inspection by the Protector of Pilgrims or other person authorised by the Commissioner of Police, and he shall be bound to carry out any orders for their improvement issued by the Commissioner of Police
- (h) The licensee shall report at once to the Commissioner of Police any case of illness from a contagious or infectious disease, or any death at a rest-house kept by him, and he shall make such arrangements as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Police with a view to prevent the spread of a contagious or infectious disease
- (i) The licensee shall grant receipts to pilgrims, in Form D annexed, for any articles made over to him for safe custody. He shall also be responsible for the safe custody of property belonging to any pilgrim who dies at his rest-house, until such property is disposed of by order of the Commissioner of Police
- (j) The licensee shall be bound to furnish at all times such returns or other information in connection with his business as the Commissioner of Police may call for

A.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO ACT AS PILGRIM BROKER

Applicant's name, father's name, and residence	Where applicant intends to carry on business.	Number of rest-houses to be maintained by applicant and address of each.	Number of pilgrims for whom accommodation is available in each rest-house

- (a) The licensee shall affix to his place of business a board on which shall be printed in English Urdu, and Bengali his name and the words "Licensed Pilgrim Broker"
- (b) The business shall be carried on solely by the licensee
- (c) The licensee shall keep up a register of all pilgrims or would-be pilgrims who employ him in Form C prescribed under the Rules
- (d) The licensee shall advise and assist the pilgrims in regard to the purchase of tickets for their journey, and, if he maintains rest-houses for them, shall attend to their wants. If they travel by train to the port of embarkation, he shall accompany them to the Railway Station and see them start, if they desire it. He shall be careful not to purchase for pilgrims tickets for vessels which they cannot catch at Bombay, if travelling thither, or for vessels leaving Calcutta or Bombay which are not timed to arrive at Jeddah at least one week before the commencement of the Haj
- (e) The licensee's place of business shall be open for inspection at all hours. The license and all registers and books relating to the business shall be produced for inspection when called for by the Protector of Pilgrims or any officer authorised by the Commissioner of Police
- (f) The licensee shall report to the Protector of Pilgrims the arrival of pilgrims at any rest-house kept by him who have not received passports in their districts, and shall advise them to apply to the Commissioner of Police for passports
- (g) Rest-houses maintained by the licensee shall be open at all times to inspection by the Protector of Pilgrims or other person authorised by the Commissioner of Police, and he shall be bound to carry out any orders for their improvement issued by the Commissioner of Police
- (h) The licensee shall report at once to the Commissioner of Police any case of illness from a contagious or infectious disease, or any death at a rest-house kept by him, and he shall make such arrangements as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Police with a view to prevent the spread of a contagious or infectious disease
- (i) The licensee shall grant receipts to pilgrims, in Form D prescribed under the rules, for any articles made over to him for safe custody. He shall also be responsible for the safe custody of property belonging to any pilgrim who dies at his rest-house, until such property is disposed of by order of the Commissioner of Police
- (j) The licensee shall be bound to furnish at all times such returns or other information in connection with his business as the Commissioner of Police may call for

D.		D.	
PILGRIM'S PROPERTY.		PILGRIM'S PROPERTY	
<i>Name of pilgrim</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Received from</i>	<i>No.</i>
<i>Father's name</i>			<i>son</i>
<i>Country—</i>		<i>of village</i>	
<i>Village</i>		<i>thana</i>	<i>district</i>
<i>Thana</i>			<i>; the following valuables, &c., for</i>
<i>District</i>		<i>safe custody.</i>	
<i>Number of pilgrim in Register</i>			
<i>Property received for safe custody, such as valuables, &c.</i>			
<i>Dated</i>		<i>Dated</i>	<i>Licensed Pilgrim Broker.</i>

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 7th December 1896

No. 237.—Mr. J. H. Toogood, Executive Engineer, on return from furlough, is placed on special duty.

2 Mr Toogood reported himself at Calcutta on the forenoon of 7th December 1896

No. 238.—Mr. J. H. Toogood, Executive Engineer, having arrived in Bombay on the 4th December 1896, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him, viz., from the 4th to the 9th December 1896, is hereby cancelled.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT

The 7th December 1896.

No. 239.—Mr. K. H. Stephen, Executive Engineer, is appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division

No. 240.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 228, dated the 24th November 1896, Mr. G. T. Huntingford, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

The 8th December 1896

No. 241.—Mr. G. C. Stawell, Executive Engineer, having arrived in Calcutta on the 6th December 1896, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him, viz., from the 6th to the 15th December 1896, is hereby cancelled

No. 242.—Mr. M. H. Arnott, Executive Engineer, having arrived in Bombay on the 6th November 1896, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him, viz., from the 6th to the 23rd November 1896, is hereby cancelled.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The 8th December 1896

No. 243.—Notification.—Notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under the provisions of section 6 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, to declare that the provisions of clause (b) of section 76 of that Act shall take effect over the whole area between the sea-dyke and the Bay of Bengal, commencing from the village of Dariapur, pargana Bahjora, and ending where the sea-dyke terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Khaudalgobra, pargana Birkul, save and except the tract specified hereunder, viz., the lands between the sea-dyke and the sea so far as they appertain to the Majumutha estate, bounded on the east by the boundary of mauza Kalurabarn (up to the creek near Kanaichata), pargana Bahjora, and on the west by the boundary of mauza Saradpur, pargana Sarifabad near Haripur, pargana Dakshinmal.

2 The erection of any new embankment, or any addition to any existing embankment, or the obstruction or diversion of any water-course within the tract above declared without the previous sanction of the Collector of Midnapore, is prohibited.

Boundary of the tract to be declared

[Subject to the exceptions above noted]

Particulars	North by	East by	South by	West by	No	District.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tract of country between Hijili sea dyke and the Bay of Bengal	Hijili sea dyke from village Dariapur, pargana Bahjora	Basulpur river	Bay of Bengal	Hijili sea dyke and sand hill near village Khaudalgobra, pargana Birkul	1	Midnapore.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Fifth Publication]

The 10th November 1896.

No. 219.—Notification.—With reference to Government of Bengal orders Nos. 1848-50 I.A., dated 26th September 1883, and subsequent modification of these orders notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under section VI of Act V (B.C.) of 1864, to abolish, with effect from the 1st April 1898, all concessions in respect of tollage hitherto granted to Steamer Companies for their transport services on the canals in Bengal.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Sixth Publication]

The 3rd November 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SARAN CANALS.

No. 209.—Notification—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following rules and to fix the undermentioned rates to be charged for water supplied under individual assessment from the Saran Canals during the *rabi* season of 1896-97 and the hot weather season of 1897, in addition to the rules in notification No. 201, dated 2nd November 1896, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 4th idem.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

IN Notification No. 110 of the 9th August 1880, issued under the provision of Act III of 1876, Government reserved to itself the rights of property in the water of the river channels known as the Daha, the Dhanai, the Gandaki and the Gangri, and their appendant tributaries, including the Rupan Chap Sota.

2 The revenue administration of the Saran Canals is vested in the Superintending Engineer of the Sonu Circle. The Executive Engineer of the Gandak Division is, as Canal Officer under the Irrigation Act [III (B.C.) of 1876], charged with the proper maintenance and management of the canals, and with the control of the supply of water in them. All orders passed by him, or by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, are under the terms of that Act subject to correction on appeal to the Collector of Saran.

3 The following rules will be applicable to all irrigation effected from the Saran Canals in the *rabi* season (1st November to 31st March) of 1896-97, or to the hot weather season (1st April to 13th July) 1897.

4. Any person who wishes to make bunds in the canals must obtain the written permission of the Canal Subdivisional Officer before doing so.

5. Any person who constructs bunds in the canals, who interferes with the supply of water in them, or who takes water from them without the written permission of a duly authorised person, will render himself liable to the penalties defined in the Irrigation Act.

6 Any person who requires water from the channels of the Saran Canals must apply either to (a) the Patil, (b) the Sectional Officer, or (c) the Subdivisional Canal Officer, who will take his signature on the Form A attached. If the application is approved, the Canal Subdivisional or Sectional Officer (all of whom are hereby empowered in that behalf) will grant a permit for irrigation in Form B.

7 Any person who holds a permit in Form B will be allowed to take canal water for irrigation, and he will be charged for it at the rates detailed in the following schedule:—

Schedule of rates for irrigation.

Crop	Rate per Saran bigha		
	Rs	A	P.
For indigo irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March	...	2	4 0
For indigo irrigated between the 1st April and 15th July	...	4	8 0
For other crops ditto ditto	...	3	0 0
For opium	1	8 0
For <i>rabi</i> crops irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March	0	12	0

These rates apply equally to irrigation by lift and flow.

8 Persons who take water from any of the river channels named in rule I, without a permit in Form B, and persons who waste the water, are liable to be charged water-rates, under sections 79 and 80 of the Irrigation Act, at rates which shall be fixed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, but which shall not be greater than twice the rate which would have been payable for licensed irrigation.

9 All water-rates assessed under rule 7 will be due on the following dates —

For irrigation in the *rabi* season—5th April 1897.

For irrigation in the hot weather season—20th July 1897.

Water-rates assessed under rule 8 will be due as soon as the demand statement has been prepared.

10 The demand statements for water-rates due will be sent to the Collector as soon as possible after the irrigation in any village is completed, and a *parcha*, showing the area and amount assessed against each cultivator, will be sent to the rate-payer as soon as possible.

11 Any claim for remission of water-rates under section 76 (b), or for compensation under section 76 (c) of the Irrigation Act, must be presented in writing to the Subdivisional Canal Officer at least twenty days before the crop is cut. The Subdivisional Canal Officer shall, after such enquiry as he may consider necessary, pass orders on the application. Any application for remission presented direct to the Collector must be forwarded for the orders of the Canal Officer.

12 Objections to the demand statements must be presented within thirty days of the date on which the *parcha* is issued by the Subdivisional Canal Officer. He will pass orders on such objections.

13. Any person who is not satisfied with an order passed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer may appeal to the Collector under section 91 of the Irrigation Act. Such appeal must be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, and it must be submitted to the Collector within thirty days of the date of the order.

14. Remission statements must be signed by the Divisional Canal Officer. Any statement so signed shall be sufficient authority for a refund by the Collector.

15. No guarantee can be given either as to the volume or duration of the supply, or of the delivery of any quantity of water at any particular point of any canal.

16. The Canal Officer will regulate the water passing into, and along, any canal to the best of his ability to meet requirements. If there is any difficulty in supplying all the channels, the Canal Officer will endeavour to divide the available supply as fairly as possible. The Canal Officer shall have complete control of the distribution of water.

FORM A.

Application for water, No.

Name of village

Name of channel

Date of application

We, the undersigned, hereby apply for water from the abovenamed channel for the irrigation of our fields, and we engage to pay, for the area actually found to have been irrigated, to the Canal Officer (or other person duly authorised in that behalf), the water-rates prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Bengal Irrigation Act; and we further agree to abide by the rules issued under the Act.—

Description of crop	Approximate area in bighas	Signature of cultivators.
1	2	3

FORM B.

*Permit**No.*

Permission is granted to the persons named below to take water from the channel for the irrigation of an area of about bighas in the village of

Name of cultivator.	Approximate area in bighas.
1	2

*Signature of Canal Subdivisional Officer
or Sectional Officer.*

Date

[Sixth Publication]

The 3rd November 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SONE CANALS.

No. 211 —Notification.—In notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894 the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to pass certain rules concerning the Sone Canals and to fix certain rates to be charged for water supplied from those canals. In notification No. 28, dated the 28th January 1895, it was notified that it was intended to increase some of those water-rates. The rules which were passed under notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, contained provision for a class of leases having a currency

of three years. That class of lease is no longer considered suitable. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of his determination to cease to grant such leases:—

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

(i) Rule 16 to read as follows:—

16. Applications under section 74 of the Act for permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix I), or upon *kharyf* season leases (Appendix III), shall be subject to the following conditions:—

I.—The application must be for a block of land having well-defined boundaries and so situated that adjoining lands will not ordinarily or probably be irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the application.

II.—The application must be in the form annexed to these rules, which states that water-rates will be paid on all lands contained in the block for which an application is presented, whether or no water is required.

III.—The applications may be for a term of seven years, or for the season only—

(a) In the case of applications for the season only, the issue of the permit will not necessarily be delayed until the lands have been measured. The boundaries of the block must be stated in the application, which must be signed by or by authority of the cultivators of all the land included in the boundaries mentioned, and the approximate area in the occupation of each on the block must be specified. Water-rates will be charged on the areas in the block as found by actual measurement.

(b) In the case of applications for a term of seven years, a permit will not be issued until the land has been measured and an application complete in every respect for all the land included in the block has been signed. If water is required to be supplied before the application is completely signed in the manner specified above, an application for water for the season must be made which will be cancelled on a permit for seven years being issued.

(c) Notice that a permit for seven years is required must be given by the 1st of April, and no permit will be issued unless the application is completely signed by the 30th of November, or, with the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer, by the 1st of March following. An application for a permit for the season must be filed by the 1st of September.

IV.—With the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer—

(a) Existing leases for terms of three years may be cancelled and included in an application for a seven-year lease under the preceding rules.

(b) An application may be made for an addition to a seven-year lease, which, if granted, shall be considered as part of the original lease and terminate therewith.

(ii) Rule 22 to read as follows:—

22. Permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix VIII) or upon *kharyf* season leases (Appendix IX) shall be issued under the following conditions:—

I.—The land to be irrigated must form a compact block defined by well-marked boundaries of such a nature as clearly to distinguish leased from the adjoining unleased lands, and also be so situated that unleased lands will not be ordinarily or probably irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the block. The boundaries must be mentioned in the application for a permit for the season, and in the notice referred to in Rule 16 (c), when a permit for a seven-year lease is applied for.

II.—The Canal Officer may exclude lands included in the block not irrigable by flow or for which canal water is ordinarily not required. In the case of permits for seven years, the block must be not less than 50 bighas in area. In cases where the Divisional Canal Officer considers it advisable to grant a permit to a block of less area than that mentioned above, the previous sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer must be obtained. No permit for seven years shall be issued unless the owners of the village channel from which water is to be obtained have been registered and the channel itself is in a good state of repair such as to fit it for the conveyance of water without wastage occurring. Such leases will not be issued unless it is known from the experience of previous years' irrigation that a sufficient supply of water is always available and that the quantity required is not excessive.

III.—A permit for a seven-years' lease may be cancelled by the Superintending Canal Officer with effect from a date to be specified in the order for good cause on the application of all the signatories thereto.

IV.—Permits for the season will be issued under less favourable conditions as to situation, soil, and the quantity of water available; it will not be necessary that the owner of the channel should be registered, but the channel itself must be entered on the register.

V.—Water-rates will be levied on the areas of the blocks specified in the permits, and measurement of the areas actually irrigated will not be necessary.

(iii) In Rules 8 (1), 9 (VIII), 11, 12, 24 (II), 25, 31, 39, 50, 62, omit the two words "three or."

(iv) In Rule 42 omit the words "three-years' leases."

Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of the increase he proposes to make in certain water-rates:—

(v) In Rule 71 (a) change the words "1st of April 1892" into "1st of April 1897."

(vi) In Rule 71 (b) change the words "1st of April 1891" into "1st of April 1897."

(vii) Rule 72 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE NO. I.

Leases for a term of years

For water supplied between the 25th of June of one year and the 25th March of the next.	FLOW OR LIFT	
	Rate per bigha	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For leases for seven years, all crops	Rs. A P. 1 9 0	Rs. A P. 0 2 6

Leases having a currency of seven years will be granted at the rate defined in this Schedule until and including the year 1903.

(viii) Rule 73 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE NO. II.

Season leases (kharif).

	FLOW OR LIFT	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For water supplied between the 25th of June and the 25th of October for all crops	Rs. A P. 2 8 0	Rs. A P. 0 3 6

(ix) In Rule 42 omit the five words "for bhadoi, &c., 1st November."

(x) Appendix IV B, to be omitted altogether.

(xi) Further, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to alter Rule 47 by adding the following words to it:—

"All applications for compensation under section 76 (c) must be made not less than 20 days before the crop is cut"

And in Rule 46 to add the words "not less than" before the words "twenty days before the crop is cut."

(xii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix III omit the figures "1—14."

(xiii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix IV O alter the words "1st of January" into "25th of March."

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The 4th December 1896.

No. 148 Corrigendum—In page 2 of this department declaration No. 88, dated the 21st July 1896, published at pages 789-91, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, relative to the acquisition of land required for the construction of the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhut State Railway, mauza Tara Dhamown should be included in the list of mauzas in the Darbhanga district, and not, as shown, in the Muzaffarpur district.

The 8th December 1896.

No. 149.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway passing through the undermentioned villages in the district of Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land 83 miles long, of an average width of 130 feet, more or less, from Mymensingh station on the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, is required within the villages of—

1 Mymensingh.	15 Kaunia	29 Kharkharua.
2. Sunkepara.	16. Jagirbhugli.	30. Nandina.
3. Shekpara.	17 Ashtodhui	31. Bادهلہندی.
4 Gohalkandi.	18 Pearpur.	32. Ilamdpur.
5 Badickalpa.	19. Mirzapur.	33. Shampur.
6. Azmatpur.	20. Etail.	34. Jairampur.
7 Rahmatpur.	21. Srichundar Bari.	35 Sharispur.
8. Khagdura.	22. Narindi.	36. Boga.
9 Mirzapur.	23. Nalkuni.	37. Nagalrah.
10 Bahadurpur.	24 Chandra	38. Shalapur.
11. Byganbari	25 Sribari	39 Phulbari
12. Gobindganj	26. Gobindbari.	40. Singjani.
13. Kushtia.	27 Kalin.	41. Jamalpur.
14. Shasha.	28. Ranagocha.	

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

This declaration is in supersession of this Department Declaration No 147, dated the 1st December 1896, published at page 1237, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd idem, which is hereby cancelled

No. 150 —Notification—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required for a line of railway from Sikriti Joynagar in the district of Darbhanga, notice is hereby given, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, that a survey party is about to take the field for the purpose of making a survey of the proposed line, and that in the exercise of the powers conferred by the above-noted section 4, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has authorized the Engineers for the time being engaged in the undertaking to enter upon and survey lands, and to do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided or specified in the said section

No. 151 —Notification—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required for a line of railway from Buiragnia to Bagaha in the district of Champaran, notice is hereby given, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, that a survey party is about to take the field for the purpose of making a survey of the proposed line, and that, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the above-noted section 4, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has authorised the Engineers for the time being engaged in the undertaking to enter upon and survey lands, and to do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided or specified in the said section.

No. 152 —Declaration—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for South Behar Railway, in the district of Gaya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land of an average width of 399 feet, more or less, is required in the village of Nawadah, as named in the following schedule, of an approximate area of 835 acres.—

Village Nawadah, tahsil Samat, district Gaya ... 835 acres.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of railway, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1891, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

No. 153 —Notification.—Mr. S. C Roberts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champaran, is employed in acquiring lands required for the Segowlie-Roxaul Railway in the Champaran district

No. 154. —Addendum.—In this Department Notification No. 134, published at page 1158, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 11th November 1896, for the survey of a railway from Ranaghat to Bhagwangola, Murshulabad should be included in the districts mentioned.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd December 1896.

No 145 Marine.—Mr. F. H. Butler, Acting Senior Master Pilot, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 24th November 1896

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 7th December 1896

No. 146 Marine.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 22 of Act VI of 1884 (The Inland Steam-vessels Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the gentlemen named below for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining Certificates of Competency as 2nd class Masters and Serangis of inland steam-vessels. The examination will be held on Monday, the 7th instant:—

Examiners of Candidates for Certificates of Competency as 2nd class Masters and Serangis.

H Lundquist, Esq, Acting Port Officer	∴	President
Mr. F. O Cooper, Licensed Branch Pilot	∴	∴
∴ W. M. Reeks, Certificated Master under the Inland Steam-vessels Act	∴	Members

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE

No 6551A.

No. 6455A—*The 5th December 1896.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Maulvi Syed Tajammul Ali, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Cuttack, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language

No 6478A—*The 7th December 1896.*—In modification of the order of the 2nd October 1896, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 7th October 1896, Babu Rameshwar Prasad, first grade Kanungo in Palamau, now employed as Assistant Settlement Officer of the Palamau Government Estates, is appointed to be Khas Tahsildar of those estates. He is also appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the third grade

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No 3198P

The 8th December 1896—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, as an experimental measure for one year, the formation of a registration subdistrict with head-quarters at Tikari, having jurisdiction over thana Tikari, in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Gaya. The registration sub-district of Gaya will henceforth be restricted to thana Gaya town, thana Gaya mufassal, and thana Atari only

This notification will take effect on and from the 15th December 1896

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to th Govt. of Bengal

No. 3192P.—*The 8th December 1896*—Babu Jagat Bansi Sahai is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Tikari, in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Gaya

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 8646, dated 2nd December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Nil Kant Chatterjee, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is allowed leave for twelve months under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 8668, dated 3rd December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Nundi, a supernumerary at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to the medical charge of the subdivision and dispensary at Cox Bazar, in the Chittagong district, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Lolit Mohun Laha, transferred.

No. 8671, dated 3rd December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Amulya Chandra Champati, of the Patna City dispensary, is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders.

No. 8674, dated 3rd December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Lolit Mohun Laha, of the Cox Bazar subdivision and dispensary, is appointed to the medical charge of the Patna City dispensary, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Amulya Chandra Champati.

No. 8720, dated the 5th December 1896.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having passed the Septennial Examination held on the 2nd November 1896 are promoted to the grades noted against their names.—

Present grade	Name	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
2nd	Kali Nath Banerjee ..	1st	1st November 1896	Date of completing septennial period
2nd	Gopal Chandra Mookerjee, M.B., B.A.	1st	9th April 1897	
3rd	Saroda Prosad Dass ..	2nd	1st November 1896.	Date of completing septennial period
3rd	Ananda Lal Bose ...	2nd	21st May 1896	

G. C. ROSS, *Surgn.-Col*,
Insp.-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal

TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU KEDAR NATH MUKHERJEE has been placed in charge of the Monghyr Treasury and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

PRAN KUMAR DAS, *for Commissioner, on tour*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR DIVISION, BHAGALPUR, the 3rd December 1896

BABU ANANT LAL CHATTERJI, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Champaran Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. A. BOURDILLON, *Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PATNA DIVISION, BANKIPORE, the 4th December 1896.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU KALI KUMAR ROY CHOWDHURI has been placed in charge of the Jessore District Treasury and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

PURNA CHANDRA MITTER, *Personal Assistant, for Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, CALCUTTA, the 5th December 1896

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd December 1896.

BABU PROSANNO KUMAR BOSE, Munsif of Motihari, in the district of Saran, is appointed to be a District Delegate under section 235A of Act X of 1865 and section 52 of Act V of 1881, respectively, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Motihari Munsifi.

T. W. RICHARDSON, *Registrar*

NOTIFICATION

The 3rd December 1896

BABU SURBESUR MOZUMDAR, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Jalpaiguri, in the district of Rangpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a District Delegate under section 235A of Act X of 1865 and section 52 of Act V of 1881, respectively, within the local limits of the district of Jalpaiguri.

T. W. RICHARDSON, *Registrar.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of Act IX of 1887 that the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Munshigunge will, in the month of January next, sit in those Courts on the undermentioned dates, Sundays and holidays excepted —

Dacca S C Court	... 7th, 8th, 15th, 28th and 29th of January 1897.
Munshigunge S C Court	... From the 21st to the 27th of January 1897

AMRITA LAL PAI, *Judge, Small Cause Court.*DACCHA SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 3rd December 1896*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service

The 30th November 1896 — Babu Golok Chandra Chakravarti, Head Master of the Noakhali Zilla School (class V), is appointed temporarily to be Head Master of the Jalpaiguri Zilla School, *vice* Babu Uma Charan Ray, *seconded*

Babu Hari Mohan Sen, B.A., Second Master of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack (substantively *pro tempore* in class V), is appointed temporarily to be Head Master of the Noakhali Zilla School, *vice* Babu Golok Chandra Chakravarti, *transferred*

Babu Bindu Lal Banerjee, B.A., Second Master of the Chapra Zilla School (class VI), on leave, is appointed temporarily to be Second Master of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack, *vice* Babu Hari Mohan Sen, *transferred*

The 3rd December 1896. — Babu Ram Das Mukerjee, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nadia (class VI), was granted by the District Board of Nadia privilege leave from 28th August to 26th October 1896, both days inclusive.

The 4th December 1896 — Babu Bisweswar Sen, M.A., Lecturer in the Chittagong College (class V), is declared to have acted as Principal of that Institution for fourteen days, with effect from the 2nd September 1896, *vice* Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, on privilege leave.

The 5th December 1896. — Babu Becharam Ganguli, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Birbhum (class V), is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th December 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, M.A., Second Master of the Bankura Zilla School (class VI), is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Birbhum, and in class V, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Becharam Ganguli, or until further orders

C. A. MARTIN,

Offg Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University

1. The following dates have been fixed for holding the ensuing Examinations in Medicine and Engineering —

M.B. Examinations	Monday, the 22nd March 1897, and following days
L.M.S. and F.E. Examinations	Monday, the 19th April 1897, and following days
L.E. and B.E. Examinations	Monday, the 12th July 1897, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the above Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar, Calcutta University, on or before the following dates. —

M.B. Examinations	... 8th March 1897.
L.M.S. Examinations	... 5th April 1897.
F.E. Examination	... 5th April 1897
L.E. and B.E. Examinations	28th June 1897.

2. The following changes in the Regulations of the University have been adopted by the Senate and approved by the Governor-General of India in Council —

(i) After paragraph 15 of the Regulations for the M.B. Examinations (p. 54, Calendar, 1896), the following new paragraph has been added:—

"16. A candidate who fails at the Second M.B. Examination shall be admitted to the next half-yearly re-examination of the unsuccessful Second L.M.S. candidates, and shall be re-examined in those subjects only in which he has been rejected at the Second M.B. Examination, provided that he has not failed in more than two of the four subjects, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Pathology, or in two of these subjects and in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene."

(ii) The numberings of the subsequent paragraphs have been changed accordingly

The above changes in the Regulations are to come into effect at the ensuing examinations

J. H. GILLILAND, *Offg. Registrar*

SENATE HOUSE, the 7th December 1896.

Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

Apprentice Department

THE date for admission to this Department is 1st February 1897. Candidates must be at least 15, and not more than 17, years of age.

They must have passed standard VII of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th January 1897. No application will be attended to after this date.

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A

The session begins on the first Monday in February. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of February, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list. For Natives there will be at least nine vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced† fee list

* Rs. 5 per mensem
† Rs. 2 per mensem

These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can therefore be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

J. S. STATER, *Principal, Civil Engineering College.*

SIBPUR, the 16th November 1896.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th December 1896

THE Reverend Clarence Garland Mylrea, B.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Minister, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta a Surrogate in the Diocese for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

A. M. DUNNE, *Registrar.*

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 2226B.

APPLICATIONS for tickets of admission to the Opium Sale Rooms for the year 1897 should be made at the office of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

THE HONBLE MR W. H. GUMLEY

on or after the 21st December 1896

Tickets for the year 1896, which have not already been surrendered, should be returned at the same time.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. H. WALSH, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 3rd December 1896

No. 2185B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Provision Opium to be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1897 will consist of about 19,500 chests prepared at the Patna Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, and about 19,500 chests prepared at the Ghazipur Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, being of the seasons 1895-96 and 1896-97 in the proportion marginally noted.

2. The dates on or about which the sales will be held, and the total quantity of opium, as well as the respective quantities manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories, which will be brought forward for sale every month, are specified below. The Board of Revenue reserve to themselves the right of altering the dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so. In accordance with the notification of the Government of India, No. 2760, dated 24th June 1896, 1,625 chests of Patna and 1,625 chests of Benares opium will be sold monthly from January to December 1897:—

DATES.		Chests manufac- tured at the Patna Factory.	Chests manufac- tured at the Ghazi- pur Factory.	Total chests
On or about Monday 4th January	1897 ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 3rd February	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 1st March	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 1st April	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 3rd May	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 3rd June	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 1st July	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 2nd August	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 1st September	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday 24th September	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 1st November	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 1st December	" ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total		19,500	19,500	39,000

The following are the conditions of sale:—

1.—The opium will be sold for exportation by sea only, and no certificate will be granted except to cover such export

2.—The opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rs 800 per chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by clause 13 of these conditions of sale. The bids must advance by Rs 5 at a time.

3.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A.M. of the day fixed by previous notification, and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P.M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold, the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday), at the hour of 11 A.M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board of Revenue may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future sale

4.—Each lot shall contain five chests.

5.—A Promissory Note for a sum, calculated according to the scale, noted in the margin, shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale-room and before the lot is registered in the sale-book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal receipts or by substitution of other public securities of the Government of India, on or before 3-30 P.M., in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the said notes must be redeemed by 1-30 P.M., or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Bank

DEPOSIT

When the amount bid is less than Rs. 1,200 per chest, Rs. 200 per chest

On bids of Rs. 1,200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 1,600 per chest, Rs. 300 per chest

On bids of Rs. 1,600 and upwards, but less than Rs. 2,000 per chest, Rs. 400 per chest.

And so on, Rs. 100 being added to the deposit for every bid additional, to the extent of Rs. 400.

of Bengal receipts or deposit of other public securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit; and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6.—The said Promissory Notes shall be absolutely payable in any event, and the amount thereof shall be absolutely forfeited upon such default as before mentioned, and the amount thereof shall not go or be credited in reduction of any loss on re-sale or expenses thereby incurred, but shall be recoverable whether such re-sale shall be had or not, or whether there shall be a loss on such re-sale or not.

7.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the fifth condition, if remaining unredeemed at 3-30 P.M. of the fifth day following the day of sale, or 1-30 P.M., if the last day falls on a Saturday, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

8.—No tender of money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or public securities, on account of opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before the prescribed time in clause 5 on the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted. Provided always that money so subsequently tendered may be taken in payment of the said Promissory Note, but such acceptance of money shall in no way entitle the payer thereof to any right to delivery of the lot or lots in respect whereof the said note was given, or to any of the rights of a purchaser thereof, or release the payer from liability for any unpaid balance of such notes or from the additional liability for the loss and expenses of such re-sale as provided for in clauses No. 5 and No. 6.

9.—The opium advertised for sale shall be paid for not later than by 3-30 P.M. of the fifteenth day from the day of sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday, if it falls on a Saturday, the opium must be paid for by 1-30 P.M., and in case any lots of such opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any public securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the opium shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good all expenses and any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale, and the liability for the loss or difference of price and expenses shall be in addition to, and wholly independent of, the amount of the deposit so forfeited.

10.—Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of opium, after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase, which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards exchangeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lots or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

11.—No deposit of public securities under the fifth of the present conditions will be received in this office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the sale-book, or his authorized agent. The receipt for deposit of public securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

12.—The officer superintending the sale on the part of the Government is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand render at the time a deposit either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the fifth of these conditions.

13.—With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the sale, it is hereby notified that the officer of Government superintending the sale shall be competent, at any time during the sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price diminishing the same gradually by Rs. 5 at a time until a bid is obtained; and the first *bond fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot, and the officer of Government Superintending the sale shall also be competent to dispose, in the same manner, of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of Rs. 800 specified in the second of these conditions.

14.—The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency opium not exceeding altogether twenty-five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of the opium to complete the said twenty-five.

15.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the opium included in this notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

16.—The following papers will be exhibited for inspection on the day of sale, or may be seen previously to that date by personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue:—No. 1, certificate of the opium advertised for sale; No. 2, report of the examination of such opium.

17.—The public are hereby informed that in providing the investment of the opium manufactured at the Patna Factory and the opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory for the year 1895-96, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken, for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

18.—Any further information respecting weight or quality of the opium advertised for sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue. But, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board of Revenue entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the sale and delivery of the opium for shipment.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

E. H. WALSH,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, the 28th November 1896.

No. 2193B

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 4th January 1897, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,250 chests, viz—

				Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	..	...	..	1,625
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	...	1,625
		Total	...	3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1896, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th January 1897, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th January 1897, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th January 1897.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale down to December 1897 about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so.—

DATES	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Wednesday, 3rd February 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st March 1897 ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st April 1897 ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 3rd May 1897 ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 3rd June 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st July 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 2nd August 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st September 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday, 24th September 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st November 1897 .	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st December 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total ...	17,875	17,875	35,750

By order of the Board of Revenue L. P.,

E. H. WALSH, Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 30th November 1896.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 30th November 1896.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government golabs.	Private golabs	Afloat	Total
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Salt from United Kingdom—				
Liverpool Panga Salt	1,44,218	... ..	.....	1,44,218
" White "	23,584	... ..	... ..	23,584
" Cheshire " ...	... ..	14,185	90,821	1,05,006
Middlesborough " ...	120	.....	1,10,611	1,10,731
Hartlepool " ...	21,010	.....	33,147	54,157
Liverpool Rock " ...	7,735	... ..	.....	7,735
Salt from Indian Ports—				
Bombay Karkach Salt ...	50,189	... ..	... ..	50,189
Madras " ...	2,180	... ..	.....	2,180
Salt from Arabian and Persian Gulf—				
Muscat Karkach Salt	54,533	... ..	.....	54,533
" Rock " ..	8,476	... ..	100	8,576
Langa Karkach " ...	86,612	.....	77,570	1,64,182
" Rock " ..	6,640	... ..	2,960	9,600
Hanjam Karkach " ...	74,045	.....	.....	74,045
" Rock " ...	6,116	.....	... ..	6,116
Salt from Red Sea—				
Rowaya Karkach Salt ...	6,53,748	.....	96,248	7,49,996
Shahel " ..	34,503	.....	.....	34,503
Salt from other European Countries—				
Hamburg Salt	29,727	.....	53,753	83,480
Salt from Gulf of Aden—				
Aden Karkach Salt ...	2,33,220	... ..	.....	2,33,220
" Crushed " ...	13,510	... ..	.....	13,510
" Coarse " ...	59,498	... ..	.....	59,498
Total ...	15,09,664	14,185	4,65,210	19,89,059

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. N. BAKER, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 8th December 1896.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the gentleman named below is appointed to be a member of the Managing Committee for the Charitable Dispensary at Brahmanbaria in the district of Tippera —

Maulvi Abdus Salam, *vice* Babu Krishna Dayal Pramanik

ISWAR CHANDRA NANDI, *Offg. Persl. Asst., for Commr.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG, the 2nd December 1896.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1896.

No 31.—Mr. H. W. O. Carnduff, of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Mr. Macpherson.

A. B. WILSON, *Registrar,*
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1896.

No 970.—Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from Sir W. E. Ward, K.C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 27th November 1896.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th December 1896.

No. 352.—The services of the Reverend J. Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 4th November 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 4th December 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1812.—Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles—

Henry Outhbert Streatfield, Esq., to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, of Grimalley, resigned.

P. J. MITTLAND, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4558 L.S.-G.—The 2nd December 1896.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to approve the election by the members of the Sadar Local Board in the district of Balasore, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, of Babu Radha Chagan Das to be their Chairman.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4610 M.—The 3rd December 1896—It is hereby notified that, under sections 23 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Trailokya Nath Sen, Subdivisional Officer, to be the Chairman of the Tangail Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, *vice* Babu Baroda Kanta Ganguli, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4612 M.—The 3rd December 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 445 T M, dated the 11th September 1896, was published at page 184, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of sections 254 to 260A and 274 of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Cox's Bazar Municipality, in the district of Chittagong, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Cox's Bazar Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4617 L.S.-G.—The 5th December 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Burdwan to be the Chairman of the Burdwan District Board.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4618 L.S.-G.—The 5th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Birbhum to be the Chairman of the Birbhum District Board.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4619 L.S.-G.—The 5th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Bankura to be the Chairman of the Bankura District Board.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4620 L.S.-G.—The 5th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Howrah to be the Chairman of the Howrah District Board.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4622 L.S.-G.—The 5th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under sections 10 and 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Kali Charan Mukerji to be a member of the Bongaon Local Board, in the district of Jessore, *vice* Babu Manik Chandra Misra, deceased.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4624 M.—The 5th December 1896.—In supersession of the orders contained in the

(1) Government Notification, dated the 8th November 1876, sanctioning the extension of the provisions of sections 235 to 255, 273, 274, 284, 285 and 286 of Part VII of Bengal Act V of 1876 to the Barisal Municipality

(2) Government Notification, dated the 2nd March 1887, sanctioning the extension of the provisions of sections 236 to 244 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884 to a certain portion of the Barisal Municipality and those of sections 249 and 268 of the Act to the entire area of the Municipality

(4) Government Notification No. 4581 M., dated the 2nd November 1896, sanctioning the extension of the provisions of sections 236 to 241, 267, 270 clause 5, 271 and 273 clause 1 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, to a certain portion of the Barisal Municipality.

notifications noted in the margin, it is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, and in accordance with the re-

commendation of the Commissioners of the Barisal Municipality, in the district of Backergunge, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of Part VI of the said Act, as amended by Bengal Acts IV of 1894 and II of 1896, to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4626 L.S.-G.—The 5th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that the members of the Madhubani Local Board, in the district of Darbhanga, having at a meeting, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, requested the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased under the said section to appoint Mr. M. Smither, Subdivisional Officer, to be the Chairman of that Local Board.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4628 L.S.-G.—The 5th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that the members of the Jampur Local Board, in the district of Cuttack, having at a meeting, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, requested the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased under the said section to appoint Babu Monmohan Chakravarti, Subdivisional Officer, to be the Chairman of that Local Board, *vice* Babu Rajkishore Das, resigned

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4630M.—The 5th December 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 3638M., dated the 20th August 1896, was published at page 186, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act II of 1891 to the Dacca Municipality, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 1, clause 3 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4635L S.-G.—The 5th December 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under Rule 32 of the Rules made under clause (a), section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix the following dates for holding elections of members of Local Boards in the several thanas of the Sadar and Pirojpur subdivisions of the district of Backergunge:—

Local Board.	Thana.	Date of election.
Sadar	Barisal	15th February
	Nalchiti	15th "
	Jhalokati	16th "
	Backergunge	16th "
	Mendiganj	16th "
	Gournadi	15th "
Pirojpur	Matbaria	16th "
	Bhandaria	15th "
	Pirojpur	15th "
	Sarupkati	16th "

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4658M.—The 7th December 1896.—In continuation of Government notification No. 4534M, dated the 21st December 1895, published at page 278, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under section 3 of Act I of 1887 (an Act to provide for a survey of the town of Calcutta), to appoint Babu Ram Dayal Ghose, a Municipal Commissioner, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey for the Kotechandpur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, *vice* Babu Abhoy Charan Bose, resigned

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4687M.—The 7th December 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 5581M, dated the 16th September 1896, was published at page 191, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, with the exception of sections 236 to 244, 249, 261, 262, 267, 268, and the provisions of section 273 as far as they relate to sections other than sections 235, 262A, 263, 264 and 265 of the said Act, to the Patuakhali Municipality, in the district of Backergunge, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Patuakhali Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4709M.—The 8th December 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Katwa Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of sections 256A, 256B and 260A of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 4706M.—The 8th December 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for the improvement of Nimtola bustee, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land No. 66, Durmahatta Street, in the Town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 8 chitaks, is required. The land is bounded on the north by premises No. 67, Durmahatta Street, on the south by premises No. 65, Durmahatta Street, on the east by premises No. 5, Nimtola Ghat Street, and on the west by Durmahatta Street.

The plan and specification of the land are filed in the office of the Commissioners for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal



PART II.
 Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar Jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs A P		<i>Permanently-settled estates</i>		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
336	Lohunda and others in estate Bisthazari, pargana Bisthazari.	61,809 11 0		37 34 136 in separate account, No 80	Musamat Farzana Khanum, Nain Chand Singh and others	614 12 0		1,185 15 0
1379	Ambhattharua, pargana Phiklia	1,189 0 0		10 annas 8 pies ijmal.	Phoolo Munder, Kanhaiya Munder and others	792 11 0		85 9 0
1162	Taluka Rannathpur and others, pargana Masjidpur	2,700 8 0	..	4 annas separate account No 3	Ramdin Singh Chowdhri, Seo Shuhri Singh Chowdhri and others	637 10 0		70 12 0
				<i>Temporarily-settled estates</i>				
1334	Tatapuri Dhar, pargana Moughyr	11,034 4 0		13a 16p 144 115 5p 4r ijmal	Begum Prasad and others	9 522 7 0		142 7 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
		Rs. A P.				Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
43	Killa Bhaunra, pargana Kotbdeah.	1,051 8 6½	The whole	" "	Khetriyabhar Abhiram Rat Singh and others.	"	525 13 5½	"	Demand for Nov. 1896
41	Taluoq Badanandpur, pargana Kotbdeah.	2,301 1 5	Ditto	" "	Nilmoni Dass and others	"	1,150 8 8½	"	525 13 5½
128	Taluoq Lakshmigarayan, pargana Oldhar.	1,024 11 11½	Ditto	" "	Shyam Sunder Patnaik and others	"	908 5 11½	"	525 13 5½
139	Mauna Birnakundpur, pargana Seraul.	506 7 10½	Ditto	" "	Nahant Ramprapana Ramani Dass	"	299 3 11½	"	525 13 5½
106	Taluoq Halpuri, pargana Purbadusi	557 7 8	Ditto	" "	Nahant Raghunandan Ramani Dass.	"	278 11 10	"	525 13 5½
243	Taluoq Sandhapur, pargana Beidabad.	1,236 4 4	"	Sp. 12p. 2½, 24d	Khetriyabhar Abhiram Rat Singh and others.	534 5 11½	"	268 2 11½	525 13 5½

O. A. BELL, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz. the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at Motihari for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanri No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
409 Jimal	Parsowai Kheim, pargana Mohai	Rs A P 3,195 11 0		Khokhra A P K Choteserai 3 8 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 8 0 Darya chuk 3 2 0 Parsowai 7 8 0 Bara Mangroo 4 0 0 Bishunpur Mahoari 3 8 0 Bharthohia 3 8 0 Masha 3 0 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 8 0 Lahania 3 2 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs A P 682 13 3	Rs A P ..	Rs A P 1,495 14 6	Rs A P 1,495 14 6 Government revenue

409 Jimal	Parsowai Kheim, pargana Mohai	Rs A P 3,195 11 0	...	Khokhra A P K Choteserai 3 4 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 10 0 Darya chuk 2 10 0 Parsowai 3 4 0 Bara Mangroo 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoari 3 4 0 Bharthohia 3 1 0 Masha 2 8 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 4 0 Lahania 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs A P 685 2 5	Rs A P ..	Rs A P 90 15 0	Rs A P 96 15 0 Government revenue
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409 Jimal	Parsowai Kheim, pargana Mohai	Rs A P 3,195 11 0		Khokhra A P K Choteserai 3 4 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 10 0 Darya chuk 2 10 0 Parsowai 3 4 0 Bara Mangroo 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoari 3 4 0 Bharthohia 3 4 0 Masha 2 8 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 4 0 Lahania 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs A P 685 2 5	Rs A P ..	Rs A P 123 15 8	Rs A P 124 15 8 Government revenue
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Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 21st August 1896

ANANTA LAL CHATTERJEE, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz. the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Tippera will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 15th December 1896, at 12 o'clock, for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

The description of arrears to which this form of notification applies is specified in section 5 of the Act, and particulars should be given accordingly in column 10

Tanri number	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40 2	Tappe Durgapuri hissa Sa Og 2c 8kt	Rs A P 2,485 7 11	Share	Out of 16a hissa Sa Og 2c 2kt.	Muhammad Gazi Choudhury and others	Rs A P 828 8 0	Rs A P ..	Rs A P 35 1 9	Rs A P 35 1 9 Due for kut 28th June 1896 under at- tachment by Civil Court
1833	Pargana Barid khat, Jowar Dow latpur, under temporary set- tlement from 1861 to 1910 B S	1,486 12 0	Whole	..	Uma Nath Ghose and others.	....	66 6 6	..	Rs A P 50 6 7 Due for kut 28th June 1896 under at- tachment by Civil Court.

Tippera Collectorate, the 2nd September 1896.

O. A. RADION, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Darbhanga will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st December 1896 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue on account of kist September 1896 —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tansi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
720	Majbownapathrahi, pargana Bhala, thana Beniputty	Rs. A P. 506 10 8	Whole		Chatm Pandey, guardian of Mah-nith Jugalkishore Das, minor		159 7 2	.....
3093	Harpur Ladua, Jit-warpur Bhushkhar, pargana Barwan, thana Tajpur	835 11 10	..	Residuary putty — A G C K D R. Mauza Ladua 13 11 3 1 0 12 Mauza Jit-warpur 11 14 1 1 1 4 Mauza Basul-pur Somra 12 14 1 1 0 0 Mauza Harpur 11 14 1 1 1 4 Mauza Pur-khotmpur 12 14 1 1 1 4	Chanchal Singh, Ramnaghum Singh, Mutai Singh, Jai mangul Singh and others	527 10 0		71 19 0

GOWHAR AILY, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 7th January 1897, corresponding to 24th Pous 1303 (B S), at Barisal for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tansi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
4540	Padma ghata Bannanpur, pargana Kasimpur Mithlagati	Rs. A P. 0,389 0 0	Proprietary right of the whole estate	.	Hur Kumar Sen and others	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P. 2,024 0 0	Rs. A P.
4605	Char Semaedi Baligan, pargana Shajtanagar	1,445 0 0	Ditto	.	Kali Prasanno Das and others		74 15 8	
4606	Pakliatad, pargana Aorangpur	1 27 0 0	Ditto	.	Bhikeswar Raychoudhuri		200 8 3	.
3846	1210 zamindari in pargana Bilmabad			Small 10a 10p share will be sold and no other share	Bananath Handapa dhyia and others	2 110 7 2		857 16 8
3408	Taluk Abu M hammad pargana Bozorgomedpur			4a separate share of hissa No 7 and no other share	Abdul Bari and others	741 5 0		20 8 6
6105	Taluk Balidya Nath Das and others kumrat Dhan Manik Chaita and others pargana Bozorgomedpur	1,918 5 9	Whole		Radhica Mohon Shaw and others		225 0 0	.
1907	Taluk Fata Mahamad, pargana Khanja Bahadurnagar	798 3 0	Do		Kali Prasanno Chat topadhyaya and others		92 7 9	
3267	4a zamindari in pargana Batandi Kali kaput			134g separate share of hissa No 5 and no other share	Kali Prasanno Guha Choudhuri and others	1,084 7 0		31 12 6
3258	Ditto ditto			9g 2k separate share of hissa No 5 and no other share	Ditto ditto	723 15 0		50 2 3
5295	Gajr mokarari howla No 20 in char Joynagar, pargana Uttar Shubazpur	719 6 9	Entire howla will be sold	.	Alabaddi Patwari and others		166 0 0	

Backergunge Collectorate, the 11th November 1896

CHANDRA KUMAR DUTTA, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 28th December 1896 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
3841	Khursora, per gana Boro	Rs A P 1,311 10 6		Eight annas share of the estate, of which separate account has not been opened.	Benoy Kristo Banerjee, of Taluipara.	Rs A P 635 13 0	Rs A P	Rs A P 163 9 0

Hooghly Collectorate, the 16th November 1896.

D. B. ALLEN, Collector

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the district of Puri will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 28th of April 1897, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1304 Uml —

Conditions of Sale.

- 1st —The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd —The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities
- 3rd —If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once
- 4th —If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed	Upset price	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No 35, Settlement, Jarib Bhaura, No 805 in the General Register B.	Mahal Alsh, taluk Jagan-nath Prosad, pargana Mat kadpatan.	1 gunt 6 poles, 12 square yards.	..	..	Intestate property of Krushna Das, of Balghai, pargana Oldhar, escheated to Government, vide Government No 3272L R., of 18th August 1896.

N BHATTACHARJEE, for Offg. Collector.

Collector's Office, Puri, the 10th November 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Khulna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 11th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
20	Khalishkhali	Rs A P 897 12 11	Yes	No	Kaylas Kamini Debi, Bhannumati Debi, Sian, Bhamu, Kunja Bahari, Banerjee, Banka Behari Banerjee, Sudha Bindhu Banerjee and Mahim Chandra Bisu	Rs A P	Rs A P 141 6 8	Rs A P.

Khulna, the 19th November 1896

SRINATH GUPTA, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Noakhali will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at 1 P M for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi number	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
	<i>Khas mahal tenures</i>	Rs A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs A P	Rs. A. P.
1561	No 9, Goar n ukarari howla of char Shula kha	618 12 6	Whole		Woojuddi Ghat Maji		140 2 7	.
1671	No 1, Dhakal in Char gazi	2,027 7 4	Do	.	Jamiat Ali		594 7 0	..
1671	No 61, Dhakal in Ohargazi	730 8 3	Do.	.	Ajamuddi Patwari and others	...	223 13 9	..

Noakhali, the 12th November 1896

S K AGASTI, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Faridpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 26th December 1896 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale. —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
3670	Pargana Khotock pur, taluk Ram Prowed Ray	Rs A P 524 13 91	16 annas		Gora Chand Das and others	Rs A P	Rs A P 38 5 1	Rs A. P.
6390	Pargana Komanor, hissa Nilmani Sun	597 13 3	Do.	.	Sadhu Charan Pal Mandal and others.	..	43 5 91	..
6513	Pargana Nurulla pur excess land of Gopalpur	801 0 0	Do.	.	Prosunna Kumar Sen	.	200 0 0	.....
6518	Pargana Hability, tap h Mahmud pur excess land of Shahpur	1,047 0 0	Do.	..	Ditto	.	354 10 0	.....

Faridpur Collectorate, the 20th November 1896

F. C. FARRER, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
197	Pargana Rajnagar, hiswa Raj Krish na Sen, chakla Fulbaria Dobi Prosad	Rs A P 518 1 11½	Entire estate		Biswaswar Roy and others	Rs A P .	Rs A P 59 7 9	Rs A P .

Dacca Collectorate, the 24th November 1896

O C SEN, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
26	Zamindari in pargana Barabazu	Rs A P 9,863 2 0	No	Separate share 1 anna 8 gundas 2 karnas and 2 dips opened under section 10, Act II of 1859,	Karimnissa (haudhuri)	Rs A P 879 12 0	Rs A P	Rs A P 65 4 0
26	Do to	0,553 2 0	Do	Do 6 annas 8 gundas share	Khajeh Engrtullah Chaudhuri	3,041 4 0		247 12 0
6110	Islampur in pargana Fakhania	1,016 8 0	Whole		Hem Chandra Roy Chaudhuri		100 0 0	..
SECOND CLASS								
4676	Char Kali Hari in pargana shahi	1,283 0 0	Whole		Jnananda Sunderi and others		37 5 6	.

B C SEN, Coenganted Deputy Collector in charge

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 28th November 1896

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Bogra will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 30th December 1896 (16th Pous 1303 B S) at 12 (noon) for arrears of revenue or other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
181-182	Barabikpur pargana Barabikpur	Rs A P 2,012 13 0½		Residue share (13 annas share)	Bhaba Sunderi Dasya and others	Rs A P 1 509 9 5½	Rs A P ..	Rs A P 2 15 1½
79-81	Dum Barabikpur pargana Pratap baji	1,723 2 10	Whole estate	..	Kesiruddin Talukdar and others	..	3 9 4	

Bogra Collectorate, the 21st November 1896.

SARAT CHANDRA DAS, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Acts XI of 1859, VII (B C) of 1868, and II (B C) of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures in the Sadar khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 4th day of January 1897 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th day of May 1896.

Serial number.	Number of taluk.	Name of taluk, mauza, thana and mahal	Name of proprietor	ANNUAL RENTAL		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD			REMARKS
				Rent	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	4048 24031	Mauza Yompur, thana Panchkheri, mahal Noabad taluk Yar Ali Khan and present taluk Obaidar Rohoman Khan	Obaidar Rohoman Khan	Rs A P 703 0 0	Rs A P 36 13 0	Rs A P 162 0 0	Rs A P 13 19 0	Rs A P 165 13 0	

Chittagong Collectorate, the 26th November 1896

J D ANDERSON, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 8th January 1897, at midday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
583	Rampore Sad Mau, pargana Babra, Talbut	Rs A P 513 3 0	Entire estate		Babu Rameshwar Narain Mahtha and Babu Bishwarath Prasad Mahtha	Rs A P 111 13 5		
670	Balsund Kulon, pargana Babra, Turki	1,068 0 4	Ditto		Raja Peruddin Khan and Rani Zinat Jahan	109 3 10		
906	Amwa Kulon, pargana Babra, Champaran	2,000 12 0		Residuary share 10a 1p 8k 10m 6d 4lb	Shankh Jamaluddin Hoesolu and others	1,039 6 5		1,985 7 3
921	Davidpota Daulat, pargana Babra, Champaran	4,460 12 3	Entire estate		Musamat Ramruti Kumer, mother and guardian of Babun Porokash Narain Singh, and Nawab Syed Wajid Ali Khan and others		2,004 11 0	
1122	Masandha, pargana Babra, Champaran	618 10 5	Ditto		Rai Goudar Sahai		171 12 1	
3819	Dastan Pokhur Bhinda pargana Kanhowli	500 0 6	Ditto		Lalli Singh and Musamat Lachmi Kumer, mother and guardian of Shewundon Singh, minor	58 10 8		
10809	Blugwanpore pargana Nizampur	1,814 5 6	Ditto		Balnath Pertap Narain Singh and others	113 5 2		

Muzaffarpur Collector's Office, the 25th November 1896

L HARE, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 4th January 1897, corresponding to 22nd Pous 1304 (A S.), Monday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
210	Pargana Howelchour, mahal Singarool	Rs A P 1,389 5 11		Residuary portion of the mahal excluding 8 A Nos. 1 and 2	Biswa Nath Giri and others	Rs A P 1 23 14 7	Rs A P ...	Rs A P 16 12 3
277	Pargana Balrita, mauza Bhitoreb uodc	2,306 13 0	Entire estate.		Choudhury Gopendra Nandan Dass Mohapatra	...	186 0 3	
906	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Eorhoria	1,857 9 2 with police	Ditto		Kumar Bolkanto Nath De and another		71 15 2 with police	
974	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Khandan khola	936 11 2	Ditto		Loke Nath Bett and others		9 0 0	
1020	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Badhojyapota alias Annan	1,040 0 0	Ditto		Kumar Bolkanto Nath De and another		40 3 7	
2105	Pargana Nabong, mauza Bahabulpore.	2,008 3 1		Residuary portion of the mahal excluding 8 A Nos. 1 to 8.	Brojo Gopal Das Maity and others	1,192 5 0	...	11 3 11

Midnapore Collectorate, the 23rd November 1896.

W R BRIGHT, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Gaya will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 21st of December 1896 at 12 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
2892	Banahra Pachonkhar, pargana Kutumba, thana Nabnagar	Rs A P 1 581 0 0	Nil	The residue of small share consisting of— 1 Banahra 16 2 Pachonkhar, Mashmule, Candia bigha 16 3 Chandankhar alias Dudhar 16 4 Bundoora alias Dudhar 16 5 Ganharan 16 6 Khairu Kamaruddin 16 7 Karma Bagan 16 8 Gudhar Bigha 16 9 Khardiha 16 10 Makhdumpur 16 11 Datowli 16 12 Barua, nil Mutle, Sadi bigha 16 13 Nalmara 16 14 Karamdiha 16 15 Makhdumpur 16	Harakh Narayan Singh and Mahabur Narayan Singh	Rs A P 1,073 2 0	Rs A P Nil	Rs A P 4 12 0
2819	Dumra Khaira, pargana Kutumba, thana Nabnagar	696 11 0	Entire estate	Nil	Shiva Charan Lal, Bakhari Lal, and others	Nil	7 2 0	Nil
4286	Sawala tanr, Doadali kalam, Mow roomie, mahal Dhamni, pargana Pashrukhi, thana Rajowli, and Nawada	1 713 0 0	Nil	The residue of small share consisting of— 1 Kanharva, Pindparwa, Baranja Nilam, Baglimari, Asmitari, Sawala tanr, Nowdih, Bara Jani, Kank Jagdih, Bara tanr 16 2 Dumri 8	Musamat Rama Koer under the guardianship of musamat Dakho Koer and others	1 638 0 0	Nil	13 7 6
4611	Azamgarh taluka, pargana Sherghatti, thana Sherghatti, Nabnagar and Baisa chatti	5,281 12 0	Nil	The residue of small share consisting of— 1 Azamgarh .. 11 4 2 Gangti Masowra .. 11 4 3 Kori khar .. 6 8 4 Karma Dulara .. 6 8 5 Nowa khar .. 6 8 6 Damsawan khas 11 4 7 Sherghatti 6 8 8 Pachana Habaganj 6 8 9 Asanpuri Deopurari 11 4 10 Buda Buda Longurahi 11 4 11 Khudka .. 11 4 12 Tandin .. 11 4 13 Mahuri .. 6 8 14 Pipra kalam .. 6 8 15 Sonopore, Amandih, Midar Samuhara .. 6 8 16 Tondra kadar koni .. 11 4 17 Garhwaya .. 11 4 18 Manjhowla khurd .. 11 4 19 Itaman .. 6 8 20 Bandagara .. 6 8 21 Bola .. 6 8 22 Bagan Chak .. 11 4 23 Bajukur .. 6 8 24. Madan bigha A P K M 25 Dhuja bigha .. 9 9 6 5 26 Kalhua .. 5 1 0 5 27. Karandih .. 5 1 6 5 28 Kathowra .. 5 8 18 5 29 Batul chak .. 5 1 0 5 30. Mani Kumhari .. A P 31 Baka .. 6 8 32 Bance Samodh .. 6 8 33 Nawada .. 16 0 34 Sagdiha .. 16 0 35 Janara Khurd .. 16 0 36 Diba Chak, Kowama, Kolajarpore .. 16 0 37 Gagh .. 16 0 38 Karwahi .. 16 0 39 Piprahi .. 16 0 40 Panjapore .. 16 0 41. Amas Ohuapore, Po na chak, Pipra kalam, Pipra khurd, Amdho Majowlia, Morhar, Zamia Andho .. 16 0 42 Kediwa .. 16 0 43 Gangti .. 16 0 44 Simarhat .. 16 0 45 Jathra Khurd .. 16 0 46 Dharumpore, Zamia Baisa .. 16 0 47 Chita rendia, Baur Lar .. 16 0	Muhammad Bakhsu Khan and others.	4,385 3 0	Nil	363 11 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs A P				Rs A P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
				48 Pipri 10 0 49 Sirra 10 0 50 Abdulpore 10 0 51 Sunder Kumari 10 0 52 Bhim Chak 10 0 53 Baigany 10 0 54 Melurhi 10 0 55 Pachmahla 10 0 56 Simarhat 10 0 57 Sondha Jowar Molma, Bathan son dha 10 0 58. Pandava, Molma, Panwar 10 0 59 Bishunpore 10 0 60 Jehalpore 10 0 61 Langa khurd 10 0 62 Tonda chak 10 0 63 Sonwa khas 10 0 64 Kham Kasap. 10 0 65 Neami 10 0 66 Rohi Pargoo, Itwan 10 0 67 Dhanawan Kasap 10 0 68 Sondha 10 0 69 Dahiar tar 10 0 70 Chhaprort 10 0 71 Dhumma 10 0				
4548	Gurua, pargana Sherghatti thana Sherghatti Naba naga and Bala chatti	15 967 14 0	Nil	The residue of small share consisting of— 1 Punowl A P 10 0	Shahk Mowahb Ali and others	2,636 10 0	Nil	319 3 6

Gaya Collectorate, the 27th November 1896

KHIRODE CHANDRA SRIN, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Pabna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th January 1897, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs A P				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1723	Chai Saruain, pargana Sinduri	496 0 0	Whole estate	...	Shomamon Dushya and others	...	Current 450 0 0 Old 100 0 0	

Pabna Collectorate, the 3rd December 1896

W. MAUDE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs A P				Rs A P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
3233	Mahal Senta, pargana Mamudshahi	834 1 0		3233 1 share 15 gundas 3233 2 share 50 g will not be sold	3233 0 share 10 annas	Said Najak Ali, Umed Kholan Khatoun Khore, Samsam Bibi, Mohamed Emam uddin and Moha med Nuroddin	621 5 8	7 0 8

J. H. E. GARNETT, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 5th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar Anna of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sadar Anna of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
141	Pargana Mahmud Shaha, kismat Kul chura	Rs A P	No	Share No 1	Uma Chandra Mazumder, Babu Kuli Das Roy and James Twaddi	Rs A P 94 8 9	Rs A P	Rs A P. 2 5 4

Jessore Collectorate, the 26th November 1896

F S HAMILTON, Collector

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Malda, will be put up to sale at the Malda Collectorate on the 16th January 1897, corresponding with 3rd Mugh 1303 B S

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale —

Conditions of Sale

- 1st —The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd —The sales to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd —If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th —If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pargana	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
20	8-anna joint undivided interest in estate Biton-Dhobra, pargana Kasimnagar	A B P 130 2 36	Rs. A P 133 1 6	8-anna joint undivided interest of Government in this estate will be sold. The area in column 3 represents the area of the whole estate Government revenue shown in column 4, represents the Government revenue assessed for the 8-anna joint undivided interest of Government, which is to be sold.
154	8-anna joint undivided interest in estate 10 annas, Taraf Mahadipur, pargana Kasimnagar.	3,529 2 13	2,102 3 3	Ditto.
524	Dorapara, Sonapur, pargana Kasimnagar.	228 1 8	194 5 4	

SHYAMA PADA CHOWDEY, Deputy Collector in charge, for Collector.

Malda Collectorate, the 7th December 1896

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent of 1896-97.	34 PER CENT LOANS—						4 PER CENT LOANS—						4½ PER CENT LOANS—				Transfer loan of 1879 seven shillings per cent. portion	5 per cent. loan of 1898-97	GRAND TOTAL.	
		Of 1894-95.	Of 1895.	Of 1896.	Of 1897.	Of 1898-94.	Total.	Of 1892-93.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1894-95.	Of 1895-96.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1875.	Transfer loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion	Total.					
Balance of 16th November 1896	49,94,500	2,46,61,500	18,95,95,100	3,12,72,330	1,51,29,600	47,72,800	22,600	25,37,62,100	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,00,927	5,000	68,000	75,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,61,23,127
ADD—																					
Amount of 3½ 53-54 and 93-94 transferred to 3 per cent. in London	13,00,300																				13,00,300
Amount collected at Madras between 16th and 30th November 1896	13,00,500	1,000	28,000	2,000				21,000													51,000
Amount collected at Bombay between 16th and 30th November 1896	50,000	6,000	13,500	5,000				24,500													31,000
Amount collected at Cal cutta between 16th and 30th November 1896	2,04,000	9,500	1,24,000	75,000	500			2,09,000													4,13,000
DEDUCT—																					
Amount written off in the London registers	64,85,200	2,46,75,000	19,87,00,800	3,13,51,300	1,51,31,330	40,72,800	29,600	56,30,25,700	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,00,927	5,000	68,000	75,000	1,26,000	31,200	20,99,47,927
Balance on 30th November 1896	64,85,200	2,45,49,200	18,51,44,100	3,10,47,400	1,51,24,300	23,16,000	29,100	55,38,90,900	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	92,600	12,700	1,99,927	5,000	68,000	75,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,67,51,237

[illegible]

Balance against India **1,514 lakhs.**

L. DUNBAR,
Offg. Superintendent.

(860-1)

PUBLIC DEPT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th December 1896.

INSOLVENT ESTATES

QUARTERLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO 30TH JUNE 1896.

ESTATES	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS						Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable	Net balance	Probable outturn of the dependencies					
		Dividends paid			Other payments											
		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P					Rs	A	P		
Alexander and Co.	2,91,087	1	9	2,32,428	3	10	48,899	13	8	9,559	0	3	8,954	5	1	Nothing further recoverable.
Adam, Scott and Co.	1,31,609	5	4	1,06,547	4	0	23,086	5	1	1,675	12	3	1,109	15	0	Ditto
Allen, Duffell and Co.	1,57,553	10	4	1,26,063	13	5	30,521	2	3	968	10	8	946	1	5	Ditto
Anderson and Co., William	2,678	8	1				1,845	4	3	832	3	10	625	11	6	Ditto
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office	8,40,361	11	1	6,92,443	5	11	1,38,990	12	9	8,927	8	5	8,621	4	0	Ditto
Alexander, Wallace and Co.	24,142	11	7	16,356	2	7	6,404	3	1	1,382	5	11	1,268	10	4	Ditto
Anstruthers and Co.	17,005	3	3	7,366	11	6	3,747	4	1	5,891	3	8	5,496	3	11	Ditto
Anderson, George	1,806	12	6				953	9	3	853	3	3	733	0	2	Ditto
Atkinson, W L	17,234	12	9	5,403	0	9	8,863	2	11	2,985	3	1	2,255	9	1	Ditto
Arrakel, J G	1,024	5	6	52	6	1	394	15	9	576	12	8	129	2	7	Ditto
Audhor Chunder Shaw	18,849	9	11	8,134	4	9	8,242	15	4	2,472	5	10	1,207	3	3	Ditto
Aycoo Hadjee Abdool Rohomon	11,461	10	3	7,959	6	6	2,068	9	11	1,413	9	10	1,299	3	10	Ditto
Anundo Mohun Dutt and another	3,739	2	3	455	1	1	2,530	11	2	753	6	0	743	7	9	Ditto
Amrita Krishna Bose	3,151	11	0	1,718	13	0	172	2	1	1,260	11	11	1,118	13	6	Ditto
Anderson, G. (2nd)	4,963	9	4	2,759	15	3	1,560	1	9	643	8	4	292	7	1	Ditto
Andrews, J.	1,939	8	5	950	10	0	348	5	8	640	8	8	45	3	3	Ditto
Albertini, Cessar (F. Acerboni and Co)	20,143	7	1	15,348	8	6	2,086	13	1	2,708	1	6	147	3	9	Ditto
Adam Ahmed	7,545	1	7	5,330	4	5	1,273	11	2	941	2	0	918	10	11	Ditto
Anundo Mohun Shaw Chowdoory	14,400	8	9				718	5	7	13,652	3	2				Ditto
Abdool Hamid and Shaik Asson	4,036	2	7	2,646	9	6	821	13	0	567	12	1	239	2	0	Ditto
Autul Behari Sen	2,416	15	6				434	7	9	1,982	7	9				Outstanding in course of recovery
Balfour and Co	5,61,316	3	6	3,04,469	3	4	2,55,181	14	1	1,665	2	1	713	10	2	Nothing further recoverable
Boyd and Co.	30,673	14	3	10,773	10	4	13,425	1	11	6,475	2	0	6,364	3	4	Ditto
Bruce, Shand and Co	8,36,536	3	5	4,96,777	1	0	3,32,316	3	0	7,442	15	5	6,618	1	2	Ditto
Bischoff, Beer and Co	2,640	5	8	18	11	6	2,107	13	5	513	12	9	449	13	5	Ditto
Bodry, John (1st)	1,705	7	1	79	1	11	547	6	0	1,078	15	2	582	1	8	Ditto
Bluet, James	873	0	0	40	0	11	164	14	1	668	1	0	610	0	11	Ditto
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter	4,000	0	0				2,163	7	9	1,836	8	3	1,794	12	6	Ditto
Baboo Lal Shaw and others	1,35,530	2	7	88,451	12	10	30,736	10	9	16,341	11	0	16,094	3	0	Ditto
Buldeo Dass (Buldeo Dass Chuttoo-bhoj)	3,802	3	1	1,424	5	4	985	1	6	1,392	12	3	1,386	12	11	Ditto
Bhore Mall Gondaka	16,319	3	6	11,202	10	2	3,226	1	6	1,890	7	10	1,760	10	11	Ditto

[illegible]

ESTATES	Whole amount of receipts			WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.						Balance			Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.			Net balance			Probable outturn of the dependences.
	Receipts			Dividends paid			Other payments			Balance			Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.			Net balance			
Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P		
Croft, John Radcliffe, and others (Croft Wells and Co.)	8,232	11	6	4,704	0	0				3,528	11	6				3,528	11	6	Nothing further recoverable.
Cohen, J. A.	2,603	6	7	1,314	1	0				1,289	5	7				1,289	5	7	Ditto
Chogmul Chotaloll	3,237	12	6	611	12	3				2,626	0	3				2,509	5	6	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Dickson, William	1,843	0	2	241	14	0				561	15	11				55	2	3	Nothing further recoverable
Dove, J. M.	12,991	0	0	2,214	0	8				574	2	8				257	7	4	Ditto
Dorret Brothers	2,164	9	6	1,405	2	10				724	15	1				64	14	8	Ditto
DeSilva, John Emanuel	13,643	11	3	851	8	9				1,660	7	1				313	15	11	Ditto
DeSouza, John	1,334	0	3	805	9	0				528	7	3				528	7	3	Ditto
Dumat, Alfred	6,224	5	6	2,024	3	5				3,148	5	4				333	2	4	Ditto
Durrant, Edward	2,223	1	6	816	5	4				516	3	9				36	9	1	Ditto
Dennison, G. R.	29,828	14	7	26,967	6	10				1,607	1	5				467	1	5	Ditto
Duff, David	2,137	12	9	1,041	8	5				606	4	7				122	11	3	Ditto
Denonauth Dey	12,218	11	11	7,804	8	7				2,315	6	4				467	11	8	Ditto
Dwarka Nath Mitter	5,938	12	0	731	10	10				565	3	9				117	11	0	Ditto
Dencnauth Paul	834	4	3	119	12	9				714	7	6				714	7	6	Ditto
Damodar Dass	4,018	15	9	1,715	1	4				999	14	6				143	2	7	Ditto
Debrunner, Julius	65,912	4	7	58,106	7	4				617	11	8				126	6	5	Ditto
Doyal Chand Pyne and others	54,590	3	0	174	8	0				2,308	0	7				2,308	0	7	Ditto
Dawood Khan Esabhoi	1,797	8	9	31	11	4				527	8	10				337	3	10	Ditto
Debnarain Bysack and another	5,691	14	6	3,385	4	9				859	5	2							Ditto
Dwarka Nath Daw and another	7,845	12	3	1,211	7	10				5,955	15	1				1,576	4	11	Ditto
DeCruz, W. F., alias Elmore	2,222	1	5	1,592	3	0				531	2	11				520	3	10	Ditto
DeSantos R. J.	1,984	1	10	793	0	0				542	0	5				336	4	9	Ditto
Ewing, Aird and Anderson	3,11,323	1	8	59,611	6	10				9,678	11	1				162	7	6	Ditto
Ellias, M. B.	7,233	13	6	3,428	10	7				2,541	3	1				323	2	10	Ditto
Epino, Manuel Del	3,800	1	3	1,419	8	11				1,082	1	5				146	1	10	Ditto
Eagleton, F. A.	3,653	3	6	72	11	2				739	4	0				293	3	11	Ditto
Emmett and Chambers	23,491	8	3	7,305	15	2				3,230	11	2				2,648	13	6	Ditto
Emmer, C. W.	627	5	6	20	0	0				607	5	6				607	5	6	Ditto
Ferguson and Co.	1,96,005	7	4	1,48,653	6	2				14,254	9	4				2,426	5	5	Ditto
Ferguson Brothers	1,47,924	5	4	68,637	12	4				4,172	9	10				411	9	2	Ditto
Foster, Rogers and Co.	6,376	9	10	857	3	7				3,224	14	4				682	2	8	Ditto

	776 10 0	263 3 3	813 2 3	513 6 9	1,292 1 6	513 6 9	477 4 9	513 6 9	Ditto	ditto.
Fabian, E. D	2,650 0 0	67 7 6	813 2 3	1,769 6 3	1,292 1 6	513 6 9	477 4 9	513 6 9	Ditto	ditto.
Ferns, G. R	876 0 10	176 8 6	96 15 1	602 9 3	425 4 7	602 9 3	177 4 8	477 4 9	Ditto	ditto.
Fanehaw, R. F.	27,288 4 3	17,391 1 4	9,001 15 7	905 3 4	458 12 4	905 3 4	451 7 0	451 7 0	Ditto	ditto.
Fornaro, C (Fornaro and Hani)	3,000 0 0	497 8 0	1,248 15 7	1,253 8 5	21 8 0	1,253 8 5	1,232 0 5	1,232 0 5	Ditto	ditto.
Forbes, H T	504 10 6			504 10 6	...	504 10 6	504 10 6	504 10 6	Ditto	ditto.
Freck, D.	614 0 9			614 0 9	...	614 0 9	614 0 9	614 0 9	Ditto	ditto.
Floyd, E. M										
Gilmour and Co.	47,267 5 4	23,186 11 8	19,717 10 7	4,362 15 1		4,362 15 1	4,362 15 1	4,362 15 1	Ditto	ditto.
Griffiths, Curtis and Co.	49,784 9 8	28,262 15 3	19,201 1 0	7,320 9 5	6,991 13 5	7,320 9 5	328 12 0	328 12 0	Ditto	ditto.
Gordon, Stewart and Co	78,163 10 4	39,934 6 8	35,568 12 4	2,690 7 4	2,632 0 10	2,690 7 4	58 6 6	58 6 6	Ditto	ditto.
Gubboy, A. J.	9,055 7 0	6,088 9 2	2,075 4 0	891 9 10	565 5 11	891 9 10	326 3 11	326 3 11	Ditto	ditto.
Gocool Dass Soonderjee	18,266 14 1	11,879 7 1	5,760 12 11	626 10 1	584 4 8	626 10 1	42 5 5	42 5 5	Ditto	ditto.
Golaub Chand Hemchand	1,586 2 0		200 9 0	1,385 9 0		1,385 9 0	1,385 9 0	1,385 9 0	Ditto	ditto.
Gordon, G. J.	570 0 0		48 5 0	521 11 0		521 11 0	27 13 1	27 13 1	Ditto	ditto.
Goberdhone Mullick	2,880 14 9	1,371 10 5	963 12 4	545 8 0	493 13 11	545 8 0	71 11 9	71 11 9	Ditto	ditto.
Golam Hossain Virjee	1,26,756 14 4	40,928 6 8	85,314 2 4	514 5 4	318 1 0	514 5 4	196 4 4	196 4 4	Ditto	ditto.
Ghose and Co., R G	29,911 1 2	21,218 2 4	7,954 3 8	738 11 2	536 2 0	738 11 2	202 9 2	202 9 2	Ditto	ditto.
Gregory, M.	17,186 2 5	12,174 13 6	4,154 14 4	856 6 7	717 5 5	856 6 7	139 1 2	139 1 2	Ditto	ditto.
Ghaseeram	38,350 5 10	10,535 5 6	25,967 15 3	1,847 1 1	1,231 11 2	1,847 1 1	615 5 11	615 5 11	Ditto	ditto.
Gasper, N M	7,010 0 9	4,872 0 8	657 12 0	1,450 4 1	1,185 9 1	1,450 4 1	29 11 0	29 11 0	Ditto	ditto.
Gilmour, J A G.	512 8 0			512 8 0		512 8 0	512 8 0	512 8 0	Ditto	ditto.
Gubboy, E S.	53,783 3 0	16,747 9 8	36,070 3 1	965 6 3	862 4 9	965 6 3	103 1 6	103 1 6	Ditto	ditto.
Greedhurrylall Kannylall	26,621 12 4	15,070 7 1	3,374 10 10	8176 10 5	8,133 1 11	8176 10 5	43 8 6	43 8 6	Ditto	ditto.
Gopal Chunder Bose	3,991 0 0	2,267 1 4	876 10 0	747 4 8	535 8 6	747 4 8	211 12 2	211 12 2	Ditto	ditto.
Gopin Chand Setaub Chand (Nunsee Indrochand).	1,07,816 2 7	59,343 7 11	41,061 15 9	7,410 10 11	7,255 0 9	7,410 10 11	155 10 2	155 10 2	Ditto	ditto.
Gray, W., and another (Robert and Charnol)	3,14,768 4 0	2,09,594 14 1	42,148 3 10	63,025 2 1	54,570 0 10	63,025 2 1	8,455 1 3	8,455 1 3	Ditto	ditto.
Grish Chunder Marriek and others	13,956 0 5	5,750 10 8	5,491 2 2	2,724 3 7	1,844 14 1	2,724 3 7	879 5 6	879 5 6	Ditto	ditto.
Gopal Chunder Raye	2,834 15 3	1,516 0 3	513 12 3	505 2 9	505 2 9	505 2 9	218 0 3	218 0 3	Ditto	ditto.
Gopal Chunder Shaw	25,446 12 9	14,914 4 3	10,006 4 0	526 4 6	305 4 3	526 4 6	479 14 1	479 14 1	Ditto	ditto.
Greedharry Lall Sadkhan and Cally Churn Sadkhan	6,246 6 0	400 9 6	4,991 13 2	853 15 4	374 1 3	853 15 4			Ditto	ditto.
Gosto Behary Seal	34,539 14 3	13,751 0 8	19,941 2 7	847 11 0	733 3 1	847 11 0	114 7 11	114 7 11	Ditto	ditto.
Gopeo Caunto Sen	986 14 1		358 6 0	628 8 1		628 8 1	628 8 1	628 8 1	Ditto	ditto.
Gobindram and another	7,414 13 3	3,607 4 11	1,943 12 9	1,863 11 7	1,849 13 5	1,863 11 7	13 14 2	13 14 2	Ditto	ditto.
Gobin Dass and another	14,29 15 6		198 14 7	1,231 0 11		1,231 0 11	1,231 0 11	1,231 0 11	Outstanding in course of recovery.	
Ghonesam Dass and others (Jugger Nath Sirdar Mull)	9,228 10 0		1,039 15 0	8,198 11 0		8,198 11 0	8,188 11 0	8,188 11 0	Ditto	ditto.
Golab Rai	3,002 2 3		245 15 0	2,756 3 3		2,756 3 3	2,756 3 3	2,756 3 3	Ditto	ditto.
Gopal Chunder Dutt	906 4 6		65 8 10	840 11 8		840 11 8	840 11 8	840 11 8	Ditto	ditto.
Hurry, W C	2,763 9 2		1,937 14 8	825 10 6		825 10 6	825 10 6	825 10 6	Nothing further recoverable. *	
Hoffman and Co	25,170 12 5	6,938 13 3	17,650 8 0	556 7 2	356 3 4	556 7 2	230 3 10	230 3 10	Ditto	ditto.
Hughesdon Brothers	2,44,226 5 7	39,290 4 8	2,04,248 13 9	687 3 2	542 5 9	687 3 2	144 13 5	144 13 5	Ditto	ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.		WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.				Balance	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable	Net balance	Probable outturn of the dependences.			
	Rs A P		Dividends paid		Other payments								
			Rs A P	Rs A P									
Hudson, Nathaniel	2,225	11 3	655	5 6	461	2 1	1,109	3 8	936	15 2	172	4 6	Nothing further recoverable
Hoppe, William	1,346	8 6	2	0 0	672	1 1	672	7 5	613	3 1	59	4 4	Ditto
Hufnagle and Co., Charles	1,320	4 7	74	9 3	842	4 1	903	7 3	821	11 2	81	12 1	Ditto
Heeralall Hunnontorom	752	14 3			61	0 0	691	14 3			691	14 3	Ditto
Holloway, William	1,055	11 11	76	8 8	324	8 7	654	10 8	614	10 6	40	0 2	Ditto
Hongberger, William	1,001	5 6			344	0 0	657	5 6			657	5 6	Schedule not filed as yet.
Hanlon, E.	2,069	9 0	100	13 4	1,122	7 9	846	3 11	777	2 4	69	1 7	Nothing further recoverable.
Howard Brothers	10,421	9 10	6,168	12 7	3,394	13 6	857	15 9	630	5 0	227	10 9	Ditto
Hill, James (Barham, Hill and Co.)	32,114	9 9	17,374	4 0	10,861	5 8	3,879	0 1	3,489	8 4	389	7 9	Ditto
Hurry Narain Khettry	10,178	5 9	4,209	9 3	3,808	13 1	2,159	15 5	2,095	4 6	64	10 11	Ditto
Huckling and Co., B. H.	4,872	5 3	2,018	15 3	1,846	12 9	1,006	9 3	939	13 7	66	11 8	Ditto
Huchison, J. H. (L. W. Toulmin & Co.)	4,047	7 4	2,036	15 8	507	9 0	1,502	14 8	1,442	7 11	60	6 9	Ditto
Heeralail (Heeralail, Munnoolail)	19,704	0 3	8,519	10 5	7,117	2 10	4,067	3 0	4,061	10 7	5	8 5	Ditto
Hubbard, C. E.	4,154	2 8	2,265	9 3	698	0 2	1,190	9 3	1,190	9 3			Ditto
Heeralall Doodgoorah	2,965	14 3	1,499	4 4	357	4 10	1,110	5 1	395	1 10	715	3 3	Ditto
Hay, William (Stuart and Co.)	1,999	10 3			1,012	3 9	997	6 6			997	6 6	Ditto
Heeranund (Buddier Mull Heeranund)	1,212	15 3	447	15 1	83	2 1	676	14 1	602	3 11	74	10 2	Ditto
Hurro Nauth Mezoondar and others	7,700	0 0	3,513	2 0	2,306	7 5	1,877	6 7	1,877	6 7			Ditto
Hadjee Hezathwoolal Sadoolah and others	1,23,687	1 6	98,949	14 9	17,629	1 7	7,118	1 2	7,169	8 6	61	7 4	Ditto
Hurruck Chand and Johoory Mull (Kunny- lail Hurruck Chand).	12,671	6 0	11,272	15 0	753	15 4	644	7 8	166	12 4	477	11 4	Ditto
Hadjee Nour Mohamed Jackeriah	1,52,501	12 10	93,883	2 7	47,961	8 6	10,657	1 9	3,503	2 7	7,153	15 2	Ditto
Hains, W. G. (C. Gould and Co.)	12,492	15 5	7,550	9 5	3,726	2 0	1,216	4 0	1,091	3 11	125	0 1	Ditto
Heeralail Addy	1,521	15 11			349	2 7	1,172	13 4			1,172	13 4	Ditto
Hogg, Thos. (Beak and Co.)	1,013	12 0					1,013	12 0			1,013	12 0	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Haroe Nauth Shaw	5,605	3 4			1,352	8 6	4,252	10 10			4,252	10 10	Ditto
Issur Chunder Mill	8,546	1 6	506	12 3	6,149	15 6	1,889	5 9	1,864	3 8	25	2 1	Nothing further recoverable.
Issur Chunder Sein	12,037	10 9	5,835	13 1	5,589	14 6	611	15 2	568	7 8	43	7 6	Ditto
Issur Chunder Sein and another	681	14 9	23	7 1	59	12 8	548	11 0	507	7 6	41	3 6	Ditto
Jansen & Co.	20,002	10 9	139	11 5	15,872	5 0	3,990	10 4	3,786	5 1	224	5 3	Ditto
Juggeser Laha	34,388	4 1	16,701	4 2	15,519	2 4	2,167	13 7	1,851	6 1	316	7 6	Ditto
Jordon, J. S.	5,376	8 0	3,582	9 6	984	15 5	809	15 1	545	0 7	263	14 6	Ditto
Juggenprosand	960	8 9			223	9 0	736	15 9			736	15 9	Ditto
Jacob, Charles	933	8 0			415	13 4	517	10 8	454	6 7	63	4 1	Ditto

Jadub Chunder Seal	2,094	6	7	374	1	10	907	2	9	813	2	0	580	12	8	232	5	4	Ditto
Jadab, J. E.	2,186	15	0				1,450	4	7	736	10	5	643	2	11	98	7	6	Ditto
Johariell Mookim	1,656	0	0	648	15	0	262	4	7	744	12	5	373	13	9	370	14	8	Ditto
Joakim, M. C.	7,754	15	3	4,223	8	11	2,422	12	5	1,108	9	11	838	9	7	270	0	4	Ditto
Jotroop Chooneelall	8,292	7	2	5,458	4	10	1,951	7	6	882	10	10	732	9	5	180	1	5	Ditto
Jogle Kisser Sewall Futteah Chand	9,544	8	6	5,950	3	1	2,262	11	9	1,331	9	8	1,051	7	2	280	2	6	Ditto
Jogendro Nauth Cowar	5,958	0	0	1,891	15	3	3,577	14	3	988	2	6	806	0	9	182	1	9	Ditto
Jasur Das Jugger Nath	53,575	9	6				5,497	9	5	48,078	0	1	37,743	0	6	10,334	15	7	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Jorewai Mull Begunf and another	918	15	6				71	8	0	847	7	6				847	7	6	Ditto
Jeebun Gomanca Bibee	1,37,298	15	1				16,433	1	11	1,20,865	13	2				1,20,865	13	2	Ditto
Jogendro Nath Day	7,528	6	9				501	5	5	7,027	1	4				7,027	1	4	Ditto
Jahury Lal Paul and others	49,826	5	8				6,066	9	11	43,759	11	9	444	10	0	43,259	11	9	Ditto
James, J. D. R.	2,321	7	1	828	0	0	76	12	1	1,416	11	0				972	1	0	Ditto
Jadoo Nath Day	995	13	3				63	9	5	932	3	10				932	3	10	Ditto
Kemp, H. C. (T. Hyde Gardiner and Co.)	88,765	12	9	27,374	0	2	5,817	5	1	574	7	6	135	0	4	439	7	2	Nothing further recoverable.
Khan Mahamed Dhurrunsee	55,247	9	1	33,008	1	8	11,149	7	7	11,039	15	10	1,312	7	6	9,777	8	4	Ditto
Kisnoory Mohun Chander	3,300	0	0	2,025	2	4	269	4	2	1,005	9	6	590	11	9	414	13	9	Ditto
Kally Dass Dass and others	78,719	13	5	20,962	13	6	46,591	2	0	6,165	13	11	3,468	3	2	2,639	10	9	Ditto
Kullanjee Soonderjee (Soonderjee, Walljee and Co.)	12,444	6	0	2,351	3	3	6,936	8	0	3,156	10	9	3,093	13	10	62	12	11	Ditto
Khetter Nath Chatterjee	1,971	8	9				801	0	5	1,170	8	4				1,170	8	4	Ditto
Kelly, H.	6,800	9	3	4,080	4	11	2,136	11	5	573	8	11	495	2	4	78	6	7	Ditto
Kemp, H. O.	2,469	15	10	168	12	6	436	2	5	1,865	0	11	1,600	0	0	265	0	11	Ditto
Kissen Chand Goleecha (Ohkoyram Kissen Chand).	2,43,257	9	11	1,38,224	13	2	96,436	11	0	8,546	1	9	5,863	7	0	2,682	10	9	Ditto
Kally Churn Roy	510	0	0				4	0	0	506	0	0				506	0	0	Ditto
Khetter Mohun Dass	1,133	8	5				456	2	0	677	6	5				677	6	5	Ditto
Kally Prosono Vuttacharjee	2,327	11	0				796	7	10	1,531	3	2				1,531	3	2	Ditto
Keyser Sahibzada Mohamed	5,925	0	0	4,687	12	10	564	8	11	672	10	3	652	5	0	10	5	3	Ditto
Kassim Ariff Bhan	796	9	3				257	8	0	539	1	3				539	1	3	Ditto
Kirtibhas Paul and Unnodipressed Bannerjee and others.	3,976	9	3				2,248	2	1	1,723	7	2				1,728	7	2	Ditto
Koylas Chunder Sreemance and another	43,138	15	5	9,508	5	6	29,500	9	10	4,130	0	1	996	4	4	3,133	11	9	Ditto
Kally Churn Ghose	9,432	9	3				2,813	9	3	6,619	0	0				6,519	0	0	Ditto
King, Loraine	8,268	1	11	6,649	15	11	777	3	6	840	14	6	674	13	3	166	1	3	Ditto
Kallypudoo Nundy	680	12	3				139	9	0	521	3	3				521	3	3	Ditto
Krieg and Co.	4,858	9	2	2,015	5	5	1,174	11	2	1,668	8	7	341	3	10	1,327	4	9	Ditto
Lyal, Mathewson and Co.	3,68,485	13	8	2,81,882	10	8	84,883	12	0	1,719	7	0	1,285	5	1	434	1	11	Ditto
Larpet, Saunders and Co.	80,893	0	4	42,900	8	0	22,836	4	7	15,156	3	9	12,631	12	0	2,524	7	9	Ditto
Larmour, F. D. A., separate account	1,170	8	0							1,170	8	0				1,170	8	0	Ditto
Langlois and Co.	33,718	2	8	1,620	6	4	29,592	8	7	8,505	3	9	8,170	3	9	335	0	0	Ditto
Letournoux, Labadie and Co.	7,483	10	3	1,098	13	8	5,463	14	7	920	14	0	638	7	3	382	6	9	Ditto
Luke Hamill and Co.	6,527	12	4	595	0	8	2,343	0	4	3,569	11	4	3,244	15	2	344	12	2	Ditto

* Dr. Balance.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.			WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.						Balance	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.			Net balance	Probable outturn of the dependencies				
				Dividends paid.			Other payments												
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A	P				
Latapie, E. D (2nd)	3,992	6	2	12	0	2	3,079	2	10	891	3	2	795	10	5	95	8	9	Nothing further recoverable
Landeman, J. V.	1,008	10	5	234	3	6	243	15	10	530	7	1	480	12	4	49	10	9	Ditto
Lindsay, D. B.	1,430	3	0				557	4	0	872	15	0	...			872	15	0	Ditto
Ledlie, A. H (2nd)	1,654	8	7	190	5	6	658	12	11	815	5	2	52	8	2	762	13	0	Ditto
Luchinenarean Khettry	1,726	9	9	429	2	0	617	3	6	680	4	3	411	14	8	268	5	7	Ditto
Luchinensan, J. P.	1,448	12	0				532	0	0	916	12	0				916	12	0	Ditto
Loke Nauth Shaw	8,323	8	6	5,175	6	2	2,494	13	6	653	4	10	653	4	10				Ditto
Latapie, E D and Co.	2,444	10	6	286	6	6	487	6	0	1,670	14	0	1,557	12	4	113	1	8	Ditto
Leusk, A. S (2nd)	885	8	11	143	0	0	69	0	4	673	8	7	200	0	0	473	8	7	Ditto
Lanjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy	4,781	8	5	2,836	15	7	992	9	8	951	15	2	951	15	2				Ditto
Lyall, R. A., and another (Lyall, Rennie and Co.)	3,602	219	2	3,06,074	15	5	50,755	7	1	3,888	11	9	2,712	7	11	676	3	10	Ditto
Leitch, J. K (Kerr, Leitch & Co.)	1,853	3	0	588	2	9	520	14	6	744	1	9	51	13	3	692	4	6	Schedule not filed as yet
Larmour, C F. (separate estate)	2,822	12	2	..	..	..	25	6	6	2,797	5	8				2,797	5	8	Nothing further recoverable.
Leckie, Thomas	1,010	1	6	..	..	..	171	8	0	838	9	6				838	9	6	Ditto
Larmour, C F., and another (C. Lazarus and Co.)	6,744	9	5	..	..	..	5,735	4	3	1,009	5	2	..			1,009	5	2	Ditto
Leozander and Co.	37,331	4	11	30,200	7	9	5,639	10	3	1,149	2	11	905	15	4	585	3	7	Ditto
Lehzen, E. F. W. (Marquardt Lehzen and Co.)	17,282	10	0	12,483	10	5	3,369	13	3	1,429	2	4	312	10	3	1,116	8	1	Ditto
Mackintosh and Co.	2,28,494	11	9	1,24,788	3	2	77,432	6	3	26,274	2	4	24,413	1	2	1,861	1	2	Ditto
Macleod, Fagan and Co.	17,631	7	7	6,841	8	1	10,248	13	1	541	2	5	8	6	7	532	11	10	Ditto
Macgregor, Hunter and Co.	10,719	11	10				9,875	11	3	844	0	7	...			844	0	7	Ditto
Mackey and Co., D. C.	1,17,362	7	8	58,372	14	3	41,916	2	8	17,073	6	9	17,064	9	3	8	13	6	Ditto
Minto & Co, William	9,560	5	4	3,938	0	5	2,759	2	7	2,863	2	4	2,863	2	4	..			Ditto
Martin, Pillan and Co	96,154	3	7	19,123	12	4	71,924	2	4	5,106	4	11	5,078	15	2	27	5	9	Ditto
Macleod, L. A.	885	4	9	18	8	8	342	2	8	524	9	5	430	15	10	93	9	7	Ditto
Morris, James (Senior)	662	6	9				146	0	0	516	6	9				516	6	9	Ditto
Melville, William	1,868	8	8	..	..	..	359	4	6	1,509	4	2	1,339	13	7	169	6	7	Ditto
Monteith, John	821	0	3	20	12	0	189	4	0	611	0	3	458	0	8	611	0	3	Ditto
Murdoch, Mackenzie and Co.	5,598	2	8	17	10	1	6,037	6	4	543	2	3				85	1	7	Ditto
Meyers, F.	1,263	13	6				139	0	0	1,124	13	6	..			1,124	13	6	Ditto
Macdonald, Daniel	1,691	14	2	247	8	0	589	13	2	854	9	0	609	11	3	244	13	9	Ditto
Martin, William	2,106	11	8	75	0	0	552	6	2	1,479	5	6	1,425	0	0	54	5	6	Ditto
Michael, J. C. (2nd)	7,760	12	8	5,358	3	5	1,869	3	4	538	5	11	..			583	5	11	Ditto

Middlecott, J. H. P.	1,011	14	6	111	7	11	98	14	5	801	8	2	579	6	5	222	1	9	Ditto
Meyer, A. J.	8,876	3	6	4,248	9	10	2,804	7	10	1,823	1	10	1,580	10	0	242	7	10	Ditto
Meer Dawood Alley	8,044	0	2	1,459	8	0	229	14	5	1,354	14	9	1,191	12	2	163	2	7	Ditto
Munoololl	1,410	4	10				647	10	7	762	10	3				762	10	3	Ditto
Maddonee Dhurumess	880	0	2				68	9	6	811	6	8	472	10	8	388	12	0	Ditto
Morgan, C.	1,978	6	3	685	1	2	200	1	11	1,093	8	2	813	3	5	279	15	9	Ditto
Murray, J. C. (3rd)	10,162	11	8	7,099	4	9	1,573	8	10	1,489	14	1	1,406	12	10	83	1	3	Ditto
Murray, James (Black and Murray and Co.)	14,154	7	2	8,942	10	6	2,570	12	5	2,641	0	3	2,622	0	5	18	15	10	Ditto
Mugneeran	4,227	6	6	1,405	6	1	2,040	11	0	781	5	5	695	14	0	85	7	6	Ditto
Mahamed Mamoodshah Shahebzada	16,074	5	7	9,798	10	9	1,496	13	0	4,778	13	10	931	7	10	3,847	6	0	Ditto
Muddosooodun Dutt, No 2	8,150	7	5	6,026	15	11	1,224	7	5	899	0	1	896	9	3	1,558	15	1	Ditto
Muddosooodun Pyne	1,762	10	1				208	11	0	1,558	15	1				117	1	10	Schedule not filed as yet
Marshall Brothers	12,811	4	11	6,749	8	9	4,650	2	0	1,411	10	2	1,294	8	4	131	4	1	Nothing further recoverable.
Mangos, G. D.	18,687	12	10	4,614	2	2	8,055	1	1	1,018	9	7	887	5	6	97	15	6	Ditto
Martin, J. C.	2,327	4	4	840	6	5	159	13	4	1,327	0	7	1,239	1	1	87	15	6	Ditto
Mahamed Baker Aga	2,098	2	9	1,032	11	3	432	2	10	633	4	8	534	8	1	98	12	7	Ditto
Mcgraj Boorah (Megraj Chogmull)	11,487	2	8	7,196	6	3	2,352	5	0	-1,938	7	5	1,822	8	2	115	15	3	Ditto
McArthur, James	1,119	15	6				62	14	8	1,057	0	10	965	14	3	91	2	7	Ditto
McKey, W. R.	864	6	6	122	7	4	23	14	6	718	0	8	146	1	6	571	15	2	Ditto
Mohabharut Roy	10,914	8	0				4,062	1	0	6,852	7	0				6,852	7	0	Ditto
Mooralay Dhar Bungsheelall	10,977	9	11	3,967	14	1	4,363	10	3	2,646	1	7	740	14	11	1,905	2	8	Ditto
Maddon Mohun Dey and another	40,990	4	2	34,571	7	11	5,687	12	8	730	15	7	647	6	4	83	9	3	Ditto
Mohendro Nath Bose	3,094	3	9				2,421	8	5	672	11	4				672	11	4	Ditto
Maknun Lall Sett	3,120	11	5				1,304	13	7	1,315	13	10				1,815	13	10	Ditto
Mason, W. M.	594	8	6				0	9	0	593	15	6				593	15	6	Ditto
Macdonell, C.	1,196	10	3				18	2	6	1,178	7	9				1,178	7	9	Ditto
Muagle Chand	19,349	12	1				1,451	15	0	17,397	13	1				17,397	13	1	Outstanding: in course of recovery.
Minna Mull	7,796	11	7				878	12	0	6,917	15	7	5,076	12	2	1,841	3	5	Ditto
Mohendro Nath Mullick	2,287	3	3				491	8	0	1,795	11	3				1,795	11	3	Ditto
Mohamed Bhow	3,529	2	10				16	4	9	3,512	14	1				3,512	14	1	Ditto
Moolehand and Jesraj	7,591	1	9				637	15	9	6,953	2	0				6,953	2	0	Ditto
Mahomed Moosajee Atia	2,565	13	6				12	10	0	2,553	3	6				2,553	3	6	Ditto
Nursing Chunder Bose	1,030	0	0				202	11	0	827	5	0				827	5	0	Nothing further recoverable.
Nyaa, John	750	2	11				171	4	0	578	14	11				578	14	11	Ditto
Nemy Churn Bysack	1,210	13	0				428	5	4	782	7	8	696	8	1	85	15	7	Ditto
Norman Brothers	19,569	14	7	9,267	15	3	5,906	1	4	4,395	14	0	4,395	14	0				Ditto
Nobin Kista Ghose	2,450	0	0	617	3	1	536	10	3	1,296	2	8	1,063	3	1	232	15	7	Ditto
Nundolal Shaw and Anuntololl Shaw	1,950	0	0				249	6	6	1,700	9	6				1,700	9	6	Ditto
Naran Sing and Co.	32,007	6	11	19,805	8	7	9,718	1	2	3,483	13	2	3,424	11	7	59	1	7	Ditto
Nicol, J. Dyce	23,409	1	11	9,527	9	10	5,556	0	4	8,325	7	9	1,549	5	8	6,776	2	1	Ditto
Nilcomul Mitter	500	0	0							500	0	0				500	0	0	Ditto
Nicholls, W., and another (W. Nicholls and Co.)	18,841	1	4	13,296	2	7	4,261	1	2	1,593	13	7	947	14	10	835	14	9	Ditto
Nabun Chunder Dey	1,375	1	7	542	8	0	247	1	10	555	7	9	585	7	9	.....			Ditto

ESTATES	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS			Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance	Probable outturn of the dependences								
		Dividends paid														
		Rs	A	P.												
Rs	A	P.	Rs	A	P.	Rs	A	P.								
Narain Sing and Dhunput Sing	2,443	7	5	716	14	10	1,225	13	4	500	11	3	403	4	8	Nothing further recoverable
Nilmadhab Shaw and Brothers	639	13	7				127	12	9	512	0	10				Ditto
Nicolas J. D. (Kelly and Co)	12,300	9	3	3,997	7	0	2,297	11	6	6,005	6	9	3,784	3	9	Ditto
Owen, Alhuson and Co.	29,891	0	9	794	12	2	25,800	15	11	3,295	4	8	3,163	15	10	Ditto
Oliva, L. B.	23,729	2	7	17,569	15	0	5,445	11	5	713	8	2				Ditto
Ogle and Co, John	2,08,140	10	8	1,56,004	1	7	81,309	4	11	15,827	4	2	15,462	10	5	Ditto
Obhoy Churn Dutt	1,127	0	6	487	9	9	137	0	0	502	6	9				Ditto
Obhoyram Baddre Chand	1,910	9	0				872	14	6	1,537	10	6				Ditto
Ord, W. K.	679	8	4	57	7	10	53	4	9	568	11	9	508	11	10	Ditto
Ord, William (Murdoch and Co.)	3,515	2	3				2,944	14	7	570	3	8	511	1	0	Ditto
O'Neill, Thomas	1,510	13	8				671	3	1	839	10	7	485	9	6	Ditto
Omrao Sing	2,747	15	11	1,845	11	8	391	9	2	510	11	1	352	14	1	Ditto
Palmer and Co.	5,69,984	6	1	4,01,103	8	11	1,67,389	8	10	1,491	9	4	542	6	10	Ditto
Palmer, John	7,707	7	11	6,152	6	4	1,001	11	3	553	6	4	542	0	9	Ditto
Palmer, Thomas	1,478	0	0				887	4	9	585	11	3				Ditto
Pew, P. L.	62,965	13	1	94,068	0	5	12,875	1	11	6,022	10	9	5,847	11	2	Ditto
Perry, John	4,996	8	11	1,741	2	8	1,616	0	2	1,639	6	1	1,553	4	7	Ditto
Price, Henry	15,380	1	3				14,642	1	8	737	15	7	660	5	9	Ditto
Posner, J.	7,075	8	6	2,904	13	4	3,003	4	3	1,167	6	11	873	14	5	Ditto
Phillips, John	4,156	0	0	10	11	8	248	10	5	3,896	9	11	1,501	10	4	Ditto
Phillips, DeRhee G. W.	1,260	0	0	588	14	4	98	9	5	622	8	3	562	4	3	Ditto
Presono Coomar Bannerjee	1,241	0	0				325	2	0	915	14	0				Ditto
Poorun Chand Golecha (Dhurram Chand Pooranchand)	96,847	4	1	42,313	1	1	33,592	7	0	20,941	12	0	20,601	6	10	Ditto
Pouchan Dass Mungle Chand [Hatee Sing Sooraj Mull (Mungle Chand)].	6,183	14	3	.....			2,744	3	0	3,439	11	3				Schedule not filed as yet.
Protaub Chunder Chatterjee	748	11	7				7	1	0	741	10	7				Nothing further recoverable.
Purnessor Khan and others [Purnessor Khan and Debendro Nauth Khan (Purnessor Khan and Co.)].	3,129	9	9	973	8	8	1,364	2	4	792	3	9	792	3	9	Ditto
Payne and Co. (Bombay Firm)	8,025	0	0	6,125	3	10	1,364	13	10	534	14	4	531	12	8	Ditto
Palmer and Co, B. G.	35,446	13	0	14,850	3	3	11,148	4	1	9,447	11	8	515	11	5	Ditto
Poon Chunder Mitter	637	11	1	....			.....			637	11	1				Ditto

	819 12 6	155 12 8	662 13 10	662 13 10	Nothing further recoverable.
Purna Lal Addy	1,763 15 6	567 8 5	1,201 7 1	1,201 7 1	ditto
Pran Nath Paul					
Quillet, DeGay and Co	6,539 10 4	3,148 1 11	2,380 4 6	1,011 3 11	1,011 3 11
Runta, Rees and Co	19,480 12 2	3,907 1 1	10,081 14 8	5,531 18 5	ditto
Russell, C D	8,785 14 2	7,162 15 2	1,059 0 9	563 14 3	ditto
Rugboi Naubh Bose	1,778 13 4	702 12 10	444 4 0	631 12 6	ditto
Rogers, Alexander	10,802 13 6	5,968 0 4	4,136 10 9	793 2 5	ditto
Rajkissen Dutt	4,683 12 2		665 13 6	4,017 14 8	ditto
Roussac, A G	12,304 10 3	8,940 2 5	1,063 11 3	2,300 12 7	ditto
Ramdhone Mitter	539 5 4	52 4 5	217 8 2	453 1 6	ditto
Ruetomjee, Cowasjee and Co	11,082 15 0	9,373 5 8	6,015 1 6	1,255 10 3	ditto
Ramsabuck Misser and others	1,28,206 9 4	76,338 6 6	29,912 4 9	16,482 14 4	ditto
Robinson, S H	1,129 10 9		132 0 0	997 10 9	ditto
Ram Narain Sreemany	9,819 8 0	4,158 0 11	2,041 7 1	3,066 10 8	ditto
Robinson, J J (Wallace and Co)	3,052 8 8	282 0 0	2,027 4 6	309 14 5	ditto
Ram Nath Janookeyprossud	5,296 4 9		2,792 3 0	2,504 1 9	Schedule not file as yet
Russickall Paul	792 5 3		28 11 6	67 4 9	Nothing further recoverable.
Ritz, Alfred	1,139 0 0		208 7 6	890 13 5	ditto
Ram Gopal Paul	8,131 12 6	4,314 7 11	2,408 6 8	1,220 9 5	ditto
Ram Dass Paul	1,535 8 3	506 2 6	475 10 9	421 3 0	ditto
Rakhal Chunder Bannergjee, junior	5,534 7 3	138 2 6	2,866 9 9	62 13 6	ditto
Rugboi, H P., and others (Rugboi, is others).	81,120 10 6	47,540 3 8	26,799 11 0	5,419 13 3	ditto
Rustomjee Chwasjee	3,796 13 7	1,637 9 1	425 11 10	1,537 12 2	ditto
Buehdon, Edward	2,784 3 9	1,418 6 4	709 1 11	657 11 6	ditto
Ramsaran Lal	57,280 1 1	91,981 15 8	21,011 11 2	4,229 5 6	ditto
Ram Kissen Kotarr	7,527 14 3	4,654 15 7	1,840 0 4	1,000 8 3	ditto
Ramesmull Pannalall	1,938 2 9	350 1 11	720 0 5	653 4 0	ditto
Robertson, C A (1st)	1,500 0 0	477 2 10	81 12 9	726 4 9	ditto
Ramdhone Mullick	46,924 5 3	455 4 3	45,512 6 2	956 13 10	ditto
Rajendro Coondoo and another	840 0 0		182 1 0	677 15 0	Schedule not file as yet
Reinhold H. (Reinhold & Co)	13,795 10 0	10,430 3 10	2,663 9 1	152 6 1	Nothing further recoverable.
Reinhold, H. C., and another (Reinhold Brothers)	5,998 10 10	135 7 9	1,717 6 5	3,911 14 9	ditto
Reinhold, H. C., separate account	780 0 0	7 11 2	53 1 8	10 15 11	ditto
Ritz, Reinhold and Tailman	13,338 5 0	10,502 0 10	1,073 3 9	1,541 2 11	ditto
Rashbehary Roy and Jullodhur Roy	33,005 14 4	4,904 4 5	23,266 11 6	3,701 1 11	ditto
Rachha Kissen Dass alias Lal Bchary	13,678 0 8	6,631 14 1	5,132 8 1	1,921 11 11	ditto
Rankissen	8,56,924 5 3	1,38,201 0 2	7,35,630 0 3	1,478 6 11	ditto
Rambox Ratter (Choonelall Janookey Dass)	5,329 3 5	3,149 13 2	1,505 4 3	619 10 1	ditto
Ram Chunder Tarafdar	638 14 9		60 4 0	573 10 9	ditto
Rugboi Nath Das Moddon Gopaul	72,221 5 9	25,343 8 10	27,993 8 8	6425 1 1	ditto
Randoyal Chosh, 1st	753 0 0		45 8 3	59 9 7	ditto

ESTABLISHMENT	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS						Whole amount of receipts		Dividends paid		Other payments		Balance		Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable		Net balance		Probable outturn of the dividend	
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
Ray Chunder Pakura	1,363	0	6		219	6	2		233	9	4		910	1	0		649	13	8	
Reynolds, T. E.	589	5	9		115	3	2		54	8	1		719	10	6		712	8	0	
Runchore Dass Dhunjee	17,141	1	1						1678	6	9		15,522	10	4					
Rodrigues J F	2,794	10	0		200	0	0		1,259	2	0		1,305	8	0		740	2	6	
Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co	4,032	22	11	3	3,217	13	7	1	68,906	4	4		12,642	15	10		11,092	9	4	
Stewart and Co., W. C.	8,640	4	10		2,491	13	11		-1,414	11	0		4,113	11	11		3,977	3	11	
Seneas, W DeMonti	2,514	11	7						912	2	6		1,602	9	1		1,533	5	10	
Smith, W S	3,620	14	5		2,615	15	6		471	0	8		513	13	3		471	11	1	
Stocqueler, J H	7,135	0	0		210	6	5		5,537	0	7		1,390	9	0		1,122	12	7	
Schlatter, Michael	20,294	14	10		16,357	13	1		2,433	0	9		1,504	1	0		1,006	8	1	
Smout, W H	1,976	10	3		97	13	5		328	9	8		1,550	3	7		1,190	7	6	
Sheppard, G A	5,594	2	10		4,179	1	11		662	0	7		757	0	4		652	6	0	
Sarkies and Co., P J	52,610	10	9		6,473	9	2		45,380	2	2		756	15	5		602	12	10	
Scott, C C J	7,723	13	9		4,659	10	11		2,002	0	10		1,062	2	0		631	9	11	
Smith, Haffagale and Co	26,632	14	5		18,823	7	4		10,798	4	10		2,006	2	3					
Stubbs, W V G.	3,491	6	5		81	3	10		1,649	12	7		1,760	6	0		262	2	3	
Snook, J V	775	10	0						158	0	0		617	10	0					
Sreepaul Misser	1,951	0	0		55	14	4		678	6	8		1,216	11	0		1,093	0	11	
Solomon, Maledina	64,041	6	10		43,579	4	11		17,498	10	0		2,963	7	11		2,682	12	0	
Stewart, W M	24,989	4	9		12,513	15	1		6,325	15	7		6,149	6	1		5,610	9	8	
Sarkies, P J	10,227	7	7		6,170	7	7		3,097	5	4		959	10	8		787	6	3	
Sreenauth Mullick	17,782	7	7		13,531	5	6		3,389	12	10		541	3	3		431	12	6	
Sewnundun Paray	32,283	9	9		18,936	10	11		7,478	4	4		6,973	10	6		5,242	11	7	
Smith, A. M.	2,300	10	7		244	1	6		801	15	7		1,754	9	6		1,371	10	5	
Shub Chunder Seal	13,555	3	9		3,239	6	10		9,476	8	9		839	4	2		836	9	5	
Solomon and Co., D H.	16,053	12	9		9,499	1	8		4,711	4	9		1,843	6	4		1,653	2	10	
Schiller, F, and another (Borriadaile Schiller and Co.)	1,52,678	15	7		88,649	5	8		81,168	12	4		37,560	13	7		30,621	14	4	
Suzaw, F. T	9,750	5	3		19,314	14	5		19,449	4	5		1,016	2	5		809	14	0*	
Smith and Co., Thomas	66,941	4	3		8,915	11	0		56,288	9	2		1,734	0	1		1,075	12	0	
Schiller, F	5,482	10	7		1,257	9	0		1,489	4	1		2,705	13	6		2,449	5	2	
Shamlall Khetry (Dewkey Nundon Lalljee Mull)	16,352	12	6		12,439	7	8		3,245	3	10		1,263	1	0		1,210	5	0	
Sectaram Rohatjee	945	8	3						158	6	6		787	1	9					
Smallwood, A (Lloyd and Co.)	6,144	11	3		1,402	0	9		2,787	9	2		2,295	1	4					

Debitors	3,728	8	6	1,014	14	6	1,521	0	0	1,192	10	0	•	1,172	9	11	20	0	1	Ditto	ditto.
Soorjeemull Mugneeram and Hunno-montoram (Soorjeemull Mugneeram)																				Ditto	ditto
Stewart, T	2,202	15	3				1,052	10	9	1,150	4	6		667	5	10	1,150	4	6	Ditto	ditto
Soutendro Mahun Tagore	810	5	9	80	4	7	52	8	1	677	9	1		326	1	3	620	7	2	Ditto	ditto
Stephen, A J (2nd)	1,201	8	0	212	14	3	42	1	2	946	8	5		1,658	13	6	26	0	11	Ditto	ditto
Shibdas Mochoory (Ramdhon Mochoory and Shibdas Mochoory)	3,31,305	1	8	1,28,071	14	5	2,04,548	4	10	1,681	14	5					9,671	11	6	Ditto	ditto
Shama Churn Sen	98,304	5	11	24,072	4	6	64,650	5	11	9,671	11	6		5,211	15	1	771	0	9	Ditto	ditto
Sheodan Mull and another	6,615	9	9				552	9	11	6,052	15	10		250	6	8	455	1	11	Ditto	ditto
Schallav and Co	1,073	3	6	176	5	7	191	10	4	705	8	7		2,212	11	10	6	4	6	Ditto	ditto
Shub Nath Sircar	5,817	13	7	622	0	6	2,976	12	9	2,219	0	4		674	10	3	1,426	6	0	Ditto	ditto
Smith & Co., McGavin	675	12	3				4	3	0	674	10	3					3,312	15	10	Ditto	ditto
Sahab Doyal Ram	1,525	0	0				98	10	0	1,426	6	0		22	7	6	2,820	4	11	Outstanding in course of recovery	
Summers A., (Watson and Summers)	5,838	15	8	391	1	6	2,112	6	10	8,335	7	4		14,436	1	7				Nothing further recoverable	
Stewart, C	45,002	11	0	27,463	13	5	3,252	6	10	17,56	6	6									
Tulloch and Co (1st)	1,21,128	2	10	65,015	10	6	50,626	7	9	1,884	1	1		1,139	10	6	746	6	7	Ditto	ditto
Tulloch and Co (2nd)	19,223	10	2	5,961	4	3	9,684	15	7	577	6	3		411	1	3	166	5	0	Ditto	ditto
Thomas and Co	4,55,276	15	3	3,98,103	6	2	50,289	15	2	6,933	9	11		1,314	1	40	5,619	8	11	Ditto	ditto
Frower Charles	2,177	9	0	240	0	0	72	0	0	1,865	9	0		811	7	5	1,054	1	7	Ditto	ditto
Twentynan and Co	688	6	7				152	2	1	531	4	6					740	0	0	Ditto	ditto
Thomas, John	740	0	0							740	0	0		2,199	13	3	372	1	11	Ditto	ditto
Tarsachand Kuramull Dowlatabad	22,970	1	11	6,210	6	9	14,187	12	0	2,571	15	2					604	0	5	Ditto	ditto
Tatkins, A H	5,671	12	10	3,819	12	0	1,248	0	5	604	0	5		661	10	1	447	5	10	Ditto	ditto
Turton, Sir T E M	2,49,996	3	10	1,48,440	1	3	1,00,447	2	8	1,108	15	11		712	2	11	91	4	2	Ditto	ditto
Troyacknauth Roy and another	26,576	11	0	18,630	12	6	7,142	7	5	803	7	1		2,681	9	4	918	4	8	Ditto	ditto
Thorndike, A., and another (Atkinson, Thordike and Co)	48,551	15	5	19,772	1	0	25,210	0	8	3,599	14	0					1,024	3	6	Ditto	ditto
Tutsok Roy and Premsook Roy	27,590	9	11	9,941	11	1	10,889	8	2	6,759	6	8									

ESTATES	Whole amount of receipts	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS				Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable		Net balance		Probable outturn of the dependencies
		Dividends paid		Other payments			Rs.	A P	Rs.	A P	
		Rs.	A P	Rs.	A P						
Waring, E S S	3,066 8 8	1,784 1 7	529 5 2	753 1 11	647 4 3	105 13 8				nothing further recoverable.	
Williams, Stephen	20,504 1 5	17,453 13 10	2,207 14 7	842 5 0	474 9 9	367 11 3				Ditto	
Watson and Co., Gibbon and Co.	1 06,519 3 0	87,390 15 9	15,992 0 3	3 136 3 0	2,703 9 8	432 9 4				Ditto	
Wood, H W J	2,539 13 0	712 3 7	885 5 3	942 4 2	785 11 9	156 8 5				Ditto	
Webb, John	4,457 8 3	2 391 0 8	1,103 4 5	963 3 2	890 14 9	72 4 5				Ditto	
Wood, David	1,414 3 0	56 7 3	753 11 11	603 15 10	548 11 6	55 4 4				Ditto	
Wilcox, H C	710 0 0	62 3 9	55 1 0	592 11 3	583 3 8	57 7 7				Ditto	
Wallis, G B	8,520 11 5	6,592 2 1	1,403 4 3	625 5 1	120 11 5	404 9 8				Ditto	
Woodin, W (G. F Hodgkinson and Co)	25,413 4 5	1 022 8 2	22,444 3 9	1,946 8 6	1,549 5 6	397 3 0				Ditto	
Woomes Chunder Hanerjee (G DeLeman and Co)	23,991 14 1	19 753 8 14	3,065 4 3	1,203 0 11	1,183 12 3	19 4 8				Ditto	
Wylder, J J	1,200 0 0	126 6 4	21 7 1	1,052 2 7	...	1,052 2 7				Ditto	
Wiseman, William	967 3 6	...	32 0 0	935 3 6	...	935 3 6				Schedule not filed as yet	
Winterscale, James	1,254 12 10	175 0 0	373 7 0	701 5 10	...	701 5 10				Nothing further recoverable.	
Zanne, A.	4,860 2 9	323 13 2	2,984 10 3	1,551 11 4	1,212 10 10	339 0 6				Ditto	

In addition to the above, there are 1,837 estates with balances under Rs 500 each, aggregating Rs 197,273-10-0, the particulars of which may be learnt at this Office The Official Assignee has received for remuneration for the quarter ending 30th June 1896 Rs 3,055 12-6

CALCUTTA.

The 1st July 1896.

A. B. MILLER
(Official Assignee.)

(843-1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st December 1896.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities		55,49,121	0 0
Reserve Fund		72,00,000	0 0	Other authorised investments		86,88,067	12 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 54,59,279 1 2			Loans on Government and other authorised securities		1,99,63,426	8 9
Ditto ditto at Branches	66,65,863 7 9	1,21,25,132	8 11	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto		1,67,58,789	0 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		6,11,50,813	4 3	Bills discounted and purchased		2,46,18,880	7 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.		1,22,677	13 1	Balances with other Banks		2,91,417	15 9
Sundries		30,80,789	7 4	Bullion		2,719	11 4
				Dead Stock		18,25,045	10 11
				Stamps		8,420	8 8
				Sundries		13,56,062	5 8
						7,85,11,881	15 4
				Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 89,58,277 11 1		
				Cash & Currency Notes at Branches	1,61,89,258 7 2	2,51,47,531	2 3
	Rupees	10,36,59,418	1 7		Rupees	10,80,59,418	1 7

F T LEWIS, Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans, 8 per cent.

Percentage, 32 8

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer

(841—1)

BANK OF BENGA,
Calcutta, 3rd December 1896

Notice of death sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported, and when	REMARKS
John Weston	Darjeeling	14th November 1896	The District Judge of Dinajpur on 23rd November 1896	Mrs Agnes Weston, the widow and sole executrix, has applied for probate of the Will
William Metcalfe Nelson	118, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta	18th October	Ditto ditto	The deceased was of Gyabazi, in the district of Darjeeling Mrs Susan Nelson, the widow and executrix, has applied for probate of the Will.
Philip Alfred Hampton	Not stated	27th July	The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts on 23rd November 1896.	No Will appears to have been left by the deceased and no one has applied for Letters of Administration
H Barrett	Assensole	20th November	The District Judge of Burdwan on 30th November 1896	The deceased died intestate, and was a fireman in the East Indian Railway No one has applied for Letters of Administration
P Keenan	Kamptee in the district of Nagpur	31st January	The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur on 27th November 1896	The deceased was a military pensioner and was bazar master in the Kamptee Cantonment at the time of his death, and died intestate No one has applied for Letters of Administration

CALCUTTA, the 8th December 1896.

L. P. D BROUGHTON, Administrator-General, Bengal.

Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

From 1st April 1896 the price of this Quinine will be as follows—

1 Pound tin Rs. 18, or, post free, Rs. 18-12, *
 ½ " " " 9, " " " " 9-8.
 ¼ " " " 4-8 " " " " 6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Chinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking six pounds at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, ans. 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5, per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for Cash only at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12 This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta, Postage four annas per 4oz. tin, eight annas per 8oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS—

TENDERS are invited before the 15th April 1897 for the purchase of Sabal grass from the forests of the Singhbhum district from 1st July 1897. Tender forms and further information on application to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling.

A E WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Darjeeling, the 18th June 1896

Wanted

A DULY qualified person as Head Assistant in the Office of Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Bhagalpur, maximum salary Rs 240 None need apply who is not thoroughly up in English and précis writing, able to control a large office, and acquainted with the work he will have to do. Preference will be given to a man with Secretariat experience. Apply giving full information regarding age, &c., &c., with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to—

Superintending Engineer,
Northern Circle,
Bhagalpur.

Bhagalpur, the 29th October 1896.

Wanted

A THOROUGHLY competent Wool Carder for the Woollen Factory of the Bhagalpur Central Jail. The applicants should state the salary required and forward copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Applications will be received up to 21st December 1896.

G. A. DAVIS, Offg. Supdt. of Jail Manufactures.
The 30th November 1896.

Wanted

A PODDAR for the Alipur Duar Subdivisional Treasury on a salary of Rs. 12 per mensem and copyist's remuneration averaging Rs. 8 per mensem. Alipur is only 12 miles from Cooch Behar. Candidates must be below the age of 25, and have passed the Entrance Examination, and be able to furnish security in cash or Promissory Notes for Rs. 200 (two hundred). Apply before 15th December 1896, with copies of testimonials, to—

J. A. CRAVEN, Subdivisional Officer, Alipur Duar
via Cooch Behar.
Alipur Duar, the 26th November 1896.

Wanted.

A TREASURER for the Pabna Collectorate on a salary of Rs. 65 per month for six months, with prospect of being made permanent. None need apply who is not acquainted with the duties of a Treasurer. Security Rs. 10,000 in Government Promissory Notes will have to be furnished. The successful candidate will be required to join at once. Applications will be received up to the 15th December 1896.

W. MAUDE, Collector.

Pabna, the 4th December 1896.

Wanted

TWO qualified Overseers of active habits for the Monghyr Municipality, on a monthly salary of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50 by annual increments of Rs. 2, plus Rs. 15 horse allowance.

Applicants must state their age and if they can ride freely on horse back.

Wanted also a qualified Surveyor. Must also be a good draftsman to finish the preparation of the Town map of Monghyr. Salary Rs. 50. Applications with specimens of drawings will be received up to 31st instant.

S. P. SINGH, Vice-Chairman.
(863—2)

WANTED by the District Board of Khulna an Overseer. Pay Rs. 50 per month rising in two years to Rs. 60 on approved service. Travelling allowance Rs. 35 per month. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th December 1896.

H. D. CHATTERJEE, District Engineer.
Khulna, the 3rd December 1896. (845—2)

Notice.

WANTED a Record-keeper for the Civil Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, on a salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50 by annual increment of Rs. 2.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 20th December 1896. None need apply who does not possess a thorough knowledge of English, Hindi, Urdu and Persian, and is not acquainted with the duties of the civil record-room.

J. L. HERALD, Deputy Commr., Hazaribagh
Deputy Commr.'s Camp, Dumra, the 18th November 1896.

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that the Agricultural Exhibition and *melà* which is held every year in the town of Faridpur will commence on the 11th January 1897 A.D., corresponding with 28th Pous 1303 B.S., and continue up to the 10th February 1897. Tradesmen, dealers, and others may buy and sell during the period.

F. C. FRENCH, Magistrate, President
K. P. SIRCAR, Secretary
Faridpur, the 19th November 1896.

Notice.

AT the meeting held on the 17th instant, the District Board of Saran determined to levy road cess at the maximum rate of half-anna per rupee on the annual value of land during the year 1897-98.

A. EAZLE, Chairman.

Chapra, the 22nd November 1896.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified that under section 46 of the Local Self Government Act III (B.C.) of 1886, the District Board of Dacca have, at their special meeting held on the 21st November 1896, determined to levy the road cess in this district for the ensuing financial year 1897-98 at the maximum rate of one-half anna or six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands.

L. P. SHIRRES, Chairman.

Dacca District Board's Office, the 27th November 1896.

BABU UMESH CHANDRA GHOSH, B.L., Pleader Narail, district Jessore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta.

(816—4)

HEMENDRA NATH SEN, B.L., of Ferhampore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the Calcutta High Court.

(775—4)

Notice

APPPLICATIONS are invited for sub *pro tem* and acting vacancies of Sub-Inspectors and Clerks in the Balasore subdivision (head-quarters Cuttack). None but candidates who are at least 5' 5" in height and 32" round the chest and not over 25 years in age need apply. All such applicants must have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta or Allahabad University.

(By Order)

SHIB NATH BANERJI, for Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue,
Camp Narasingpur, the 3rd December 1896.

Treasure Trove.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 19th May 1896, a row of cut stones, 5 yards in length, 2 yards in height, was found buried under ground by one Annantharama Iyer, of Sanniasigramam village, Tinnevely taluk and district, Madras Presidency, while sinking a well in the backyard of his house at Sanniasigramam, and that stones, 106 in number, which are valued at Rs. 60, have been removed by the said Annantharama Iyer.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Tinnevely at his office at Kokrakulam on the 20th day of May 1897, when claims in respect of the treasure will be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A. W. B. HIGGINS, Collector.

* Tinnevely, the 28th November 1896.

Statutory Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE JOHN GRANT, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to section 320 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John Grant, late of Sytee Bungalow in Jalpaiguri, in the Province of Bengal, Tea Planter, deceased, should, on or before the 31st day of December 1896, send in particulars of such claim to the undersigned as attorneys for the executor, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed, and notice is hereby also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay to the undersigned the amount of their respective debts without delay.

DIGNAM & Co.,

Attorneys for the Executor, Mr. Hugh Grant.
No. 6, Strand, the 5th December 1896. (859—1)

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Goods lying in the Custom House Wharf.

Vessels	Marks and numbers	Description of packages.
1	2	3
S.S. "Bengal"	C Thomson	1 Chair
Ditto	S C F Offenham	1 Do
Ditto	Nil	2 Chairs.
S.S. "Navam"	M A	2 Casks coconut oil
S.S. "Nadir"	M A	1 Bag rapeseeds
S.S. "Lindula"	C A	1 Bag dammar
S.S. "Bhandara"	K P A M	1 Cask coconut oil
S.S. "Nubia"	E Leslie	1 Chair
Ditto	Venn	1 Do
Ditto	A Hill	1 Broken case
S.S. "Chelydra"	Green mark	2 Bundles rattans
S.S. "Nubia"	L Taylor	2 Chairs.
S.S. "Odra"	White mark	2 Bundles rattans.
S.S. "Sindia"	L. Roe	2 Chairs
Ditto	Nil	1 Chair
Ditto	G M D	2 Chairs
S.S. "Kutsang"	K L B	1 Bag betelnuts
S.S. "Chelydra"	B V	1 Parcel flour
S.S. "Simla"	Colonel Baker	2 Chairs
Ditto	Nil	2 Do
S.S. "Purnea"	S R in a diamond	30 Cases whisky
S.S. "Ohyassan"	17-40	40 Ditto
	G & Co., 55550-51, 55563-70, 55573-78, 55581-80, 55598-99, 55592-95, 55597-606 and 55608	
Ditto	G O 6-7, 10, 16, 20 27	6 Cases whisky
S.S. "Bridan"	G O 1, 4-5, 8-9 12-15 17-18, 21-26, 28-30 land two numbers defaced	22 Cases claret
Ditto	GC 1-56	56 Cases claret
S.S. "Kutsang"	Nil	1 Basket earthenware
S.S. "Chusan"	A S Thomson	1 Chair
Ditto	Nil	1 Do
Ditto	Nil	3 Chairs
S.S. "Kutsang"	M M	1 Bag betelnuts
S.S. "Purnea"	C O	4 Bags betelnuts
S.S. "Gourkha"	Nil	1 Revolver
S.S. "Pentakota"	"	1 Packet cartridges

The above will be sold if not cleared on or before the 31st December 1896.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Collector of Customs

Calcutta Custom House, the 28th November 1896

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1220, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st December 1881, the following will be the authorized camping-grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Palamau district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

PALAMAU DISTRICT

PALAMAU FOREST DIVISION.

Northern Range.

1. Keohki
2. Baygapani (in Betlah Reserve)

Southern Range.

1. Bagichamps.
2. Gangtar.
3. Morienah Ghat

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1219, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Gazette* of the 15th December 1880, the following will be the authorized camping-grounds in the Reserved

Forests in the Jalpaiguri district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT.

JALPAIGURI FOREST DIVISION.

The following machans of the fire patrols situated —

1. Near junction of Chalsa road and railway line. Near west boundary.
2. Near junction of Beechavanga road and railway line. Near east boundary.
3. Goramara.
4. Junction of Chalsa road and Lower Tendu north boundary.
5. On Tendu-Dhaphhora road and near Gairati river.
6. Nagrakata near the mty of the old dák bungalow.
7. Guzhiduba boundary.
8. Gilajhora
9. Kajadanga south-east boundary, north of Udlabari road.
10. Katambari-Udlabari road on north boundary.
11. Junction of Nonai depôt road and Haldibari fire-line
12. Junction of Nonai depôt road and Ramahaihat district road.
13. Nonai depôt.

Buxa Forest Division

Buxa Forest.

1. Rajbhatkhawa.
2. Minagaon.

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1220, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st December 1881, the following will be the authorized camping-grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Hazaribagh district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT

Koderma Range.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Muzlamaram (Dig-war's station) | 3. Baratand (Forest Guard's house). |
| 2. Khulukthumbee (Forest Guard's house) | 4. Taraghattee (Spring) |
| | 5. Karmatand (Spring) |

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal

Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 1220, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st December 1881, the following will be the authorized camping grounds in the Reserved Forests in the Angul district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

Tikarpara Range.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Tikarpara. | 7. Labangi. |
| 2. Purnakot. | 8. Raigoda. |
| 3. Ohhotkoi. | 9. Jacobo. |
| 4. Tulka. | 10. Tahaoro. |
| 5. Kotrangi. | 11. Bolong. |
| 6. Chota Kotrangi. | 12. Pampasora. |

Bagmunda Range.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Turwa. | 3. Salar. |
| 2. Budkhota. | 4. Purnapanion Bagmunda-Majhipara road |

Durgapur Range.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Tabada. | 3. Simhipathan. |
| 2. Golasar. | 4. Tentlai. |

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

Forest Department, Bengal.

AUTHORIZED CAMPING GROUNDS.

IN supersession of the Notice dated the 5th November 1895, published at pages 1218 and 1219, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 76 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Gazette* of the 15th December 1890, the following will be the authorized camping grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Darjeeling district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

DARJEELING DISTRICT.

DARJEELING FOREST DIVISION.

Goom Block.

1 Batasidhara.

Goompahar Cart Road.

1. Barbuttheadhara
2. Goompahar saddle
3. Alubari
4. Chintaidhara
5. Goom Rock.
6. Lopcha Jagat.
7. Majdhura
8. Sukiapokri location
9. Sukiapokri camping ground
10. Jorpokri location
11. Pagraingbong.
12. Guribash
13. Batasidhara

Nepal Frontier Road

- 1 Simanabusti location
- 2 Manibhanjan
3. Chagra (or Chitray)
- 4 Lambadhara
- 5 Tonglu (Range Head-quarters).
- 6 Jacobari (Coolydhura)
7. Barabhanjan
- 8 Kyakatta.
- 9 Kalapokri
- 10 Bikhabinhanjan.
11. Sandhukphu (Frontier Bungalow location)
- 12 Subarkam
- 13 Jaodhara (Pillar 23 and Coolydhura)
- 14 Chubudhara
- 15 Phalut (Frontier Bungalow location)

Rilling Block

- 1 Dooteriah
2. Langoardang.

Tonglu Block.

1 Bafasi

Kankibong Block.

1. Falachay (mat-makers' camp).

Little Rangit Block

- 1 Jaodara.
- 2 Goordoomdara

Chongtong Road

1 Chongtongdhara

Nagri Spur Road

- 1 Debripani
2. Ramchuten Chowrasta

Hill Cart Road

1 Rungmuk Jhora.

Old Military Road

1. Rangbul
- 2 Chutlakpur
- 3 Bamanjhora
- 4 Sepoydhura
- 5 Mahaldaram Chumney

Jor Bungalow Tista Road

- 1 Rangirum turning
2. 2nd mile
3. Rangbi turning
- 4 4th mile.
- 5 Poomong stable
- 6 Geille turning.
7. Rangli Ranghot road near Hoom Bungalow.

Sureil-Kurseong Road

- 1 Labda
- 2 Mamrem turning.
- 3 4th mile
- 4 5th mile.

Bara Senchal Block.

1. Rishop Inspection Bungalow.

Senchal Working Circle.

1. The place cleared in Block II-III for an Inspection Bungalow
- 2 The open space in Block II below the Rishop Inspection Bungalow

Tista Valley Road.

- 1 Badamtai (near the Rangdong river)
- 2 Run. bong (14th mile)
- 3 Tista Rangit junction
- 4 Tista Bridge
5. 15½ mile of Pashok Road.
- 6 Geillejhora
- 7 29th mile
- 8 Rangnu Jhora.
- 9 Rang Bridge.
10. Berrik Koti.

Darjeeling-Thibet Road

1. Pashok Public Works Department halting-shed near 16th mile post

Bara Geille-Tista Road

1 Kamjore.

TISTA FOREST DIVISION

Rilli Road

1. Right bank, Rilli river

Darjeeling-Thibet and Ambioh Road

1. One mile above bridge.
- 2 Junction of Thibet and Ambioh roads
3. Pienagaon.
- 4 Rissoom.
5. Ming

Labah-Loolagaon Road

- 1 Loolagaon.
- 2 Chumung.
3. Mangbur
- 4 Rungpe.
- 5 Mangchu
- 6 Sungseer.

7 Lassokhola.

Mungpong Block.

- 1 Shunduria jhora.
- 2 Rungdung jhora.
- 3 Kalagoitee jhora.

Leesh Valley Road

- 1 Leesh river.
- 2 Chunbatti

Loolagaon-Chunbatti Road

1. Haban khola.
2. Bogra khola
3. Planters' location.

Ramthick Block

1. Ramthick river.
- 2 Geesh river

Lehti Block.

1. Lehti river.

Noam Block

1. Runjung river

Pugo Block.

1. Pugo river

Kalimping-Ambioh Road.

1 Pasheting

Ambioh-Jalpaiguri Road.

1 Jungi guard

Gorubathan-Paren Road

- 1 Neora river crossing
- 2 Engo
3. Paren.

Chalea Road.

1. Burikhola
2. Zuranthi crossing of the Narchu.

KURSEONG FOREST DIVISION

Road from Kurseong via Mahalderam and Sitong to Mahanadi.

1. Mana busti (near Lopcha monuments)
- 2 Latpanchor spring
3. Ohillani busti
4. Jogujhora.

Sukna-Sivoke Timber Road.

1. Sukna halting shed.

Tista Valley Cart Road.

1. Sivoke river crossing.
2. Reyang river.
3. Berrik koti
4. Ruyem river.
- 5 Anders jhora.
- 6 Purba jhora

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway and Hill Cart Road.
The halting places appointed for carts and between 8th and 9th mile-posts.

Garidhura-Mechi Road.

1. Balasun crossing
2. Mechi crossing.

Garidhura-Nuralbari Road.

1. Balasun crossing, east bank.
2. Balasun crossing, west bank.

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896.

In the Court of Babu Gopeenath Mattay,
Rai Bahadur, Subordinate Judge, 2nd
Court, Saran.

EXECUTION CASE No 144 of 1896

Babu Debi Prashad, &c, decree-holders, *versus* Babu
Mohamed Mohan, judgment-debtor

The above case by the Nazir of the
Judge's Court at 12 o'clock on the 7th day of
December 1896, for realization of the judgment-debt,
Rs 27,414-7-4, the right, title and interest of the judg-
ment-debtor in the following mortgaged property—

Two annas 1½ gandas of mauza Siwan, ash with
dakhli, appertaining to mahal Atarsua Siwan, pargana
Bara, former tauzi No 80a and present tauzi No 983,
having Government revenue Rs 657-14-3, and apper-
taining to thana and sub-registry office Siwan, the
approximate value of the said property being Rs 400

GOPESNATH MATTAY, Subordinate Judge,

2nd Court, Saran

Chapra, the 30th November 1896 (830—1)

In the Second Court of Subordinate Judge,
24-Parganas.

EXECUTION CASE No. 205 of 1896.

Jugunnath Sadhani and others, decree-holders, *versus*
H C Chick, judgment debtor.

The undermentioned properties of the judgment-
debtor will be sold by the Nazir of the District
Judge at Alipore on Monday, the 14th December 1896,
at noon, in the Court-house, for realization of the debts
due to the following mortgagees, namely, Rs 18,050-4-6
due to Jugunnath Sadhani and others, Rs 49,678-0-3
due to Thomas Malcolm and Thaddeus M Thaddeus,
Rs 28,493-1 due to D J Bagram, Rs 7,112-12-3 due
to Mohendronath Bose, and Rs 62,566-11-6 due to
Shyama Bibi—

1. Land and premises No 170, Lower Circular Road,
with a two storied building, measuring about 14 cottahs,
more or less

2. Land and premises No 170—1, Lower Circular
Road, with a two-storied building, measuring about 12
cottahs, more or less

3. Land and premises No. 170—2, Lower Circular
Road, with a two storied building, measuring about 3½
bighas, more or less.

All the above properties are situated in district
24-Parganas, thana Estally, Dihi Punchannogram,
Division 4, Subdiv' non B, Holding No. 274, for which a
Government revenue of Rs 20-2 is payable annually

RAJENDRA COOMAR BOSE, Subordinate Judge

The 1st December 1896 (846—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge,
3rd Court of Muzaffarpur

EXECUTION CASE No 242 of 1896

Sir Lachmasher Singh, K O I R, Maharaja Bahadur
Darbhanga, decree-holder, *versus* Babu Harakh Dhaii
Singh, judgment-debtor.

In the above case 8 annas 1½ gandas out of 16 annas
of mauza Pondoul, pargana Hati, bearing tauzi
No 6473 and cess No 174, the area of the entire
mahal 3,603 acres 2 roods and 9 poles, and sadar jama
Rs 2,554 6, in the jurisdiction of thana Mathubani, shall
be sold on 15th December 1896 by the Nazir of this
Court

NARAIL CHANDRA BOSE, Subordinate Judge
(848—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge,
3rd Court of Muzaffarpur.

EXECUTION CASE No 260 of 1896

Sir Lachmasher Singh, K C I R, Maharaja Bahadur
Darbhanga, decree-holder, *versus* Rai Muninder
Bahadur and others, judgment debtors

In the above case 8 annas snare of taluka Kariam
pargana Jakhar, ash and dakhli, together with the
known and unknown Talas mahal nizamat in the juris-
diction of thana Rousra, district Darbhanga, bearing old
tauzi No 1484 and present tauzi No 2872, the area of
the entire mahal being 5,114 acres 2 roods and 14 poles,
and sadar jama of entire mahal Rs 659-5-6, shall be
sold on the 10th December 1896 by the Nazir of this
Court

NARAIL CHANDRA BOSE, Subordinate Judge.
(847—1)

Irrigation Department.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the
Assasuni Khal from the mouth of the Gattia Khal
river between the 67th and 71st mile and cut No. 2
between the 78th and 81st mile of the Eastern Canals,
will be closed to traffic for silt clearance for two months,
commencing from the 23rd instant.

A. S. THOMSON, Under-Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.
Calcutta, the 8th December 1896

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

*In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at
Calcutta*

In the matter of BOKHU BEHARY NAIK, an insolvent

On Thursday, the 28th day of November last, it was
ordered that the matters of the petition of the said
insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January
next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be
examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person (827—2)

In the matter of SHAIK SAPOOLLAH MOOLLAH and
another, insolvents

On Monday the 23rd day of November last, it was
ordered that the matters of the petition of the said
insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January
next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be
examined before the said Court

Insolvents in person (828—2)

In the matter of JOSEPH LITSTER HOWATSON, an insol-
vent

On Tuesday, the 24th day of November last, it was
ordered that the matters of the petition of the said
insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January
next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be
examined before the said Court

S J Leslie and Sons, Attorneys. (829—2)

In the matter of SKWANA TANA RANA RANGSAMI SETTY
an insolvent

On Thursday the 26th day of November last, it was
ordered that the matters of the petition of the said
insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January
next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be
examined before the said Court

G C. Dhur, Attorney (830—2)

In the matter of CHOWHARY SAO KULWAR, an insolvent

On Wednesday, the 25th day of November last, it
was ordered that the matters of the petition of the
said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of
January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend
to be examined before the said Court.

Gopal Chunder Dass, Attorney (831—2)
Chief Clerk's office, the 1st day of December 1896

In the matter of DAMJEE LAIJEE, an insolvent

On Thursday, the 3rd day of December instant, it was
ordered that the matters of the petition of the said in-
solvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st Court day in
February next and that the said insolvent do then attend
to be examined before the said Court

N C Bural, Attorney (861—2)

In the matter of MADHUB CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, an
insolvent

On Saturday, the 5th day of December instant, it was
ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insol-
vent be heard on Saturday, the 1st Court day in Febru-
ary next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be
examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (865—2)

In the matter of **MANICK MULICK AND ESMAIL MULICK**, insolvents

On Friday, the 4th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvents in person

(866-2)

In the matter of **KISTOOR CHAND MANIAR**, an insolvent

On Thursday, the 3rd day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Prannath Paul, Attorney.

(867-2)

In the matter of **HARRY BLACK AND WILLIAM GARDINER**, insolvents

On Monday, the 23rd day of November last, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st Court day in December 1897, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said insolvents be discharged personally, as well as to thereafter acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Morgan and Company, Attorneys

(868-7)

In the matter of **KALLY PRASOONO MOOKERJEE**, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st Court day in February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

O T Geddes, Attorney

(869-2)

In the matter of **AMBROSE SUMMERS**, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st Court day in December 1897, be appointed for the further hearing of his matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Dignam and Company, Attorneys

(870-2)

In the matter of **NOOROODDEN ROUFET**, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, by an order of this Court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic, Chap XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Insolvent in person

(871-1)

In the matter of **KATOORAM AND HURRI BUX**, insolvents

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvents, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 14th day of December instant, at the hour of half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any creditor of the said insolvents desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.

N C Roy, Attorney.

(872-1)

In the matter of **POOTUN RAM**, residing at No. 209, Durmahatta Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in copartnership with one Deokuli Ram Pootun Ram at No. 26, Mirbahar Ghat Street, Rajah's Kutra, in Calcutta, aforesaid, as dealers in kerosine oil, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 7th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Wilson, Chatterjee and Mitra, Attorneys.

(873-1)

In the matter of **DAMJEE LALLJEE**, of No. 18, Sishagully in Lower Chitpur Road, in the town of Calcutta, an assistant in the Firm of Messieurs Mirza and Esmail, carrying on business as brokers and commission agents at Old China Bazar in Calcutta, and late a mill owner in Bombay, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 3rd day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

N. O Bural, Attorney.

(874-1)

In the matter of **MANICK MULICK AND ESMAIL MULICK**, residing at No. 61, Market Street in the town of Calcutta, carrying on business and trade as sheep merchants of Calcutta, insolvents

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 4th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvents in person

(875-1)

In the matter of **KISTOOR CHAND MANIAR**, residing at No. 6, Ewam Lane or China Bazar Lane, in the town of Calcutta, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 3rd day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Prannath Paul, Attorney.

(876-1)

In the matter of **ALFRED HARRISON**, of No. 6, Creek Row, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business at No. 13, Esplanade Row East, in Calcutta, aforesaid, as a "Hair Dresser," an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 30th day of November last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

E. J Fink, Attorney

(877-1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 8th day of December 1896.

Insolvency Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned dividends are lying unclaimed —

Estate Spyros Zai Andrucopoulos, an insolvent

No	Names of creditors	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at Rs 7 1/2 per cent
1	2	3	4

1	M Jacob	Rs A P 3,000 0 0	Rs A P 225 0 0
6	D Macropolo	1,200 10 0	90 3 7

Estate Buddhalall Parwar, an insolvent.

No	Names of creditors	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at Rs 6 1/2 per cent
20	Kale Chand Kundu, Shashi Bhushan Kundu.	900 0 0	78 8 0

A B. MILLER, Official Assignee

The 3rd December 1896.

(843-1)

Forest Department, Bengal. AUTHORIZED CAMPING-GROUNDS.

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 123, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th January 1896, the following will be the authorized camping-grounds in the Reserved Forests of the Puri district from 1st December 1896 to the 30th November 1897 —

PURI FOREST DIVISION.

Northern Range.

1. Bhooasoooney in compartment No. 4 (Chandka Block),
2. Bhaladaba in Barapita Block
3. Gothara-khally in Bharathpur Block

Central Range

1. Hazaritol, on north boundary of Panchguri Block
2. Barapita, on east boundary of Nagapali Block.
3. Jamu Sahi in Sulia Block.

Southern Range.

1. Ankula in Rajni Block
2. Rajni in ditto
3. Sakra in Tamna Block
1. Bhainsgote in Tamna Block
5. Andharigurh tola in Arang Block.

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896

Forest Department, Bengal. AUTHORIZED CAMPING GROUNDS

IN supersession of the Notice, dated 5th November 1895, published at page 124, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and in accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 75 (d) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878) the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, hereby declares the following places to be authorized camping grounds in or near the Reserved Forests in the Singhbhum district from 1st December 1896 to 30th November 1897 —

Samta Range

1. Tirilposi .. On the Dighia-Tholokbad road (At the right bank of Kahlajhor nalla near Andagunda bungalow)
2. Tholokbad .. On Binn-Tholokbad road. (At the old Tholokbad village)
3. Hendakuli .. On Samta Tholokbad road (Near Hendakuli)
4. Losod Ikir .. (Near Samta Hondakuli road)
5. Tilagutu .. (In Lot XXII, south-east of Anda unda)

Kina Range

1. Kamarbera .. } On Monhurpur Solai road
2. Thimra .. }
3. Jamra .. } On Solai Kamartondang road
4. Ghatkori (at Guard's head-quarters) (On Jagannathpur Monhurpur road)
5. Boraibera (at Guard's head quarters).

Kolhan Range

1. Kendbai .. On Lojro-Kamartondang road
2. Demarcated enclosure on Chaibassa Gurjan road between Mahadob Sal and Barola villages
3. Banki .. } In Latua block near the villages
4. Pukriburu .. } so named
5. Kodalsukua .. }
6. Bombasai .. On foot path between Pukriburu and Bombasai

Chaibassa Range

1. Barkela .. } On Chaibassa-Gudri road
2. Rangamati jhora .. }
3. Khutpau .. On Chaibassa-Bandgaon road
4. Tuia .. On foot-path from Rauli to Tuia
5. Gowbura .. On Deo Nuddee, near Gowbura village
6. Gitilpi .. On Sarjumburu-Koida road.
7. Bamaburu .. On Sarjumburu-Jhilrua road
8. Kantaburda .. On Rangamati-Anjadbera road.

Porahat Range

1. Dumrin .. In Birda block (On Kairka-Chirkubera road.)
2. Kumdihi .. }
3. Bandu .. } On foot-path in Girga block.
4. Komai .. }
5. Tebo .. } On the Ranchu-Chaibassa road (Songra block).
6. Kororia .. }
7. Nepamatgaon .. } At 'sawyers' encampments' Hera block.
8. Bishnda .. }
9. Gulikora .. }
10. Jate Bora .. }
11. 8th mile Goukora Khutipiri road

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
Darjeeling, the 16th November 1896

Ting Ling Tea Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 9th January 1897, at 12 30 P.M., for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of

ALBERT SMALLWOOD, Liquidator

Dated this 4th day of December 1896 (849—1)

Singbulli & Murmah Tea Company, Limited, in Liquidation

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 9th January 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of

ALBERT SMALLWOOD, Liquidator.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1896 (850—1)

Gyabaree Tea Company, Limited, in Liquidation

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 9th January 1897, at 11 30 A.M., for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of

ALBERT SMALLWOOD, Liquidator.

Dated this 4th day of December 1896. (851—1)

Balasun Tea Company, Limited, in Liquidation

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 9th January 1897, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.

ALBERT SMALLWOOD, Liquidator.

Dated this 4th day of December 1896. (852—1)

Notification

TO be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and an order of the Calcutta High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No 272 of 1894 (Guru Prasanno Ghose *versus* Kassi Money Dabee and another), and dated respectively 13th July 1894 and 23rd August 1895, by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale-room in the Court-house on Saturday, the 12th of December next at 12 o'clock, noon the undermentioned unmoveable properties —

Lot No. 1—No 13 (formerly No 21), Sikdarparah Street, in the Town of Calcutta an upper-roomed brick-built messuage and premises and rent free land on part whereof the same is built and appertaining thereto, containing by estimation 2 cottahs and 8 chitaks, more or less. The boundaries as given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 27th February 1891, are as follows — "Formerly bounded on the north by the house of Ram Chunder Mookerjee, on the east by the house which formerly belonged to Ram Joy Mozoomdar, on the west by a public lane, and on the south by the dwelling-house of Gobind Chunder Mookerjee, but at present bounded on the east by the house No 15-1, hereinafter mentioned, on the south by the tenanted house of Doyal Chand Dutt, on the west by a blind lane, and on the north by Ram Lal Mookerjee's tenanted house."

Lot No 2—No 16-1, Sikdarparah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an upper-roomed brick-built dwelling-house and premises and rent-free land on which the same is built and appertaining thereto, containing by estimation 8 cottahs 8 chitaks and $9\frac{1}{2}$ gundahs, being formerly a portion of the premises No 22, in that Street, and bounded on the north by Sikdarparah Street, on the east by a filled-up drain leading to Shuboo Thakoor's Lane, on the south by the dwelling houses of Gouri Canto Mookerjee and Mutty Chand Khettry, and on the west partly by the premises No 13, Sikdarparah Street, and partly by the house of Shub Chunder Mozoomdar.

Lot No 3—No 46, Sikdarparah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, a stable, house and the rent-free land on which the same is built and appertaining thereto, containing by estimation 1 cottah and 6 chitaks, more or less, and bounded on the north by the tenanted land, No 46-1, of Soorjee Kumar Dutt, on the east by a filled-up drain separating this property from the dwelling-house of Roghoo Nauth Bysack, on the south by the tenanted house of Kunjo Bohary Mullick, and on the west by Sikdarparah Street.

Lot No 4—No 17, Sikdarparah Lane in Sootanatty, in the Town of Calcutta, an upper-roomed brick-built dwelling-house and premises and the rent-free land appertaining thereto, and on part whereof the same are built, containing by estimation 6 cottahs and 4 chitaks, more or less, and bounded on the north partly by the dwelling-house of Gopaul Chunder Chakravarty and others and partly by the tenanted house of Luckhey Narain Mullick, on the south by Sikdarparah Lane, on the east by a newly opened lane called Bungshee Dhur Mullick's Lane, and on the west partly by Sikdarparah Lane and partly by a common passage belonging to the dwelling-house of Gopaul Chunder Chakravarty and others.

Lot No 5—No. 4, Muddun Mohun Chatterjee's Lane (formerly Panchoo Dhubanoo's Lane) in Calcutta, an upper-roomed brick-built messuage and premises and the rent-free land appertaining thereto and on part whereof the same are built, containing by estimation 1 cottah and $14\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks, more or less. The boundaries as given in the said indenture of mortgage, dated 27th February 1891, are as follows — "Formerly bounded on the north by Panchoo Dhubanoo's Lane, on the east by the house of Suriosutty Bewah, on the west by the house of one Choonee Lal Auddy, and on the south by a drain belonging to Shama Churn Lahoori, deceased, but at present bounded on the north partly by the temple of Sittolah Thakoorancy and partly by Panchoo Dhubanoo's Lane, on the east by the house of Sowdaminy Dassee, on the south by the rayati land of Judu Lal Mullick, and on the west by the dwelling-house of Choonee Lal Auddy."

Lot No. 6—No 2, Soor Lal Johury's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, a lower roomed brick built dwelling-house and premises and the land appertaining thereto, and on part whereof the same are built, containing by estimation 3 cottahs, more or less, being Holding No 31, in Block No XVII, North Division, and bounded (as stated in the said indenture of mortgage, dated 27th

February 1891)—"Formerly on the north by a Government drain, on the south by Soor Lal Johury's Lane, on the east by the house of Muddun Mohun Sapoodo, and on the west by the tenanted house of Toolsee Dass Chunder, but at present bounded on the north by a passage formed by a filled up drain, on the east by the dwelling-houses of Muddun Mohun Khotah and Bama Soondery Dabee, on the south by Soor Lal Johury's Lane, and on the west by the house of Jugger Nauth Khettry."

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar, or at the office of Messrs Swinhoe & Co., Attorneys-at Law, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

R. BRIDCHAMBERS, Registrar

Swinhoe & Co., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, the 14th September 1896 (769—1)

The Barai-bari Marriage Fund, Limited.

A SPECIAL resolution was passed on the 13th Ashwin and confirmed on the 15th Kartik last, for voluntarily winding up the above Company. Pundit Harish Chandra Tarkovagis, Babu Rohini Mohon Ghosh, Babu Kailash Chandra Roy, and Babu Radhika Charan Chakravarty have been appointed liquidators, the last-named gentleman only getting a monthly fee of Rs 10.

RADHIKA CHARAN CHAKRAVERTY, Secretary (857—1).

The Bengal Coal Company, Limited

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 10-1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 22nd December 1896, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st October last, passing the accounts, and transacting the usual business.

In terms of clause 21 of the Articles of Association, the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 9th to 22nd December 1896, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C W GRAY, Superintendent.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1896. (856—3)

Road Cess Notification.

DISTRICT BIRBHUM.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, under section 46 of Act III (B.C.) of 1885, the District Board of Birbhum have, at a special meeting held on the 30th November 1896, determined that the road cess for the year 1897-98 shall be levied at the maximum rate, *i.e.*, six pias a rupee on the annual value of land.

E G DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Chairman, District Board, Birbhum.

Sm, the 4th December 1897.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bankura.

EXECUTION CASE No 33 of 1896.

Bijay Gopaul Mookherjee and others, decree-holders, *versus* (1) Jogendra Nath Singha Deb, (2) Nalini Nath Singha Deb, (3) Rajani Nath Singha Deb, (4) Minot Dhuamdhur Singha Deb by his guardian mother, Chandra Coomary Daby, (5) Neelmani Singha Deb, judgment debtors.

THE following property is to be sold by the Nazir of the District Court on the 20th day of January 1897 at 12 noon, pursuant to a decree and order, dated 29th May 1894, in suit No 5 of 1894 of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bankura for realization of Rs 2041-8-6.

The half share of judgment debtors (2) to (5) in mauza Jansara, bearing tauzi No 64 of the Bankura Collectorate and lying within the district of Bankura, the annual rent payable to Government for the whole mauza being Rs. 1,192-3.

KARUNA DAS BOSE, Subordinate Judge of Bankura. Bankura, the 7th December 1896. (862—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Patna

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos 5, 6 AND 7 OF 1896

IT is hereby notified that Maulvi Syad Asruffuddin Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Maulvi Syad Atzuluddin Ahmed, and Mi Ahsanuddin Ahmed, sons of the late Nawab Amcer Ali Khan Bahadur, resident of Barh in the district of Patna, have been declared insolvents with effect from the 25th November 1896

J KNOX WRIGHT, District Judge
Bankipnr, the 1st December 1896. (840—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

In the matter of Durga Charan Mandal, an insolvent
DURGA CHARAN MANDAL of Rashpur, police-station Amta in the district of Hooghly, was on the 1st day of December 1896 declared an insolvent under section 351, Civil Procedure Code, but not discharged

J F BRADBURY, District Judge
Hooghly District Judge's Court, the 4th December 1896 (853—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

In the matter of Kartik Chandra Mandal, an insolvent
KARTIK CHANDRA MANDAL, at present of Howrah, Sribash Datta's Lane, in the district of Hooghly, was on the 1st day of December 1896 declared an insolvent under section 351, Civil Procedure Code, but not discharged

J F BRADBURY, District Judge
Hooghly District Judge's Court, the 4th December 1896 (854—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly

In the matter of Uma Chaman Mandal, an insolvent
UMA CHAMAN MANDAL of Rashpur police-station Amta, at present of Howrah, in the district of Hooghly, was on the 1st day of December 1896 declared an insolvent under section 351, Civil Procedure Code, but not discharged

J F BRADBURY, District Judge
Hooghly District Judge's Court, the 4th December 1896 (856—1)

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Lombok, etc., and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	1896 9th Dec	Per P & O str from Bombay
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	15th "	Ditto
Australasian Colonies*	11th "	Via Tuticorm and Colombo*
Colombo	9th "	Per P & O, str Nubia
Ditto	11th "	Per P & O str Comandant
Straits Settlements, China and Japan	11th "	Per str Lightning
Rangoon and Moulmein	11th "	Per B I S N Co's str
Rangoon, Moulmein, Fawoy, and Mergui	15th "	Ditto ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang and Singapore	12th "	Ditto ditto
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	13th "	Ditto ditto
Akyah, Kvaakpa, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	9th "	Ditto ditto
Port Blair	10th "	Shahjahan
South African Ports	12th "	Prizinto
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China and Japan	13th "	Per A Lloyd's str Daphne

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7.30 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8.45 P.M. with a late letter fee of one anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and Tuticorm, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8.30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9.30 P.M. On other days the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7.30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 8th December 1896.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 8th December 1896.

Agent or Bankers for Cund-	Landberg, E
liffe Russell & Co	Leshe, J
Barrett, Percy.	Love, R
Blaum, Mrs.	Macfarland, S G
Bosanquet & Co	Mazzi & Co
Bott, F A	McCreweh, F H
Calcutta Amber Stores	Nicholson & Co
Cooper, Maden & Co	South Eastern Haddress-
Curtis & Co	ing Co.
Dillon John, B	Thomson, Mrs
Gold, Spink & Co.	Truett & Co
Greenway, E C F	Wheatley, Madden & Co.
Harris & Co, R R	Whiting, F

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Allan, W A R.	Gallois, Eugene
Ambler, F R	Garperson, J
Arthur, Miss R	Garratt, Lenni, Miss
Barnes, Miss K	Gatschalk, V
Barrett, John	George, D.
Beresford, C	Gondie, J
Beresford Sam	Hallow, A, Miss
Birch, J W	Hahoyd, J
Bond, F W	Hancox, H W, Capt.
Bradley, Mrs	Hansz, M B
Brandwood, F	Haritum Mina
Brandwood, Mrs.	Hearn, Miss E F.
Brocco, A	Hedworth, Mrs
Brown Miss M	Houghton, R.
Brownlow, E O.	Hughes, H
Carter, S	Hutchinson, W B
Chard, J F	Ivey, A
Chorlton, W B	Johnson, J H
Clarke W W.	Jorlon, Mrs H
Cook, P	Kelly, J.
Conway, Mrs M.	Kennedy, T A.
Critt, J M	Keri, J
Cuth & Co, J. M	Lane, Mrs.
Cawshra, Mrs	Langamer, Miss A
Falwood, Mr	Lincoln, T (Book sellers).
D'Padua, J L.	Matland, Miss Ada.
DeCruze, Mrs H.	Maret, Julien
DeSilva, W. S	Martin, Mrs C N.
Dillon, Rev F C	Marum, Mrs
Edwards, J. T	Mathieson, A
Engl, Jean	Mayr, Mrs Jones.
Forbes, S C.	McIlrath, H D
Francis, Mr.	McMaster, Q.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Meyers, H.	Spraggs, A
Moorhead, Miss V	Stanislaus, Walter
Morgan, Capt. W D	Stapelfeldt, Fritz
Muller, Egon	Stephenson, Miss Flo
Munton, C O	Stevenson, A J
Murgatroyd, G P. C.	Stiller, H
Natchal, Mrs L	Stokes, Miss
Niminger, F	Storry, Mrs
Owen, G. F., Mrs	Stowell, Mr
O'Brien, G W.	Sykes, Mrs.
O'Grady, W	Talbot, A
Palomino-de Castro.	Thomas, W
Parker, E	Thornton, Elliot
Parker, W A.	Tormidorf, Mrs K
Paton, Mrs	Traval, H
Pell, Mrs	Varnei, G.
Picton, A C	Wakefield, E., Miss
Randall, A	Walsh, H. J
Reid, Mrs A.	Webb, Chas
Remington, F. A., Capt	Webb, T H
Rendell, T H	Weeks, Mrs, care of W
Rodgerson, H.	London
Rowley, J D	Weiss, Miss J
Sander, H	Weymans, J
Scott, J. D., Mrs	Wicks, H.
Sharpley, Miss R	Wilson, R H
Smith, Arthur	Winter, A L
Smith, W G	Wise, A G H
Spence, Lieut A H O	Woodward G
Spiro, Paul	Woolcott E,

Registered Letters and Parcels

Braner and Westphal.	Ord, E
Colvin & Co (Bankers)	Vigormitzky Alex
Cook, Percy	Watts, R.
Noall, Mrs Laura	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 7th December 1896.

Blight Fred

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

Nadia Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week
ending Friday, the 7th November 1896

Name of river	Reach of river	Least depth of water soundings	REMARKS
Bhagathi	Entrance from Ganges	2 3	Narainpur
	Thence to Nurpur	1 0	Biswanathpur
	From Nurpur to Jangipur	1 0	Radhannagar
	" Jangipur to Berhampore	1 3	Katwarpur
	" Berhampore to Katwa	1 6	Keddi
Bhadrachal	" Katwa to Nadia	2 0	Howdanga
	Entrance from Ganges	11 0	
	Thence to Akraganj	3 0	Akraganj
	Akraganj to junction of the Bhadrachal and Jalangi	2 0	Chickjoma
	Thence to Patkubari	2 0	Lainagore
Mathabanga	Patkubari to Nadia	3 0	Moheshgango
	Entrance from Ganges	3 0	
	Thence to Dewanganj	0 1	Dewanganj.
	From Dewanganj to Shikarpur	0 6	Avadunga
	" Shikarpur to Balia	0 6	Molpara.
Mathabanga	" Balia to Chudanga	2 0	Mohespur.
	" Chudanga to Kishanganj and Hanskhali	2 0	Pabkhali

Gauge Readings

	Locality.	Date	Hour	Height above zero	Height above mean sea level	REMARKS
Ganges	Nahobuanj	28 11 96	6	5 08	73 08	
	Rampur Roalia	"	12	1 04	43 04	
	Entrance of Bhadrachal Ganga	"	7	7 80	51 74	
	Entrance of Bhadrachal Jalangi	"	"	40 40		
	Entrance of Mathabanga	"	"	6 61	39 66	
Bhadrachal	Jangipur	30-11-96	6	1 30	35 25	
	Berhampore	27 11 96	6	4 70	21 24	
Jalangi	Kishnagar	28 11 96	12	2 00	10 89	
	Surupganj	"	"	2 00	6 30	
Mathabanga	Hanskhali	"	"	1 64	12 39	

UJIAL CHANDRA SEN, Accountant,

For Sec. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 30th November 1896

Nadia Rivers

Report showing the least depths of water for the week
ending Friday, the 4th December 1896

Name of river	Reach of river	Least depth of water soundings	REMARKS
Bhagathi	Entrance from Ganges	1 3	Narainpur
	Thence to Nurpur	1 0	Biswanathpur
	From Nurpur to Jangipur	1 0	Radhannagar
	" Jangipur to Berhampore	0 6	Katwarpur
	" Berhampore to Katwa	1 6	Keddi
Bhadrachal	" Katwa to Nadia	2 0	Matnari
	Entrance from Ganges	11 0	
	Thence to Akraganj	2 0	Akraganj
	Akraganj to junction of the Bhadrachal and Jalangi	2 6	Harthoria
	Thence to Patkubari	2 6	Lainagar
Mathabanga	Patkubari to Nadia	2 6	Taranagar
	Entrance from Ganges	3 0	
	Thence to Dewanganj	0 1	Dewanganj
	From Dewanganj to Shikarpur	0 6	Matha
	" Shikarpur to Balia	0 6	Malipara
Mathabanga	" Balia to Chudanga	2 0	Mohespur.
	" Chudanga to Kishanganj and Hanskhali	2 6	Bastapur

Gauge Readings

	Locality	Date	Hour	Height above zero	Height above mean sea level	REMARKS
Ganges	Nahobuanj	5 12 96	6	4 75	72 75	
	Rampur Roalia	5-12-96	12	0 98	42 93	
	Entrance of Bhadrachal Ganga	5 12 96	7	7 50	51 34	
	Entrance of Bhadrachal Jalangi	5 12-96	"	40 10		
	Akraganj	5 12-96	"	6 68	39 60	
Bhadrachal	Entrance of Mathabanga	5 12 96	"	44 30	"	
	Jangipur	5 12 96	6	1 23	34 05	
Jalangi	Berhampore	7 12 96	6	4 35	23 93	
	Katwa	4 12 96	6	1 42	10 31	
Mathabanga	Kishnagar	4 12 96	12	2 84	7 14	
	Surupganj	5 12 96	"	1 78	12 43	

M. J. P NORMAN, C.E.,

Sec. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 7th December 1896.

The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority

THE Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad and comprise four series—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from the High Courts in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1897 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870—

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APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 248.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

Centre Elfin buoy replaced in position.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 229, dated 9th November, issued by this office, the Port Officer, Chandbally, has given further notice, that the Centre Elfin buoy has been replaced in position.

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 249.

[First Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Port of Hangarkotta—Exhibition of a new light.

THE Presidency Port Officer, Madras, has given notice, dated 17th November 1896, that a 6th Order Red Dioptric Port Light was exhibited at the port of Hangarkotta on the 9th November 1896, and is visible seaward about 8 miles on a clear night from North through East to South except where obscured by trees between South and S. 9° E., and by St. Mary's Isles between North and N. 5° E., and between N. 9° E. and N. 15° E. All bearings magnetic.

2. The apparatus which is 12 feet above high-water is placed on the top of the small masonry column, on the beach, marking the *northern* limit of the port, and not on the southern pillar as stated in the preliminary notice issued on the 27th October last.

3. As this light is only intended for the use of coasting vessels during the fair-weather season, it will be extinguished yearly between the 1st June and the 14th September, both days inclusive.

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 5th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 243.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—(1) MEIACO SIMA; (2) BUNGO CHANNEL; (3) SETO UCHI; AND (4) YEZO, WEST COAST

(1) *Meiaco Sima*—Breakers, north-eastward of Mitsuna island.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 623 of 1896) that the Master of the steam-vessel *Ryuses Maru* reports that, in July 1896, he observed breakers, apparently on a reef, in a position bearing about N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., distant 3 miles, from Mitsuna island.

Approximate position, lat $24^{\circ} 47' N$, long. $124^{\circ} 45' E$.

A danger line, with the words "breakers reported" written against it, has been placed in the above position on the charts.

(2) *Bungo Channel*—Sunken Rock, South-Westward of Ora Sima

Also, the existence of a rock, with a depth of 9 feet on it at low water springs, situated on the northern side of the entrance to Uwajima bay, with the centre of the islet, south-westward of Ora saki, bearing N $65^{\circ} E$, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables; and summit of No sima S. $88^{\circ} E$.

Approximate position, lat. $33^{\circ} 15' 10'' N$, long $132^{\circ} 28' 5'' E$ (3) *Seto Uchi*—Shoal North-Westward of Nezumi Sima

Also, of the existence of a sandy shoal, with a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it, situated with the remarkable clump of trees (419) north-westward of Haugata bearing about S W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and north-east point of Nezumi sima S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.

Approximate position, lat. $34^{\circ} 8' 30'' N$, long. $132^{\circ} 57' 30'' E$ (4) *Yezo, west-coast*—Sunken Rock, Northward of Ishikari.

Also, that the Master of the steam-vessel *Soya Maru* reports that, in July 1896, his vessel touched on a pinnacle rock, with a depth of 15 feet on it, and 4 to 5 fathoms close around, lying about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off shore in Atsuta roads, in a position with cape Skudutza lighthouse bearing W S W., distant 20 miles, and cape Buyimawas about N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

Approximate position, lat. $43^{\circ} 24' N$, long $141^{\circ} 25' E$.

Variation	{	1	... Nil	}	Westerly in 1896.
		2, 3	. 4°		
		4	.. 6°		

B. P. OREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 244

[Second Publication]

FIJI ISLAND.

Sunken rock, north-westward of Ovalau.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 631 of 1896) that information has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, H.M. Surveying Vessel *Waterwitch*, dated 14th September 1896, of the existence of a small coral head, with a depth of 5 feet on it at low water springs and 6 to 7 fathoms around, situated between Naingani and Ovalau, in a position with Tumuna, Ovalau (1,735 ft.) bearing E by S $\frac{1}{4}$ S. (S. $73^{\circ} E$), distant $4\frac{1}{6}$ miles; and Sa Vuna, Moturiki, S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E (S $16^{\circ} E$).

Approximate position, lat. $17^{\circ} 86' 30'' S$, long $178^{\circ} 43' 25'' E$.(Variation 10° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. OREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 246.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—EAST COAST—MORETON BAY.

Lights exhibited and alterations in buoyage.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, dated 4th July 1896, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 632 of 1896) that the undermentioned lights would be exhibited, to assist in the navigation of North-west Channel, Moreton Bay—

1. Caloundra head light is a fourth order, dioptric, *fixed* light, showing the following sectors.—*white* from S. 1° E, through south and west, to N 61° W. (but may be partially obscured by trees between S.S.W and S by W.); *red* from N. 61° W. to N 30° W. (over North banks); and *white* from N 30° W to N. 23° W. (in North-west channel), the last sector being of greater power than the others

It is elevated 171 feet above high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 16 miles.

The lighthouse is a cylindrical tower, painted white and 38 feet high, situated on the summit marked 150 three-quarters of a mile westward of Caloundra head.

Approximate position, lat. $26^{\circ} 48' 45''$ S, long $153^{\circ} 9' 30''$ E.

2. Also, two leading lights are shown from framework lighthouses erected on Bribie island—

The front (low) light is a fourth order, dioptric, *fixed* light elevated 56 feet above high water, and visible from S 17° W. (but a faint light may be visible between that bearing and the land to the westward) to S. 77° W.; and from N 46° W to N 40° W. (over the North-west channel); a distance of 12 miles in clear weather.

The lighthouse, 62 feet high, is situated 80 yards within high water mark, and S 5° E, distant nearly $4\frac{1}{6}$ miles from Caloundra head lighthouse

The rear (high) light is a dioptric *fixed white* light, elevated 95 feet above high water, and visible from about S. 62° W to S. 47° W., a distance of 15 miles in clear weather.

The lighthouse, 97 feet high, is situated S. 55° W., distant 1,000 yards from the front lighthouse.

NOTE.—The last two lights in line, bearing S. 55° W., lead into North-west channel between Hamilton patches, and the north-west extreme of North banks, they should be kept in line until the *white* sector of Caloundra light, visible in North-west channel, is entered, when vessels should keep in that sector, until within the *white* sector, shown up North-west channel from the front Bribie island lighthouse.

3. Also, the undermentioned alterations have been made in the buoyage of Moreton bay—

(a) The black buoys (two) marking respectively the south-west extreme of Spitfire bank, and the western extreme of Salamander (Yule) bank, have been replaced by *gas* buoys, each showing a *fixed white* light, and numbered respectively N W 9 and N W 11.

(b) The red buoy, marking the northern extreme of Western banks, has been replaced by a *gas* buoy showing an *occulting white* light, and numbered N W. 4.

These *gas* lights are each elevated 10 feet above the sea.

(c) Three black buoys have been placed to mark the eastern side of North-west channel.—

N.W. 3 buoy, moored in 8 fathoms, with Caloundra lighthouse bearing N N W $\frac{1}{4}$ W, distant $7\frac{1}{6}$ miles and mount Berwah W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

N.W. 5 buoy, surmounted by a topmark, moored in 10 fathoms, with Caloundra lighthouse bearing N W by N, distant $10\frac{1}{6}$ miles, and mount Berwah W $\frac{1}{4}$ N

N W. 7 buoy, moored in 9 fathoms, with Caloundra lighthouse bearing N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N, distant $13\frac{1}{6}$ miles; and mount Berwah W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

The black buoy marking the north-western extremity of North banks has been numbered N.W. 1; and is surmounted by a topmark.

(Variation 9° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 246.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—CELEBES—WEST COAST.

Reef in Dondo Bay.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 633 of 1896) of the existence of a reef which dries at low water, running in an east-south-east and west-north-west direction $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles in breadth, situated in Dondo Bay, west coast of Celebes.

From its north-west extreme Sematan Kechil bears N. 38° W., distant 10 miles; and south extreme pulo Kapetan N. 49° E.

Approximate position, north-west extreme, on Chart No. 2636, lat. $0^{\circ} 51' N.$, long. $120^{\circ} 26' E$

(Variation 2° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 247.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH EAST—EGYPT.

Suez Roads—The construction of a permanent iron lighthouse.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 199, dated the 7th October last, issued by this office, the Controller-General of Ports and Lighthouses at Suez, has given further notice, dated — November 1896, that the Egyptian Government are working at putting up a permanent iron lighthouse to replace the present floating lightship on the New Port shoal, Suez roads.

Vessels are requested when passing the lightship (which must always be done to the westward) to slow down their engines to prevent the swell affecting the work.

H. LINDQUIST,
For Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. O. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 30th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 288.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA—TUNGHAI OR EASTERN SEA.

Amended position of 9 fathoms bank.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 142, dated 17th July 1896, issued by this office, on the report by the Commander of the P. and O. steam-vessel *Shanghai* that he obtained two soundings, each of 9 fathoms, black mud bottom, nearly a mile apart; in a position, as given in the *Japan Weekly Mail*, of lat. $30^{\circ} 1' N.$, long. $125^{\circ} 9' E$, the British Admiralty has given further information (No. 618 of 1896) that this bank is situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 1' N.$, long. $125^{\circ} 9' E.$, and not as given in the above Notice.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. O. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 20th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 239.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Port of Quilon—Buoys

THE Master Attendant, Alleppey, has given notice, dated the 26th October 1896, that the buoys marking the rock and reef which form the entrance to Quilon Roads have been placed in position as under:—

Red (Northern) Buoy—

Bearing from flagstaff about S. W. \times W., distance about 9 cables.

„ „ L. church „ S. \times E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. „ „ 9 do.

Black (Southern) Buoy—

Bearing from flagstaff about S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S „ „ 1 mile.

„ „ L. church „ S. \times E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. „ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ do

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 240

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Port of Alleppey—Buoys and landmarks

THE Master Attendant, Alleppey, has given notice, dated the 26th October 1896, that two Port Pillars, 25 feet high, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart, have been erected as landmarks from which bearings may be taken

Two Buoys (the Northern Red and the Southern Black) have been put out in about 4 fathoms, but the mud bank appears to shift frequently and rapidly, and the Black (Southern) Buoy has been found to be now in only 23 feet of water, so Commanders must use the lead.

Red Buoy—

Bearing from Northern Pillar about S. W. \times W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.

„ „ Light-house „ W. \times S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S

„ „ Southern Pillar „ N. W. \times W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W

Black Buoy—

Bearing from Northern Pillar about S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S

„ „ Light-house „ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

„ „ Southern Pillar „ W \times S.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 241.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Further particulars regarding the light-vessel on the Barragua flats.

IN continuation of Notice to Mariners No. 228, dated the 7th November 1896, issued by this office, the Officiating Port Officer, Rangoon, has given further information that a light-vessel has been placed off the S. E. Corner of the Barragua flats in 6 fathoms water, in Lat. $15^{\circ} 29' 45''$ N., Long. $95^{\circ} 11' 30''$ E. She is painted red and the word "Baragua" in white letters on her sides.

The light is revolving, showing a red and white flash alternately every 45 seconds (duration of each flash being 5 seconds) and is visible 12 miles approximately.

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 242.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Chittagong river—Depth of water found in the river channels

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channel by soundings taken on the 16th November and reduced to zero :—

				Ft.	In.
<i>Track No. 1—Outer bar—</i>					
Tripod, cask, and ball, on disc	..	...	...	10	3
2 Patunga buoys in line	...	...	.	10	3
<i>Track No. 2—Inner bar—</i>					
Disc on tripod, cask, and ball	...	...	...	9	6
„ on diamond	...	.	...	10	6
<i>Track No. 3—</i>					
Tripod, cross, and ball	...	...	...	16	0
<i>Track No. 4—</i>					
Triangle on tripod, cask, and ball		...	...	22	0
<i>Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—</i>					
Old marks	...	...	...	15	0
Centre track	...	...	...	16	0

B. P. O'REAGH, *Comdr., R.N.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd November 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1896

RESOLUTION—No. 4641 L S-G

READ—

The Reports from Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during 1895-96.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during 1894-95.

Of the eight reports which were due on the 31st July only those from the Rajshahi, Bhagalpur, and Dacca Divisions reached Government on or about that date. The other five reports were received late, those from the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions being nearly a month behind time. In the case of the Presidency Division it is explained that the annual report and accounts of the

District Board of Nadia were not received until five weeks after the due date. Commissioners of Divisions are again requested to take the necessary steps to ensure greater punctuality in the submission of the reports in future.

2. *Constitution of District Boards.*—As in the previous year the 38 District Boards in Bengal contained in all 794 members. Of these, 176 were appointed *ex-officio*, 290 were nominated by Government, and 328 were elected by Local Boards, against 172, 293, and 329, respectively, in 1894-95; 247 of them were officials and 547 non-officials. The European or Eurasian members numbered 198, and the natives of the country 596.

3. The District Boards held altogether 586 meetings, giving an average of 15·4 meetings for each Board, as compared with 571, or an average of 15 in the previous year. The largest number of meetings (21) was held in Dinajpur and Puri. In Bogra and Mymensingh 20 meetings were held, in Noakhali 19, and in Gaya and Malda 18. In Bankura and Shahabad there was less than one meeting a month. In the case of Bankura it is explained that the Sub-Committees held numerous meetings and disposed of a great portion of the work, and that therefore there was less necessity for frequent meetings of the District Board. In the case of Shahabad no explanation has been submitted, although the failure of the Board to comply with the rule of holding at least one meeting a month was unfavourably noticed in the Resolution on last year's reports.

4. The number of meetings that had to be adjourned, and of those that proved abortive for want of a quorum, shows an improvement, the figure for the year being 71 against 89 in 1894-95, 7 of these failures occurred in Puri, 6 in Balasore and Dinajpur, and 1 in Champaran and Malda. The number of abortive meetings in Puri was the same as in the preceding year, and appears to have been due to the illness of some of the non-official members of the Board. In Balasore the Vice-Chairman was away from the district, and some of the other members were absent by accident. In Dinajpur the number of unsuccessful meetings, though still high, shows an improvement on last year, when 10 meetings fell through for want of a quorum. The Chairman of the Champaran District Board explains that although 14 meetings were convened during the year, in 9 only was any business done, and the percentage of attendance, poor as it was before, fell off slightly. The failures in Malda were caused by the irregular attendance of some of the mufassal members. It is said that the Board will be reconstituted during the current year, and the Magistrate has undertaken to see that gentlemen, who have both time and inclination to serve on the Board, are nominated as members.

5. On an average 10·1 members were present at each meeting against 9·8 in 1894-95. The attendance was best in the Burdwan, Midnapore, Bankura, Howrah, 24 Parganas, Nadia, Khulna, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, Gaya, Durbhanga, Monghyr, and Purnea districts, where it equalled or exceeded one-half of the total number of members. It was bad in Champaran and worst of all in Dinajpur, where more than two-thirds of the members were habitually absent. In his report for 1894-95 the Chairman of the Dinajpur District Board noticed a similar state of things which he ascribed to apathy on the part of the members. The attendance of officials was highest in Midnapore, 8·3 out of 10, and lowest in Rangpur, 1·92 out of 5.

6. *Constitution of Local Boards.*—The 103 Local Boards had 1,231 members, of whom 147 were officials and 1,084 non-officials, against 156 and 1,075, respectively, in 1894-95. Of the total number, 40 sat as *ex-officio* members, 758 were nominated by Government, and 433 were elected. Europeans or Eurasians held 114 and natives of India 1,117 seats.

7. The total number of meetings held by Local Boards was 1,167 against 1,146 in 1894-95, being an average of 11·3 meetings for each Local Board: of these meetings 286 had to be adjourned or proved abortive for want of a quorum against 227 in 1894-95. Forty Local Boards as against 26 in the previous year held more than 12 meetings, the Sadar Local Board at Howrah heading the list with 25 meetings, none of which were unsuccessful. Only 49 Local Boards as compared with 63 last year failed to meet once a month; but four of these, viz., Kalna, Thakurgaon, Dinapur, and Muzaffarpur, held four

meetings or less during the year. The following statement shows a further decline in the attendance of non-official members:—

YEAR.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Average percentage of attendance.
	Official	Non-official	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1894-95	9	44	53	41.3
1895-96	9	40	49	41.1

8. *Elections.*—General elections of members of Local Boards were held during the year in Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Rajshahi, Pabna, Dacca, Fardpur, and Patna, and in all the districts of the Presidency Division. It appears that no great interest was aroused in these elections. In the Burdwan Division the percentage of voters attending ranged from 39 to 7 per cent., and in 14 thanas out of 49 the elections failed wholly or partially owing to candidates not being nominated in time, or to 10 per cent. of the electors not appearing to vote. In the Presidency Division the elections failed in 19 thanas for various reasons. In the Pabna district the attendance varied from 10 to 31.6 per cent. of qualified voters. In Dacca, out of 18,943 qualified voters only 2,909 gave votes, and in Fardpur the elections were very poorly attended, and failed altogether in two thanas. On this subject the Commissioner of Burdwan remarks:—

“The value popularly attaching to the right of election is still more strikingly illustrated by the fact that the elections came to nothing even in such advanced places as Rampur Hat and Asan-ul. Considering that this is the fourth occasion on which a general election has been held, that this Division comprises some of the most advanced portions of Bengal, and that the people are now well acquainted with all details of the Local Self-Government scheme, it cannot be denied that the results so far have been disappointing. These go to show that the masses of the population are quite indifferent to the boon of popular representation, on the grant of which a small but clamant section of the public has laid so much stress.”

By-elections were held in some districts, but they call for no special comment.

9. *Occupation of Members of District Boards.*—In the following table the members of the several District and Local Boards are classified according to their professions and occupations:—

	GOVERNMENT SERVANTS		ZAMINDARS, &c		PLEADERS AND MCKHINARS		PLANTERS		MISSIONARIES		GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS		OTHER OCCUPATIONS		Total number of members.
	Number	Ratio per cent	Number	Ratio per cent	Number	Ratio per cent	Number.	Ratio per cent	Number	Ratio per cent.	Number	Ratio per cent.	Number	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards	241	37.7	239	36.1	173	26.7	68	10.5	9	1.4	10	1.5	48	7.4	704
Local ..	149	18.1	573	43.2	324	25.3	88	4.7	5	.5	21	1.7	143	11.6	1,881

As compared with the preceding year, the number of Government servants on the Local Boards decreased from 159 to 149. In other respects there has been but little change.

10. *Powers of Local Boards.*—There was little change in the powers exercised by Local Boards. In Midnapore they were charged with the improvement of water-supply, and in Hooghly with the control of sanitation in consequence of the formation of Union Committees in those districts. The supervision of the village roads was made over to the Thakurgaon Local Board in Dinajpur during the year, and the district roads, which had been in charge of the Local

Boards in Pabna, were resumed by the District Board. In Faridpur, Local Boards were, for the first time, entrusted with the control of primary education.

11. The Commissioner of Burdwan reports that the management of pounds, ferries, and roads by the Local Boards in the Burdwan district was fairly good, but that there is room for much improvement in their work in connection with primary education. Their administration of the grants to secondary schools proved a failure, and the control of the grants had to be resumed by the District Board. In Birbhum the Rampur Hât Local Board was unsuccessful in its management of eight scheduled roads and a dâk bungalow, and its Chairman was anxious to be relieved of the responsibility of passing bills for work which he found himself unable to check. In respect of village roads and primary education the two Boards in this district are said to have done fairly well. The Sadar Local Board in Bankura is well spoken of, but in Vishnupur the Board showed so little interest in their duties that for almost the whole year they did not even take the trouble to elect a Vice-Chairman. The administration of pounds by the Local Boards in Midnapore is described by the Magistrate as "practically no management at all." Kabuliyats were seldom taken, pound sheds were often not erected at all, and in no single case did he find the proper registers kept up. In the same district the Tamluk Local Board, to which primary education was made over in 1894-95 as an experiment, took no interest in the subject beyond mechanically passing bills for rewards and stipends. In the 24-Parganas the administration of roads and pounds by the Local Boards was not satisfactory, but in Nadia these bodies showed a slight improvement in the management of pounds, ferries, and village roads. In Khulna the management of pounds and ferries by the Local Board is said to have been satisfactory, in Satkhira to have slightly improved, and in Bagerhat to be bad. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division reports that in his inspections he generally found the management of pounds and ferries by Local Boards to be extremely weak, defaulters being allowed to remain in possession without payment of rents, as the Board were afraid to face the immediate loss involved in cancelling the leases and bringing in fresh lessces. The Chairman of the Rajshahi District Board remarks that the Local Boards did their work fairly well, and that the Nator Local Board showed a commendable amount of energy under the Chairmanship of the Subdivisional Officer. In Pabna the Local Boards are said to have worked satisfactorily and to have given material help to the District Board, but this opinion seems hardly consistent with the fact that the latter body found it necessary to resume charge of the district roads which they had made over to the Local Boards. The Magistrate of Dacca reports that the Local Boards showed great interest in the performance of their duties. In Mymensingh the Local Boards have charge of village roads, sanitation in villages and at fairs, primary education, pounds and ferries, and also exercise certain powers in respect of dispensaries. They are said to have managed all their departments with a fair amount of zeal and success, but it is remarked that the Chairman of the District Board had to help and guide them in all important matters. The Local Boards in Faridpur supervised the construction and maintenance of village roads, the digging and repair of tanks, and managed pounds, ferries, and primary education. Their work is said to have been on the whole well done. In Patna all the Local Boards, except Dinapur, spent nearly the whole allotment made for repairs of village roads. In Shahabad the Local Boards worked fairly up to their allotments, but in Saran, Gaya, Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur the recorded expenditure fell short of the allotments owing to expenditure which had been incurred not being brought to account during the year. The Local Boards in Cuttack exercised the powers delegated to them with great care; they had no sub-committees, all matters being disposed of by them in their general meetings. The management of pounds and ferries and of the grants for village roads by the Local Boards in Puri is said to have somewhat improved, but there is still considerable room for improvement.

12. *Union Committees.*—The Union Committee system was further extended during the year. In the Burdwan Division altogether 21 Unions have been started—6 in each of the two districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, 5 in Hooghly, and 4 in Howrah. In the Presidency Division there are 22 Unions—3 in the

24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore, and 6 in Khulna. In the Chittagong Division 5 Union Committees were formed in the Tippera district during the year. Of the Unions already formed, the area varies from 3 to 23 square miles, the average being 10; and the population from four thousand to twenty-three thousand, with an average of 11,200. The Committees have, for the most part, been entrusted with the control of pounds, village roads, sanitation, and water-supply. In regard to primary schools, their authority is restricted to inspection, and no power of control has been conferred upon them. The income of the Union Committees consists of (a) net pound receipts, (b) a consolidated grant from the District Board for village roads, sanitation and water-supply, and (c) funds raised under section 118 of the Act. The amount available from these sources for expenditure on public purposes varies from Rs. 215 to Rs. 2,400 a year, the average being Rs. 558. As most of the Unions have been hardly a year in existence and complete statistics of their working are not yet available, it would be premature to express any opinion as to their prospects of success.

13. *Financial results.*—The following statement shows the principal items in the income and expenditure of District Boards during the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

INCOME.		1894-95	1895-96.
		Rs	Rs
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	35,60,402	36,27,156
XII.—Interest	...	37,616	35,102
XVII.—Police (including pounds)	...	4,36,693	4,15,947
XIX.—Education	...	54,933	53,836
XX.—Medical	...	28,930	24,489
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	5,425	6,692
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	...	1,027
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,99,526	1,81,023
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	14,475	15,224
XXXII.—Civil Works (including ferries)	...	10,43,703	10,89,183
Contributions	...	5,02,999	5,13,102
Debt	...	7,90,264	8,08,116
Total	...	66,74,986	67,70,986

EXPENDITURE.		1894-95	1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	...	.....	2
18.—Administration	...	2,94,974	2,97,949
20.—Police (pounds)	...	27,215	16,909
22.—Education	...	11,28,359	12,26,642
24.—Medical	...	1,51,012	1,92,810
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	9,075	11,277
29.—Superannuation allowances and pension	...	2,978	4,171
30.—Stationery and Printing	...	50,632	50,495
32.—Miscellaneous	...	53,319	71,354
36.—Famine Relief	...	26,621	664
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	...	8,782	3,618
45.—Civil Works	...	41,72,576	44,71,881
Contributions	...	.....	2,789
Debt	...	7,24,120	7,36,250
Interest on Debt	...	36,702	10,702
Total	...	66,77,267	70,97,463

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 17,32,181 against Rs. 17,34,464 in the previous year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 67,70,987 against Rs. 66,74,986, and the charges to Rs. 70,97,463 against Rs. 66,77,267. The year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 14,05,689, of which Rs. 3,36,971 consisted of deposits, against Rs. 3,52,645 in the previous year. The District Funds of Burdwan and Midnapore had deficit balances of Rs. 8,097 and Rs. 1,339, respectively, owing to the income from road cess falling considerably short of the estimate. The closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Bogra, Tippera and Malda, and to more than one-third in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Noakhali, Bhagalpur and Cuttack. In the cases of Bhagalpur, Malda, Cuttack and Tippera, the large balances have been adequately accounted for; but in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra and Noakhali, no reasons for keeping so large a balance have been given. The Commissioner of Chittagong reports that he has called upon the Tippera District Board to prepare a scheme for spending their balance on feeder roads to the Assam-Bengal Railway.

INCOME

14. *Provincial Rates*.—The proceeds of the road cess, less the cost of collection and of periodical revaluation, form the receipts under this head. They increased from Rs. 35,60,402 to Rs. 36,27,156 during the year under report. The increase is attributed generally to better collections. In Backergunge it was due to the rate having been raised from one pie to half an anna in the rupee. In the Chittagong Division a decrease of Rs. 14,723, which is shared by Tippera and Chittagong, is ascribed to the cumbrous procedure of the Tauzi Manual, to the necessity of issuing warning post-cards, and to default on the part of two large proprietors.

15. *Interest*.—The receipts from this source fell from Rs. 37,616 to Rs. 35,102. The decrease occurred more or less in every district, but chiefly in Midnapore, Saran, and Hooghly. In Midnapore the cess collection during the year was bad, and this is said to have reacted on the realisation of interest.

16. *Pounds*.—The statement below shows the number of pounds and their income during the past three years:—

Year.	No	Income Rs.
1895-96	3,583	4,15,947
1894-95	3,514	4,36,693
1893-94	3,456	4,50,009

The figures show that while the number of pounds has increased the income derived from them has fallen off. For the latter fact a variety of reasons are assigned, such as combinations among the farmers of pounds; the difficulty of inducing substantial men to come forward as lessees; the injudicious opening of new pounds; the mismanagement of the Local Boards; the more frequent inspections now insisted on; and the elaborate forms which farmers are required to keep up.

17. Regular inspections of pounds were made during the year by Government and District Board officials, viz., District Magistrates, Subdivisional Officers, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and also by the Sub Overseers and Pound Inspectors employed by District Boards. In the Nawada subdivision of the Gaya district five cases occurred in which food was not supplied to the impounded cattle. In one the farmer was fined Rs. 5, and in the rest the offenders were let off with a warning. The Chairmen of the Birbhum and Midnapore District Boards report that in most cases the inspections made by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools were not thorough, and the Commissioner remarks that "this is not a new complaint. Some Sub-Inspectors of Schools seem to think pound inspection beneath their dignity." In Midnapore road sarkars, and in Howrah the inspecting pandits, were also entrusted with this duty, but the Commissioner observes that "inspection by such subordinate officers is likely to debar men of known position from taking leases of pounds." Legislation is being undertaken with the object of enabling District Boards to devote funds to a comprehensive veterinary scheme, one of the results of which will probably be to facilitate the inspection of pounds and to bring about improvements in the details of their management.

18. The new pound forms were in use in all districts, except Bankura and Midnapore, where they have been introduced since the close of the year. They are said to be too intricate for the lessees, who are usually illiterate men. The system of triennial settlement is reported to have worked satisfactorily in Rangpur, but to have failed in Rajshahi, Pabna, and other districts, because profits vary greatly and lessees will not risk more than a year's income. The Commissioner of Burdwan, on the other hand, observes that with three-year leases "larger bids might be expected, as a farmer could set a bad year against a good," so that "a better class of men would come forward and better pound buildings and more attention to rules might be expected."

19. *Education*.—The income from this source declined from Rs 54,933 to Rs. 53,836. The decrease occurred in the Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna Divisions, and was due to casual variations of no special importance.

20. *Medical*.—The income under this head was Rs 24,489 against Rs. 23,930. The decrease occurred chiefly in Hooghly and in Monghyr. In Hooghly the receipts of 1894-95 were swollen by a sum of Rs. 4,578 received from the bequest of the late Dr. Bholanath Bose for the construction and maintenance of the Mandlai Dispensary. In Monghyr some new dispensaries were started in 1894-95, and a large amount of advance subscriptions and donations was received; but after the dispensaries had been opened enthusiasm abated, and the subscriptions fell off. In Balasore also there was a decrease of over Rs. 800, which is said to be due to subscriptions not having been realised in full, and to the small amount of the sale-proceeds of intestate property of in-door patients. The Commissioner of the Division remarks that "there must be something radically defective in the system of collecting subscriptions, if the proceeds during the year under review fall short by several hundreds of rupees as compared with those of the preceding year." The increase in Patna is attributed to the receipt of a sum of Rs 2,000 as a gift from the Zamindar of Rajgir for the construction of a new building for the dispensary there.

21. *Scientific and other Minor Departments*.—The receipts under this head rose from Rs. 5,425 to Rs. 6,692. Nearly half of the receipts was contributed by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, and consisted of a sum of Rs. 3,291 paid by Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., for sanitary and conservancy arrangements in the Ganga Saugor fair.

22. *Miscellaneous receipts*.—There was a decrease of Rs. 18,503 in the income under this head, which is mainly due to recoveries on account of the cost of collecting arrear cesses not having been credited during the year.

23. *Minor Works and Navigation*.—Canal revenue in Chittagong rose from Rs. 14,255 to Rs. 15,004, while in the 24-Parganas Rs. 220 was received for a fishery in the drainage channel along the Diamond Harbour Road from Sorakoli to Sonamukhi.

24. *Civil Works, including Ferries*.—The receipts from tolls on ferries increased from Rs. 3,94,072 to Rs. 4,18,814. The increase is shared by all the districts, except Bankura, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Backergunge, Noakhali, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Cuttack, and Puri. In Bankura and Chittagong the decrease is attributed to lack of competition for leases, in Midnapore to scanty rainfall, in Noakhali to the closing of two ferries, and in Saran and Puri to failure to collect the amounts due. The decrease was small in Gaya, and in Cuttack was due to the adjustment of certain deposits in the preceding year.

25. In many districts the unexpected inspection of ferries by Government and District Board officers has been productive of good results. No serious complaints were made during the year against farmers on the ground of overcharge or negligence. In one case, however, in the 24-Parganas, a farmer was found levying tolls at higher rates than those authorised, and steps were taken to prevent the recurrence of this practice. In Balasore some prosecutions were instituted against persons opening private ferries within two miles of public ferries. The complaint of illegal levy of tolls from persons who waded through the river, noticed in last year's Resolution, was proved on inquiry to be unfounded. In several districts the condition of the ferry boats, landing stages and approaches is said to have been improved. In Tippera and Noakhali Inspectors of pounds and ferries were appointed, and in the latter district this led to many farmers being punished. The District Board of Darbhanga have also appointed an Inspector of ferries.

26. The grants made by Government, local bodies or private individuals for special works are shown as contributions in column 63 of Form No. II. The receipts under this head rose from Rs. 6,37,133 to Rs. 6,63,209, owing mainly to the increased grants made by Government.

27. *Contributions.*—The contributions made by Government to equalize the assets and charges of the several District Boards rose from Rs. 5,02,344 to Rs. 5,10,907. The increase is partly due to the additional grants made by Government to meet the salaries and travelling allowances of the Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools whose services were transferred to the District Boards during the year, and partly to the additional allotments, which were made by Government for primary education.

28. *Loans.*—During the year the District Boards of Nadia, Murshidabad and Jalpaiguri obtained loans from Government of Rs. 20,000, Rs. 15,000, and Rs. 10,000, respectively, for the improvement of certain district roads. The District Board of Muzaffarpur also received a loan of Rs. 80,000 for the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gandak river at Akhra Ghat on the road from Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi.

29. *Deposits and Advances.*—The total receipts under this head fell from Rs. 7,20,264 to Rs. 6,79,911. The variations are of no special importance. The Commissioner of Dacca should report specially through the Board on the question raised by him as to the disposal of unclaimed compensation for land acquired by the Boards.

EXPENDITURE.

30. *Administration.*—The cost of general administration has increased from Rs. 2,94,974 to Rs. 2,97,949. The increase is attributed to the grant of annual increments to employes, the payment of increased charges for establishment in offices of account, control and audit, expenses incurred in temporary establishments and heavier expenditure on account of travelling allowance and office contingencies.

31. *Pension and Provident Fund Rules.*—Provident Funds have been established everywhere for the benefit of those employes whose whole service has been under the Boards. Pension and gratuity rules for officers transferred from pensionable service under Government or the late Road Cess Committee have also been passed in all districts except Faridpur, where no such rules are necessary.

32. *Pounds.*—There was a decrease of expenditure under this head, amounting to Rs. 10,306. The largest decrease was in Champaran, where the expenditure was Rs. 1,758 against Rs. 8,159 in 1894-95, owing to most of the pounds being farmed out in June, and the rest from the beginning of the year.

33. *Education.*—The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 11,28,359 to Rs. 12,26,642, being an increase of Rs. 98,283, to which all the heads in the table contribute, except training and special schools. Only nine districts show a decrease for which various explanations are given. Thus in Burdwan the bills of some aided schools remained unpaid; and in Midnapore a change in the method of disbursing the khasmahal grant-in-aid of primary education produced a nominal decrease of 2,628. In Howrah the expenditure on secondary education was reduced; while in Nadia and Murshidabad shortness of funds led to a falling off in the grants-in-aid to middle and primary schools. The decrease in Jalpaiguri is said to be due to the reduction of the Government contribution towards primary education, and in Bogra to the payment of lesser amounts on account of the pay and travelling allowance of a Sub-Inspector of Schools and some pandits who were on leave, the abolition of the guru-training class, and the non payment of some grants-in-aid and scholarship bills not presented for payment during the year. The increase of Rs. 31,804 under the head of "Inspection" is explained by the fact that during the year the services of the remaining 25 Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools were transferred to District Boards. Under the head of "Grants-in-aid" there is also an increase of Rs. 49,047, which is due to the grant of additional amounts in the shape of aid to some Middle English and Vernacular schools.

34. The table below shows the proportion of its ordinary income which each District Board spent during each of the past two years on education generally and on primary education in particular :—

DISTRICT BOARDS.	1894-95					1895-96				
	Ordinary income	Total expenditure on education	Expenditure on primary education	Percentage of column 3 on column 2	Percentage of column 4 on column 3	Ordinary income	Total expenditure on education	Expenditure on primary education	Percentage of column 3 on column 2	Percentage of column 4 on column 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burduwan Division										
Burdwan	1,63,923	51,481	30,561	28.0	21.4	1,68,040	50,675	29,308	30.1	17.0
Birbhum	91,188	20,000	16,121	21.8	15.1	95,749	19,864	13,071	20.7	13.6
Bankura	71,000	31,678	31,958	43.8	30.0	60,161	31,839	25,247	50.6	27.7
Medinipur	2,16,575	60,139	41,675	27.8	19.0	2,00,809	67,631	40,218	29.6	20.0
Hugli	1,27,246	27,711	10,985	21.7	13.9	1,30,822	48,011	25,468	37.1	51.1
Howrah	61,067	19,303	12,500	21.7	20.4	65,653	16,344	11,115	28.0	10.9
Total	7,52,825	2,10,491	1,40,560	28.0	19.5	7,41,207	2,16,048	1,40,069	29.6	20.1
Presidency Division										
24 Parganas	1,66,627	41,401	20,120	24.8	17.4	1,72,895	44,953	9,761	26.9	18.9
Nedum	1,17,391	34,382	21,000	20.4	18.0	1,07,548	33,391	20,605	30.9	19.1
Murshidabad	90,041	22,911	17,020	23.1	17.1	94,846	21,413	15,309	22.7	16.2
Jessore	1,28,161	35,606	23,588	27.4	18.4	1,19,760	34,359	23,075	29.6	18.4
Raipur	1,04,181	20,430	17,091	29.2	16.3	1,04,760	30,307	16,853	27.0	17.3
Total	6,15,391	1,63,820	1,08,725	26.9	17.0	6,01,406	1,64,418	1,08,063	27.3	18.0
Rajshahi Division										
Rajshahi	1,08,876	23,873	17,505	21.9	16.1	1,11,445	20,530	19,009	23.8	17.0
Dinajpur	1,26,047	28,408	11,255	21.4	11.2	1,23,178	31,218	23,032	24.7	18.1
Jalpaiguri	89,625	17,420	8,060	16.0	10.0	89,912	15,123	8,838	14.6	9.7
Bangor	1,73,691	27,100	20,104	27.3	16.8	1,78,185	51,007	31,680	29.0	17.8
Bonga	64,309	15,155	9,499	21.5	14.7	63,761	16,022	9,437	29.5	14.8
Pabna	84,844	20,901	10,032	25.2	22.1	80,025	31,860	20,702	30.0	23.9
Total	6,44,946	1,57,801	98,471	24.4	15.2	6,76,390	1,64,940	1,13,752	25.7	17.3
Dacca Division										
Dacca	1,31,177	42,619	30,000	35.1	24.8	1,18,753	43,013	30,021	30.2	26.7
Mymensingh	2,48,039	55,771	35,321	22.8	16.2	2,44,740	61,970	40,912	29.1	18.8
Faridpur	98,730	27,618	17,330	28.5	17.9	99,304	40,378	30,236	40.0	30.4
Backergunge	1,47,684	40,604	20,726	27.5	14.1	2,24,101	13,907	30,354	19.1	13.5
Total	6,19,780	1,67,612	1,03,377	27.2	17.8	6,86,062	1,60,008	1,37,453	27.8	20.0
Chittagong Division										
Tippera	1,53,768	43,686	32,531	28.4	21.1	1,48,025	44,084	31,013	29.6	23.0
Nowkhali	1,11,798	27,470	21,970	24.6	19.0	1,10,478	29,811	23,018	26.9	21.8
Chittagong	1,43,113	34,958	18,925	18.8	11.2	1,34,329	31,007	21,721	23.4	16.2
Total	4,08,679	106,112	73,426	24.0	17.0	3,92,832	1,05,902	75,752	26.7	17.8
Patna Division										
Patna	1,88,681	37,012	21,911	14.7	11.0	1,95,254	28,168	23,717	14.0	12.1
Gaya	2,55,892	34,461	17,741	9.5	6.9	2,55,171	29,782	24,940	11.2	11.0
Mahabud	1,04,813	19,187	15,533	9.8	7.3	1,08,077	23,714	19,800	12.3	9.9
Saran	1,83,903	25,290	20,028	13.7	10.8	2,15,771	28,002	21,608	13.0	10.0
Champaran	1,14,721	19,318	15,007	16.0	13.8	1,17,063	26,225	16,238	17.2	11.8
Muzaffarpur	2,27,909	22,121	10,101	9.7	8.9	2,50,012	24,513	21,200	9.8	8.3
Darbhanga	9,39,600	22,070	20,539	9.5	8.4	2,14,532	20,240	25,601	11.4	10.9
Total	14,03,144	1,61,311	1,11,517	11.4	9.3	14,94,180	1,84,714	1,51,139	12.4	10.0
Bhagalpur Division										
Monghyr	1,81,291	27,688	21,574	14.0	11.8	1,87,420	32,010	24,743	17.5	13.5
Bhagalpur	1,73,214	29,930	18,467	11.8	9.5	1,65,360	24,361	10,364	16.4	12.4
Purnea	1,53,949	24,640	23,875	18.8	15.1	1,73,112	26,014	10,481	16.9	12.7
Malda	51,546	17,702	10,210	24.6	17.1	67,052	17,813	12,396	31.2	21.7
Total	5,60,000	100,950	74,126	15.9	12.6	6,33,944	1,00,261	78,047	18.2	13.4
Orissa Division										
Cuttack	1,13,240	37,945	30,909	33.8	26.1	1,05,944	39,071	30,731	36.8	26.6
Balasore	67,372	24,950	19,442	37.0	20.0	65,607	27,070	21,780	40.3	31.7
Puri	86,287	17,648	10,907	30.1	18.8	84,442	18,182	11,973	22.2	20.1
Total	2,67,899	80,543	61,258	33.4	26.4	2,56,093	84,923	64,484	36.7	27.7
GRAND TOTAL	33,40,040	11,24,359	7,90,170	21.5	15.2	32,93,630	12,26,643	8,80,402	23.1	16.6

The average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 23.1 per cent. of their ordinary income against 21.5 in 1894-95

and 20·6 in 1893-94. In all the districts of the Patna Division, and in the Birbhum, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Backergunge, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts, the expenditure was below the provincial mean. The highest figures are shown against Faridpur (40·6), Balasore (40·3), Bankura (39·6), Hooghly (37·1), Cuttack (36·8), Dacca (36·2), Pabna (36·0), Puri (32·2), Malda (31·2), Nadia (30·9) and Burdwan (30·1). Taking next the proportion spent on primary education, Balasore has a ratio of 31·7, Faridpur 30·4, Cuttack 28·6, Bankura 27·7, Dacca 25·7 and Hooghly 25·1. In Jalpaiguri, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur the proportion was below 10 per cent. of income. On this subject the Commissioner of Patna remarks as follows:—

“The educational expenditure thus shows a gradual advance from year to year, the total expenditure being 10·2 per cent of the whole in 1893-94, 11·4 in 1894-95, and 13·2 in the year of report. It was the policy of the late Lieutenant-Governor to encourage expenditure on primary education, and he laid down the principle that as the general income of a District Board developed, their expenditure on primary education should be increased in due proportion. I understand, however, that this is not the view held by the Lieutenant-Governor, and that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has decided that all proceeds from Provincial rates should be expended on communications, and that it is only the balance of a Board's income, after this has been done, which can be expended on the other departments under their control, such as education, sanitation, hospitals and vaccination. It has also been held, I understand, that no District Board is bound to expend on primary education more than it receives on that account, *i.e.*, a proportion of the original grant to produce equilibrium, together with any subsequent grants which may be made from time to time from Provincial Funds. In these circumstances, it is only necessary to say that the original grants made to District Boards in Bihar on account of education, and included in the lump annual contribution, were very small, because the calculation of their requirements was based on the expenditure of the time. Since 1885, however, Bihar has greatly developed, and the sum which can usefully be spent on promoting primary education now reaches a much higher figure than it did 11 or 12 years ago. Consequently, if the expenditure from the District Fund is to be limited ordinarily to what it was when the scheme first began, we must look for a considerable subscription from Provincial revenues year by year if we are to comply with the increasing demand for primary education and foster learning in a province which, though now progressive, is still much behind Bengal.”

35. The following abstract compares the educational expenditure of the Boards during the last two years under its main heads:—

<i>Inspection.</i>		1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Sub-Inspectors	...	1,49,984	1,75,095
Inspecting pandits	..	86,211	89,644
<i>Direct Management</i>			
Training and other special schools	.	20,102	9,373
High schools	...	1,319	1,619
Middle „	...	47,601	76,298
Primary „	...	980	7,308
<i>Aided Schools.</i>			
Training and other special schools	...	3,184	6,723
High schools	..	2,054	2,844
Middle „	..	1,84,919	1,83,715
Primary „	...	5,21,072	5,75,163
<i>Scholarships.</i>			
Scholarships	...	26,055	26,601
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Building and furniture	...	6,279	5,779
Payments to abolished schools	...	10,576	8,807
Examination prizes and rewards	...	34,370	34,152
Contingent charges	...	20,302	14,016
Total	...	11,15,308	12,26,643

Out of the total expenditure on education, 47·4 per cent. was devoted to primary schools, 21·5 to inspection and 21·1 to middle schools. During the

past year there was an increase under all heads except those classed as "Miscellaneous." The increase in inspection charges is divided among the districts to which the services of certain Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools were transferred. It was largest in the 24-Parganas, owing to the number of the Sub-Inspectors transferred to that Board being two in excess of that transferred to the other Boards. The rise in the expenditure on middle schools under direct management occurred in all districts except Bankura, Howrah, Mymensingh and Faridpur. The increased expenditure on primary education is due chiefly to grants of new stipends and to the payment of higher sums as rewards during the year under report. The decrease of expenditure under the head "Contingencies" is explained by the fact that the contingent expenses of Sub-Inspectors, which used to be shown in the previous year's returns under that head, are now taken under the head of "Inspection."

36. *Technical and other Schools.*—Technical schools were maintained in the Burdwan, Howrah, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Pabna, Backergunge, Mymensingh and Purnea districts. Those at Burdwan, Pabna and Rangpur were affiliated during the year to the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College. The Maisadal Raja's Technical School, which is under the management of the District Board of Midnapore, is said to be doing better than before. Classes have been opened for teaching theoretical subjects, scholars of a better stamp have joined the school, and it is proposed to procure better artisan instructors and to introduce an improved style of workmanship. The Sonarpur Technical School, under the management of the District Board of the 24-Parganas, proved a failure, and was abolished at the close of the year. Scholarships tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College were granted by the District Boards of Mymensingh, Backergunge, Noakhali, Cuttack and Puri. An Apprentice Department was opened during the year in the Comilla Artizan School which was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College. The District Board of Noakhali founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 to be held at the Calcutta School of Art, but no candidate came forward. Scholarships tenable at the Bihar Industrial School, which was amalgamated during the year with the Government Survey School, were granted by all the District Boards in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, with the exception of Purnea. The District Board of Cuttack paid Rs. 107 during the year to the boys receiving education in the Jobra Workshop, and the District Board of Balasore Rs. 120 to the student sent by that body to the Calcutta School of Art. Viewing the year's work as a whole, the efforts made to promote technical education appear to have been fairly successful.

37. The Officiating Director of Public Instruction makes the following remarks on the relations between District Boards and the Education Department, in his Report on Public Instruction, Bengal, for the year 1895-96.—

"On the whole, harmonious relations subsisted between the District Boards and the Education Department. With rare exceptions the District Boards followed the advice of the Deputy Inspectors in all educational matters, the disposal of which required the knowledge and experience of a specialist. In the Presidency Division the only exceptional case in which the Deputy Inspector of the 24-Parganas was not consulted was with regard to the appointment of the head pandit of a Board model school; but the Chairman, after due enquiry into the matter, ordered that the Deputy Inspector should be consulted in all cases of appointment. During the year under review, certain malpractices on the part of a clerk of the District Board of the 24-Parganas came to light, for which he was suspended. I am of opinion that the Boards' clerks require looking after, otherwise they are apt to become dilatory and lazy, and school bills are passed irregularly and much hardship results. In Dinajpur, in the Rajshahi Division, the Deputy Inspector was made Vice-Chairman of the District Board during the absence of the permanent incumbent. In each of the districts of Bogra and Pabna there was on one occasion disagreement between the District Board and the Deputy Inspector, viz., when the Board determined to reduce the budget allotments for education. The Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division took exception to the action of the District Board of Tippera prescribing certain text-books for primary schools. The matter was at last referred to Sir Alfred Croft, who had to point out to the Board that they had no authority to prescribe text-books in the way they had done. In the Bhagalpur Division the Deputy Inspector of Malda continued to be the Vice-Chairman of the District Board. The temporary Inspector of the Orissa Division reports that there appears to be a tendency on the part of some of the Boards not to re-allot the educational savings for educational purposes, and that, generally speaking, there still exists a want of despatch in their office work. The Cuttack Deputy Inspector continued to be the President of the Educational Sub-Committee of the District Board."

38. *Female Medical Education.*—The District Boards of 24-Parganas, Jessore, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Cuttack, and Puri granted scholarships to female medical students. Scholarships were also offered by the District Boards of Burdwan, Midnapore, Jessore, Noakhali, and Tippera, but no candidates came forward. The Gaya District Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 492 during the year in the training of *dhais* in the female ward of the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital. The Monghyr District Board paid a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem to Mrs. Swindon, who is prosecuting her studies in the Calcutta Medical College. The District Board of Faridpur continued its grant of Rs. 20 a month to the female nurse sent to the Campbell Medical School.

39. *Medical.*—The expenditure under this head shows an increase of Rs. 40,898, chiefly under dispensaries, sanitation, and vaccination, to which all districts contributed, except Midnapore, Hooghly, Pabna, Chittagong, Gaya, Saran, and Bhagalpur. The District Board of Burdwan have resolved to open a dispensary at Purbasthali, one of the most unhealthy places in the district, where the death rate in 1895 was 33.99 per thousand of the population, at a cost of Rs. 780 a year. The Board have also decided to contribute Rs. 100 a year to the municipal dispensary at Raniganj. The management of the Nayabasan dispensary, which has hitherto been in the hands of the Midnapore District Board, has been taken over by the Maharaja of Moharbhauj. The Polba Charitable Dispensary, which used to be maintained by the Hooghly District Board, was abolished during the year. Owing to an outbreak of malarial fever within the jurisdiction of the Singta outpost, a charitable dispensary has been temporarily established there by the Howrah District Board. In addition to the five dispensaries established by the District Board of Rajshahi last year, that body has resolved to establish two other dispensaries, one at Kalam in thana Singia, and the other at Durgapur. Four new dispensaries were built by the District Board of Bogra. A dispensary, opened by Babu Nandalal Sen of Baldhana, in the Manikganj subdivision, came during the year under the management of the Dacca District Board. The attendance at the Boaha dispensary is said to have increased during the year owing to the action of the Board in placing Mrs. Bonotoshimi Chandra in charge of the female and child-patients. The District Board of Mymensingh established two new dispensaries at Dhalla and Dighpait in addition to the five opened last year. The District Board of Monghyr opened four new dispensaries during the year. They also took over the management of the Jamui dispensary and employed an extra native doctor in the local hospital. The Backergunge Board opened six, and the Noakhali Board two, new dispensaries during the year. The District Board of Puri took over the management of the Pipli dispensary, which had hitherto been maintained by the Puri Lodging-house Fund. The District Board of Tippera continued its contribution of Rs. 50 a month to the Faizunnissa Zanana Hospital for a lady doctor and appointed four Civil Hospital Assistants to travel about with medicines and treat the sick in definite areas. The Chittagong Board provided funds for sending women to the Eden Hospital in Calcutta to be trained as midwives, but no candidates came forward. The lady doctor employed by them is said to work hard and to be very popular. In Champaran grants-in-aid to two dispensaries were sanctioned, and in Muzaffarpur a police outpost was purchased and fitted up as an outdoor dispensary. The Shahabad District Board contributed towards the salaries of the midwives supported by the Dunraon and Sasaram Municipalities. The Board also appointed a lady doctor at Ariah on a salary of Rs. 55 per mensem whose services are said to be in demand among native women. The Saran District Board paid Rs. 538 during the year to a midwife entertained at Chapra for the treatment of female patients. The District Board of Burdwan contributed half of the pay of the lady doctor employed at the municipal dispensary at Burdwan. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,256 were realized for the establishment of a branch Lady Dufferin Hospital at Suri, and the District Board of Buxhum have guaranteed a monthly contribution of Rs. 20. The Bankura and the Hooghly District Boards contributed Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,200, respectively, towards the maintenance of a branch of the Lady Dufferin Hospital. The District Boards of Rajshahi,

Jalpaiguri, and Jessore continued to contribute to the pay of midwives at the head-quarter stations. The District Board of Mymensingh employed midwives at Tangail and Kishorganj and a lady doctor at Mymensingh. The Faridpur Board contributed Rs. 220 towards the pay of the nurse attached to the dispensary at Rajbari. The Chittagong District Board sent a boy to study at the Bengal Veterinary Institution on a monthly stipend of Rs. 8, who is reported to have passed the first-year examination, and a second candidate has since been selected. The Commissioner, however, is doubtful whether the boys belong to the right class, or have any real intention of becoming veterinary practitioners. The Purnea District Board has sanctioned an annual contribution of Rs. 500 for the maintenance of the Zanana Hospital at Purnea. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with much satisfaction this record of the measures adopted by the several District Boards to extend medical relief in various forms, and he trusts that they will continue to persevere in their good work.

40. *Sanitation.*—The total expenditure of the year amounts to Rs. 99,640 against Rs. 86,585 in 1894-95, as shown in the margin. On the improvement of water-supply the largest expenditure was incurred in the Dacca Division, viz., Rs. 16,910, and the smallest in the Orissa Division (Rs. 1,164). The minimum limit of Rs. 5,000 prescribed in last year's Resolution was attained only in My-

	1894-95. Rs	1895-96 Rs
Improvement of water supply ...	68,768	65,891
" of village sites	2,698	8,247
Conservancy of towns and villages	457	598
Sanitation at fairs	7,560	8,830
Other sanitary expenditure	12,202	16,071
Total	86,585	99,640

mensingh and Monghyr, where the expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,278 and Rs. 7,857, respectively. In districts where tanks are the chief source of water-supply, the main obstacle to improvement is the fact that there are few public tanks and the owners of private tanks are unwilling to permit the Boards to reserve them for drinking purposes. The Commissioner of Burdwan thinks that this difficulty will disappear when it is understood that fishing and other proprietary rights will not be interfered with, and that the Boards do not wish to make a profit out of the reserved tanks. In many districts tube wells were introduced during the year. They answer well in light soil, but the people have not yet learnt how to manage them, and they frequently get out of order. In the Patna Division Rs. 16,004 was spent on constructing 16 roadside wells, on repairing 473 such wells, and in supplying 166 wells with chains, buckets, and lifts. Systematic inquiries are being made under the special orders of Government into the sufficiency of the rural water-supply throughout the Province, and the subject is being considered in connection with the Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act.

41. The total amount spent on other sanitary objects was Rs. 16,071 against Rs. 12,202 in 1894-95. The largest expenditure was incurred in the Noakhali district, where a sum of Rs. 4,563 was spent in putting drain-pipes on roads, and cutting, clearing and deepening drains and boat passages. The District Board of Saran spent Rs. 3,568 on the sanitation of the Sonapur and four other fairs; and in the 24 Parganas a sum of Rs. 3,219, was laid out on the sanitary and conservancy arrangements of the Ganga Saurgar mela.

42. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The District Board of Pabna maintained two bulls at Pabna and at Sirajganj at a cost of Rs. 196 for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in the district. The stallion belonging to the Shahabad District Board, stationed at Buxar, served 20 mares against 28 and 38 mares in the previous two years. Towards the close of the year the Champaran District Board purchased an Arab pony stallion through the Civil Veterinary Department at a cost of Rs. 1,010, but the animal has proved unsuitable, and the Board are negotiating for its return.

43. *Stationery and Printing.*—The total outlay under this head was Rs. 50,362, which is Rs. 137 less than the previous year's expenditure.

44. *Miscellaneous.*—Miscellaneous charges rose from Rs. 53,319 to Rs. 71,354. The increase includes Rs. 7,780 paid in Muzaffarpur as compensation for certain ferries acquired by the District Board. The increase of Rs. 3,983 in Jalpaiguri was due to a change in the method of accounting

for the Board's contribution to the Bengal-Duars Railway. In the 24-Parganas and Jessore expenditure rose on account of the general elections held during the year and of law charges, and in Monghyr by reason of payments for gratuitous medical attendance on the employes of District Boards. The increase in Bhagalpur is due to the expenses incurred in prosecuting a road sarkar for misappropriation.

45. *Famine Relief*.—The expenditure on famine relief amounted to Rs. 664, representing advances granted in Faridpur two years ago to distressed women for husking paddy, which were written off as irrecoverable during the past year.

46. *Civil Works*.—The following table shows the expenditure on public works as compared with that of 1894-95 —

YEAR	Ferry estab- lishment, contingencies and refunds	Original works	Repairs	Establish- ment and contingen- cies	Tools and plant	Water-supply and water works	Drainage works	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1894-95	Rs 38,008	Rs. 12,23,703	Rs 22,09,265	Rs 6,27,780	Rs 25,144	Rs 10,725	Rs 7,903	Rs 41,72,578
1895-96	45,682	14,09,268	24,11,022	6,26,847	21,888	61,976	5,118	44,71,981
Difference	+ 7,674	+ 1,85,565	+ 1,01,757	— 131	— 3,256	+ 11,251	— 2,105	+ 2,99,303

The increase of Rs. 2,99,303 affected all the heads except Establishment and Contingencies, Tools and Plant and Drainage Works, the largest increase being under Original Works. The Muzaffarpur Board spent the largest sum on Original Works owing to the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gundak at a cost of Rs. 80,000 borrowed from Government. Mymensingh took in hand several new roads, and Gaya completed several works which were left unfinished at the end of 1894-95. In Burdwan Rs. 49,072 were spent on the upkeep of provincial roads, Rs. 87,021 on the maintenance of metalled and bridged roads, and Rs. 15,066 on unmetalled and unbridged roads. The 24-Parganas comes next with an expenditure of more than a lakh and half on repairs. The most important works taken in hand during the year were the metalling of the Burdwan-Jahanabad road by the District Board of Burdwan at a cost of Rs. 12,019, the construction of the subdivisional Court buildings at Netrokona, Kishorganj, and Jamalpur by the District Board of Mymensingh, the building of a two-storied Civil Court building at Barisal by the District Board of Backergunge, the construction of an iron girder bridge over the Ganges Nala on the Jahanabad-Urwal road by the District Board of Gaya, and of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gandak, and of a masonry bridge of nine spans over the Danda river by the District Board of Muzaffarpur. The District Board of Monghyr built for Government a Munsif's cutcherry at Beguserai, a court-house at Shaikpura, a thana building at Gogri and opium buildings at Lakhiserai. The Commissioner of Chittagong reports that the new General Hospital in Chittagong, which was begun in 1893, is still far from completion.

47. The average ratio of the cost of civil works to the total expenditure under this head was 63·0 per cent. against 62·8 in 1894-95, but in particular districts the proportion ranged from 74·6 in Bhagalpur and 74·3 in Muzaffarpur to 42·9 in Balasore and 40·7 in Patna. The percentage of the cost of establishment on total expenditure was 8·6 for the whole Province against 9·2 in 1894-95. It reached 13·8 in Saran and 13·4 in Shahabad, while Backergunge and Faridpur show 6·0 and 6·1 respectively. For the Province generally the salary of the District Engineer represents 42·7 per cent. of the total cost of establishment, but this proportion is exceeded in no less than 16 districts. In Champaran the salary of the District Engineer comes to 74·3 of the total cost of establishment, and in Jessore and Cuttack to 61·8. The provincial mean ratio of cost of establishment to expenditure on original works and repairs is exceeded in 21 districts, the first place being taken by Saran.

48. *Village Roads.*—The expenditure on village roads in each Division

	1894-95	1895-96.
	Rs	Rs
Burdwan Division	31,847	40,261
Presidency "	40,448	43,957
Rajshahi "	22,273	28,691
Dacca "	63,433	63,403
Chittagong "	40,196	50,149
Patna "	67,335	74,925
Bhagalpur "	39,618	42,105
Orissa "	22,389	17,927
Total	3,36,489	3,61,718

during the past two years is shown in the margin. As in last year, the expenditure was highest in the Patna Division, where a total length of 5,725 miles was maintained at an average cost of 13·08 per mile. Of the Bihar districts Saran stands first with 1,694 miles costing Rs. 16,826, and Champaran last with 322 miles and an expenditure of Rs. 1,821.

In the Resolution for the year 1893-94, it was remarked that the Lieutenant Governor agreed with the Commissioner of Patna that Rs 10 a mile should ordinarily be sufficient for the maintenance of village roads in that Division, except in special cases. The limit is high, but it was exceeded in four districts out of seven, viz., Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and in the last-mentioned district the cost was as much as 25·48. Even this figure was exceeded in the Rampur Hât subdivision of Birbhum, where the average cost of maintaining a mile of village road reached the high figure of Rs. 91. The amount spent on village roads by the District Board of Puri was very small, viz. Rs. 1,570, or 6 per cent of the expenditure on roads; while in Balasore it was 20 per cent and Cuttack 25 per cent. In Jalpaiguri only Rs. 271 was spent, and the Commissioner rightly remarks that "although the charges are pressing, more than Rs 271 should have been devoted to this purpose." With reference to the remarks contained in the concluding sentence of paragraph 55 of last year's Resolution, the Commissioner of Burdwan reports that none of the District Boards have yet framed any rules regarding the classification of some of the village roads as district roads, and that he has called their attention again to the matter. He also makes the following general remarks on the subject, which all District Boards will do well to consider:—

"It would also seem desirable that besides classifying village roads to be undertaken in order of importance, District Boards should proceed upon a fixed plan, so that each new village road would link up with some existing road. Not only would each new village road be thus a real extension of communication, but funds could be more usefully and economically expended, as proper supervision by the engineering staff could be more easily ensured. Too often at present a village road consists of a few hundred yards of earthwork leading from nowhere to nowhere, and it may be miles from any road that the District Engineer or his subordinates pass over regularly. The consequence is that there is practically no check on the way the money is spent, for the Local Boards nominally in charge have not adequate supervising establishment, and the District Engineer and his subordinates cannot be expected to waste time by visiting places so remote from roads regularly under their charge. The case would be very different were all village roads linked with roads directly under the district staff, and even an occasional visit from this latter would keep the Local Board's agency more up to the mark. Too many village roads, moreover, are often in hand at once, the consequence being that instead of one road being finished off hand, several may remain in an unfinished state, and therefore useless for months. Bridges are generally the want; and the construction of these being deferred, the earthwork in the meantime gets washed away."

49. *Water Communications.*—The District Board of Dacca spent a sum of Rs. 937 on the improvement of the river Buriganga, on which the town of Dacca stands. Acting under the advice of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, the Board erected spurs on the banks of the river with a view to divert the main current in the river from the right to the left bank, and to cut away the big *char* opposite the town. Nawab Ashanullah Khan Bahadur contributed Rs. 15,000 for the purpose, and the Dacca Municipality Rs. 500. The Faridpur District Board spent Rs. 3,045 in opening out Dignagar khal, which facilitates boat communication between the Sadr station and Madaripur. The District Board of Backergunge improved the roadside cut between Mahilara and Palardi on the Barisal-Palardi road at a cost of Rs. 3,874. The navigable channels in Noug-khali were cleared of obstructions to the passage of boats during the rains, and the drain from Ramganj to Alipur Bil was deepened and extended so as to assist the passage of boats during the rains. The Telkupi khal, in the Serajganj subdivision, was kept navigable during the floods at a cost of Rs. 611. The District Board of Malda spent a sum of Rs 198 in clearing snags from

the navigable rivers. An expenditure of Rs. 265 was incurred by the District Board of Dacca in clearing a tow-path on the right bank of the river Banar.

50 *Steam Communications*.—The District Board of Dacca continued to maintain the steam ferry between Narainganj and Munshiganj. The District Board of Backergunge subsidised the steamer services between Barisal and Khulna, Barisal and Patuakhali and Barisal and Chandpur. The District Board of Pabna contributed to the cost of the steamer service between Pabna and Kushtia, and the Maldah District Board paid a subsidy to the farmer of the Rajmahal ferry for the steamer service between English Bazar and Rajmahal. The District Board of Noakhali continued to pay a subsidy of Rs. 200 a month to the Bengal Central Flotilla Company for the steamer service between Noakhali and Barisal. The Commissioner complains that no improvement has been made in the service between the island of Sandwip and the mainland.

51. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements*.—The expenditure incurred by the several District Boards in the maintenance of trees on the sides of the district roads, and in replacing by new ones the trees that had withered, is shown below.—

Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Monghyr .. 3,461	Burdwan ... 1,587	Dinajpur ... 892	Faridpur ... 370
Shahabad ... 2,474	Tippera ... 1,549	Rangpur ... 799	Howrah ... 302
Pabna ... 2,244	Dacca ... 1,347	Jalpaiguri .. 749	Murshidabad 194
Bogra ... 2,193	Noakhali ... 1,324	Birbhum .. 691	Rajshahi ... 191
Bhagalpur .. 2,103	Jessore ... 1,301	Nadia ... 675	Midnapore . 189
Mymensingh 1,994	Chittagong 1,279	Putna ... 563	Malda ... 98
Hooghly ... 1,889	Saran ... 955	Champanan 533	Bankura ... 80
Gaya ... 1,819	24-Parganas 898	Purnea ... 412	

The District Board of Dacca also laid out Rs. 322 on the maintenance of the Government land at Narainganj. The Faridpur Board subsidised the Telegraph Department for the telegraphic communication between Faridpur and Madaripur and intermediate places. The District Board of Backergunge maintained jetties at Bhola and Patuakhali at a cost of Rs. 172. The District Board of Purnea spent Rs. 841 in taking gauge-readings of the river Kusi and on other works in connection with the Kusi survey, and Rs. 740 in repairing the Belwa embankment. The Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, has reported favourably on the agricultural operations in the Shahabad district. In former years tree-planting used to be carried out very largely in the Muzaffarpur district, and with great success, but of late there has been no expenditure under this head because, as the Chairman explains.—

“The soil being light and friable, the trees along the roadside draw off the moisture from the surrounding earth, with the result that the kutchra roads work into dust early in the dry season, and in the rains the drip from foliage causes guttering on them.”

The Commissioner does not accept this theory, and has circulated to all District Officers a memorandum by Mr. Slack, formerly Chairman of the Saran District Board, showing how tree-planting can be made a source of income.

52. *Railway Feeder Roads*.—In Hooghly, the feeder road from the Haripal railway station to the village of Bhanderhatti was completed during the year. A proposal to construct a feeder road from Saktigar station to Attaghur, meeting the road from Burdwan to Kalna, and also one from the village of Devipur to the Devipur railway station are under the consideration of the Burdwan District Board. The extension of the Galsi feeder road was completed by that Board during the year. A portion of the Nator road, near the Nator railway station, was metalled with brick during the year. The feeder road to the Bengal Duars Railway from Lataguri to Tandu basti, for which Government gave a grant of Rs. 11,200 to the District Board of Jalpaiguri, was started during the year. The bridging and improving of the road from Dupchanchia to the Nawabganj railway station in Bogra was completed, and the road from Pabna to Sara was still further improved. The road between Barasat and Barrackpore, which connects the Bengal Central Railway with the East Indian Railway, was metalled at a cost of Rs. 30,000. Arrangements are being made by the District Board of the 24-Parganas to survey and prepare estimates for the new road from Maslandpur to Kulsur and for the improvement of an existing road from Habra to Baduria. The District Board

of Nadia was unable to utilise during the year any portion of the loan of Rs 20,000 granted by Government for the improvement of the road from Kissengunge to Hansnada. The construction of the road from Taragonia to Bharamara, for which a grant of Rs. 20,000 has been promised by Government, will, it is stated, be taken in hand next cold weather. The surveys of the proposed feeder roads from Bharamara to Taragonia, Khoksa railway station to Ajodhia, Allamdanga to Jamjami, Allamdanga to Hât Boalia, Mirpur to Amlasaderpur, Halsa to Durgapur, and Munshigunge to Ghaldany and Kissenganj have been completed. In Khulna, a new feeder road from Shahapur Hât to Phultala Hât was constructed last year. The Dacca District Board have greatly improved the railway feeder roads from Tangi to Kaliganj, Rajendrapur to Kapasia, Rajendrapur to Mirzapur and Gosinga to Kapasia. The District Board of Mymensingh also have improved during the year six of the feeder roads in the district. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs 10,000 from Provincial Revenues for the completion of the feeder road from Tangi to Kaliganj on condition that the District Board of Mymensing spend Rs. 5,000 in excess of the sum already spent by that Board on the road. It is stated that the work will be undertaken during the current year. In Tippera, Rs. 866 were spent in surveying feeder roads for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and steps have been taken for the acquisition of lands for the road from Akhaura to Sultanpur in the Brahmaubia subdivision. The District Board of Noakhali repaired from the village road grant the feeder road from the Chittagong Trunk road to the Fazilpur station, and made arrangements for acquiring lands for the construction of a road from Bose's Hât to Little Fenny. That body also propose to construct another feeder from Bakhtiar Munshi's Hât to Karanah on the Chittagong Trunk road. The District Board of Bhagalpur completed the feeder road leading to the Babua railway station on the Tirhut State Railway. In Purnea, the extension of the feeder road from the Sonali railway station to Prampur has been completed up to the sixth mile. Another feeder road from Kusba railway station to Kusba Bazar is under construction.

53. *Railways and Tramways.*—Survey operations were commenced during the year by the East Indian Railway in connection with the project of a railway from Burdwan to Katwa. The District Board of Burdwan have guaranteed an annual subsidy, not exceeding Rs. 10,000, in order to make up the deficit in the event of the dividends falling below 4 per cent. The proposal for a light tramway from Suri to Sainthia or Ahmedpur was dropped, as the project for the construction of the Baidyanath, Bhagalpur and Ahmedpur Railway has been taken up by the East Indian Railway Company. The Midnapore Board granted certain concessions to Mr. E. F. Keighly for the construction of a tramway from Chandrakona to Baisa *via* Ghatal. A tramway from Howrah to Amta is under construction. The proposal to construct a steam tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is under the consideration of the District Board of the 24-Parganas. The Commissioner is of opinion that the proposed line would benefit a very limited class of passengers, and says that Road Cess funds ought not to be spent on it. Messrs. Martin and Company, who have obtained the contract for the construction of the steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar, have already finished all the field work, and are now engaged in preparing detailed drawings and estimates for submission to Government. The Commissioner does not think that the line is likely to attract much goods traffic. He says that as a passenger line it would benefit the residents of the towns of Krishnagar and Santipur only, and that it would be of much more use if it were extended to Murshidabad and brought into connection with the East Indian Railway system at Azimganj. A commencement has been made since the close of the year of the earthwork on the feeder line of rail from Itaxaul to Segowli, the concession of which has been granted to Sir William Hudson, K.C.I.E. The question of constructing a tramway to connect Bakhtiarpur on the East Indian Railway with Bihar has been taken up by the Patna District Board.

54. *Drainage*—A project for the drainage of the villages in the unhealthy thana of Purbasthali in Burdwan is under the consideration of the District Board of Burdwan. The drainage canal from Dinajpur to Gouripur was maintained and cleared from obstructions during the year. In Rangpur, two permanent

float bridges were constructed over the Rangpur drainage canal at a cost of Rs. 1,358. The Kurigram and Nilphamari drains were also maintained by that Board. The District Boards of the 24 Parganas and Murshidabad spent in all Rs. 1,636 in the improvement of drains. The Backergunge District Board have resolved to make continuous side-cuttings along all the new roads to be constructed for facilitating the free flow of water. The District Board of Mymensingh have taken up the question of draining the Salunkhali khal which passes through the Rajitpur Municipality. In Noakhali, roadside drains were cleared and channels and khals deepened at a cost of Rs. 4,563. Drain-pipes were put on several roads for the passage of surface water, and an old culvert on the Ichakhali road renewed and its waterway greatly enlarged. The Commissioner of Chittagong makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"No drainage scheme was attempted in Tippera and Chittagong, though drainage is very much needed in both districts. There is a vast chain of swamps in the Satkania Tahsil circle which could be drained with ease if Act VI of 1880 were put in force, and the profit to Government would be enormous. The drainage schemes have been most lucrative elsewhere—witness the Rajapur project, which is paying 20 per cent and nothing but the apathy which seems to rule here has prevented the good example given by Hooghly and Howrah being followed."

55 *Amendment of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act*—A Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self Government Act of 1885 was introduced into Council towards the close of the year. Its immediate object is to enable District Boards to devote some portion of their funds to the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle and the prevention and cure of horse and cattle diseases. The opportunity has been taken to remove certain omissions in the sections of the Act which deal with the original elections of members of District and Local Boards, the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and the filling of casual vacancies in such Boards and offices; and a clause has been inserted in section 138, empowering Government to prescribe by what authority disputes relating to elections shall be decided. District Boards are also authorised to spend money on the training and employment of medical practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination. The scope of the Bill has since been enlarged by including in it provisions enabling Union Committees to levy a local rate for water-supply and other village purposes and giving to District Boards the power of imposing tolls, subject to certain restrictions. Opinions have been invited on these and other points, and are now under consideration.

56. *General Remarks.*—The following extracts contain the observations recorded by the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the District and Local Boards in their Divisions during the year.

Mr. Stevenson, Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, writes:—

The verdict upon the working of Local Boards is decidedly unfavourable. They have practically failed all round. It has been urged on their behalf in one district report that they have not had enough work to do, nor the requisite staff to see it done. To hold that proved incapacity to discharge petty duties argues capacity for those more important is not perhaps a very tenable position. Probably no employer ever advanced an employé on such a ground. That Local Boards have no adequate supervising staff is of course very true. But the question here arises why they should have a staff at all. It was at first, I believe, hoped that individual members of Local Boards would make themselves responsible for special works near their homes, as the supervision of a pound or of a ferry, or the construction of a village road, in this last case relieving the District Engineer and his staff of this duty. These expectations have nearly always, however, as I understand, been falsified, and supervision by the Local Board member resolved itself into the leaving of everything to his tahsildar or gomasta, with results such as might be expected. When members of Local Boards cannot be trusted to see themselves to the execution of petty works, a supervising staff becomes plainly necessary. But such a staff, if allowed, cannot be left in its turn unsupervised, and the further question then presents itself who is to look after the staff. Hardly one could think the Local Board, which has proved itself incapable of directly carrying out petty works and the like. The task then must devolve upon the District Engineer or other subordinates of the District Board, and this being so, the simpler course would obviously be to eliminate the Local Board from the Local Self-Government scheme as superfluous if not a positive source of weakness. It remains to be seen whether Unions will succeed where Local Boards have failed. In their favour will be the fact that they will have small areas to deal with, and that therefore any duty entrusted to them will interest probably

all the members and not only one or perhaps two. It is on the other hand to be feared that except when members' pockets are threatened, their interest may not be keen enough to overcome the apathy so characteristic of most Indian races.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, states :—

The best that I can say of the District Boards is that Magistrates find them useful as consultative bodies, and can sometimes obtain valuable local information from them. They do not in any way relieve the Magistrates of the burden of administration, and even the Finance Sub-Committees, which might do very good work in auditing and checking the accounts, cannot be induced to do it punctually or efficiently or without letting many months pass by. The interests of the higher classes in such matters as roads and superior schools are strongly championed in the Boards, but the interests of the poor, and of the people generally, require the vigilant protection of the District Officers. The Boards, if they had their own way, would greatly increase expenditure on superior schools for the higher classes, and cut down that on primary education. A seat on the District Board is coveted as an honour; but only a certain proportion of those who attain to it show a sufficient interest in the work to come regularly to the meetings. In so far as the object of the creation of District Boards may have been to relieve the District Magistrate of some portion of his duties, I consider that they have proved a complete failure, and it is only the fact of the Magistrate being the Chairman that gives them any vitality. The only favourable exception which I have noticed, is that in some cases the non official Vice-Chairman does the office work punctually and efficiently. This is especially true of Babu Naffur Chandra Pal Choudhuri in Nadia and Babu Moni Lal Banerjee in the 24-Parganas.

Mr. P. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, observes as follows :—

Mr. Mullick, the Chairman of the Dinajpur District Board, writes :—

‘I have only been here since the 15th March, and cannot therefore offer any useful criticism. Judging, however, from their work as disclosed by the papers which have come up before me, I cannot say that I entertain a very high opinion of the zeal and enthusiasm of the members. With the exception of two gentlemen, I do not know of any who devote the slightest attention to the business before them or keep themselves acquainted with the wants of the district. The Board is run by its paid servants, plus the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman.’

‘In my opinion the Boards work very satisfactorily. The burden of administration falls mainly on the Chairman, who is also Magistrate of the district, and on the Vice-Chairman, an unpaid officer. They receive assistance and advice from the other members, and would experience control also if they departed from the accepted lines of good management. Junior officers, new to their districts, such as those who have written the reports, do not easily realize the assistance which an experienced Chairman derives from the co-operation of those having a more permanent interest than himself in the locality.’

Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, makes the following remarks :—

* ‘As I have said before, these district councils, though they are not entitled to a place in a Local Self-Government scheme, have their uses, as the Departmental Councils in France have. The members no doubt take an intelligent interest in the questions submitted for their consideration. From an executive point of view, they are, no doubt, fortunate in their reliance on the District Officer.’

Mr. H. Skrine, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, records his opinion in the following words :—

‘The deliberative work of the Boards in each district was fairly satisfactory. They had the business before them threshed out by the Sub-Committees, and are thus able to dispose of a large number of questions at a single sitting. The attendance was good everywhere, and the members generally took a laudable degree of interest in the proceedings, and gave the official Chairman substantial help in points of the experience and local knowledge. The lesson to be learnt is that the upper classes, of which these Boards are composed, are beginning to demonstrate their fitness for governing themselves. If nomination ruled in the selection of Commissioners for the municipalities, I doubt not that the work would be far better done. At any rate, chaos and gross mismanagement would be avoided.’

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division, makes the following comments :—

‘It will be noticed that this year the District Officers of the Division are unanimous in praising the working of the District Boards, with the exception of Mr. Wheeler who gives no opinion. It would be strange indeed if it were not so. In the first place, they are fortunate in their *personnel*. The admixture of unofficial Europeans of good position and education stiffens the Board, and adds weight to its opinion, while their intimate knowledge of the wants of the district, at any rate within a large circle round their homes, renders their advice on local topics of great value. Secondly, the Boards are, for the most part,

much more wealthy than those in other parts of Bengal. Taking the statistics for 1894-95, I find that, excluding the Patna Division, the average annual income of a District Board was Rs 1,64,667, while that of a District Board in Bihar was Rs 2,24,327. The command of sufficient means enables a Board to entertain a better Engineer and a full establishment, as well as to meet the many wants of the district, besides enabling more important work to be laid before the members and interesting them in the execution of it.

"For Local Boards not so much can be said. My opinion has long been that, as at present constituted, they have no place in the system of Local Self-Government. Their powers are small, and it is difficult to increase them without divesting the District Board of functions which it is for the general advantage that they should retain. The general opinion seems to be that they may well be excised; and if the proposals now under consideration for the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act lead to that operation, I feel little doubt that, on the whole, it will be followed by a general feeling of relief."

Mr W. B. Oldham, Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, remarks:—

"The Malda District Board approaches most nearly in character to the District Boards of those districts where the presence of a numerous and educated middle class in the mufassal supplies many members who are willing and anxious to busy themselves in public affairs, and who are proud of their position on the Board, and always ready to use it in discussing and pushing with outside authority those matters in which they are interested. Otherwise this does not seem to be the case in this Division. The eulogium given by its Chairman to the Bhagalpur District Board, I attribute to the colony of educated and enlightened Bengalis at Bhagalpur. The other members generally, there and elsewhere, are content to follow their Chairman, and meet more with the object of learning his views and the policy of Government than of urging proposals of their own. This is not said in any way in depreciation of these councils, but to show that they fill a position in this Division which differs from that held or used by the bodies which I have been acquainted with in Central and Eastern Bengal."

Mr R. C. Jutt, Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division, states:—

"The Chairman of the Balasore District Board, Mr. Brajendranath De, writes:—

"The District Board and the Local Boards have worked in a generally satisfactory manner during the year under report. The attendance at the meetings was not very good, but this is due to a certain extent to the fact that there were several vacancies among the members for a portion of the year, owing to the death and transfer of some of them. The members, however, who attended generally evinced a lively interest in the matters brought before the Board, and have discussed them with fairness and good sense. Necessarily the Boards have a merely consultative character, and the success or otherwise of the work generally depends a great deal on the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, and on the District Engineer and his subordinates."

"It will appear from the foregoing remarks that all the District Officers appreciate the help and co-operation rendered by the members of the Boards. Non-official members devote much of their time not only to the work of the Boards, but also to the work of the different Committees which deal with the details of administration in the different departments—Public Works, Education, &c. The interest which these gentlemen take in this work, and the intelligence and zeal with which they perform it, have made Local Self-Government a success in these provinces."

57. As regards District and Local Boards the Lieutenant-Governor's views are in general accord with those expressed by Sir Charles Elliott in the last paragraph of the Resolution on the reports for 1894-95. The status and powers of Union Committees and their relations to District and Local Boards are now under consideration in connexion with the Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM No P (a)

Statement showing the constitution of the District Boards in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1896

Serial number	NAME OF DISTRICT BOARD	Act under which constituted	Area in square miles	Population within the area	NUMBER OF MEMBERS								Number of meetings held	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or adjourned	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING		
					Ex-officio	Nominated	Elected	Total	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians	Natives			Officials	Non-officials	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(a)	15	16	17
BURDWAN DIVISION																	
1	Burdwan	Act III (B C) of 1885	2,669	1,322,108	3	7	9	19	0	13	4	15	17		31	76	97
2	Birbhum	Ditto	1,761	790,363	3	4	6	13	5	8	4	9	16	1	33	28	60
3	Bankura	Ditto	2,611	1,019,273	4	4	7	15	5	10	4	11	11	1	36	51	88
4	Midnapore	Ditto	5,114	2,541,621	7	7	11	25	10	15	6	19	12	1	33	87	120
5	Hugli	Ditto	1,169	910,503	6	8	13	27	7	20	3	24	17	2	31	89	121
6	Howrah	Ditto	499	630,319	3	3	5	11	3	8	2	9	15		14	57	71
	Total		13,803	7,214,176	26	33	61	110	36	74	23	87	67	5	36	64	101
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																	
7	24-Parganas	Act III (B C) of 1885	1,983	1,537,565	5	8	12	25	6	10	1	24	13	Nil	45	97	142
8	Nadia	Ditto	2,794	1,644,108	6	5	10	21	6	15	4	17	16		43	70	113
9	Murshidabad	Ditto	2,008	1,250,946	6	5	10	21	6	15	8	13	14	3	45	53	98
10	Jessore	Ditto	2,925	1,888,827	7	6	12	25	8	17	5	20	14	4	40	60	100
11	Khulna	Ditto	2,077	1,177,652	4	5	8	17	4	13	2	15	15		28	80	108
	Total		11,877	7,499,096	28	29	52	100	30	79	20	80	71	7	44	75	119
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																	
12	Rajshahi	Bengal Local Self Government Act, III (B C) of 1885.	2,323	1,282,744	4	7	10	21	4	17	6	15	14	2	243	607	850
13	Dinajpur		4,113	1,043,631	4	13	5	22	7	15	1	21	21	6	20	4	69
14	Jaipur		2,480	671,084	6	11	17	34	10	7	7	10	17	3	4	2	60
15	Bangur		3,478	2,081,248	3	8	10	21	5	16	2	19	13	1	102	784	97
16	Bogra		1,419	606,024	4	12	16	32	5	11	1	15	20	2	31	45	76
17	Pabna		1,823	1,321,470	4	4	8	16	4	12	3	13	13		23	55	78
	Total		10,005	7,677,021	25	55	53	113	35	78	20	93	98	14	28	60	98
DACCA DIVISION																	
18	Dacca	Act I (B C) of 1885	2,769	2,295,566	6	9	14	29	8	21	3	26	17	2	29	108	137
19	Mymensingh	Ditto	6,374	3,378,305	4	0	12	25	4	21	3	23	20	4	10	85	104
20	Faridpur	Ditto	2,364.5	1,706,742	4	9	12	25	7	14	1	24	16	1	44	82	126
21	Backergunge	Ditto	3,632	2,117,312	6	7	12	25	12	13	9	23	16	1	40	53	93
	Total		14,939.5	9,890,085	20	34	50	104	31	79	8	96	69	8	33	82	115
CHITTAGONG DIVISION																	
22	Tippera	Act III (B C) of 1885	2,401	1,782,935	4	6	9	19	5	14	7	18	17	1	37	75	112
23	Noakhali	Ditto	1,645	1,009,794	6	7	13	26	6	7	1	13	19	1	28	47	85
24	Chittagong	Ditto	2,505	1,200,167	6	13	19	38	7	12	7	19	15		21	79	100
	Total		6,641	4,002,896	16	26	31	83	18	33	15	36	49	2	86	101	127
PATNA DIVISION.																	
25	Patna	Act III (B C) of 1885	2,045	1,406,970	5	8	12	25	11	14	4	21	13		59	65	124
26	Gaya		4,699	2,096,565	5	6	10	21	0	15	8	13	18	2	30	80	110
27	Shahabad		4,403	1,937,198	5	8	12	25	0	16	7	18	10	1	28	82	110
28	Baran		2,610	9,378,943	8	8	15	31	10	21	18	13	12		50	95	145
29	Champanan		3,515	1,823,577	5	12	17	34	5	12	11	6	14	5	33	25	58
30	Muzaffarpur		2,942	2,620,205	5	5	9	19	4	11	14	6	17	2	45	45	90
31	Darbhanga		3,331	2,700,116	1	9	12	25	5	20	19	12	14		29	90	119
	Total		23,685	14,991,514	37	66	70	163	34	100	74	89	99	10	38	70	108
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																	
32	Monghyr	Act III (B C) of 1885	3,922	1,961,536	3	10	12	25	6	19	8	17	16	1	45	65	110
33	Bhagalpur	Ditto	4,218	1,958,445	4	12	18	34	6	25	6	25	16	3	26	104	130
34	Purnea	Ditto	4,870	1,921,637	3	10	12	25	4	21	8	17	16	2	23	113	136
35	Malda	Ditto	1,898	796,923	3	10	12	25	4	19	4	17	16	5	20	31	60
	Total		14,908	6,638,541	13	42	39	94	20	74	26	65	65	11	31	83	114
ORISSA DIVISION.																	
36	Outback	Act III (B C) of 1885	3,618	1,860,846	0	5	10	21	0	12	6	16	14	1	42	56	98
37	Balasore	Ditto	2,060	973,860	2	6	8	16	6	10	4	12	13	6	28	47	75
38	Puri	Ditto	2,476	916,204	3	4	6	13	8	6	2	11	21	7	22	17	49
	Total		8,154	3,750,900	11	15	24	60	23	28	12	39	44	14	34	38	72
	GRAND TOTAL		109,972.5	61,436,181	176	290	323	794	247	547	198	586	586	71	34	97	101

Form No. I(b).

Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1886.

Serial number	NAME OF LOCAL BOARD	Act under which constituted	Area in square miles	Population within the area	NUMBER OF MEMBERS								Number of meetings held	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or adjourned.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING		
					Ex-officio	Nominated.	Elected	Total	Officials	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians	Natives.			Officials	Non-officials	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(a)	15	16	17
BURDWAN DIVISION																	
<i>Burdwan</i>																	
1	Sadar	Act III (B C) of 1881	1,330	595,391		5	10	15	1	14		15	9	1	3	78	81
2	Kutwa	Ditto	347	218,784		4	5	9		9		9	16	5		88	39
3	Kulna	Ditto	428	211,832		3	6	9		9		9	4			43	37
4	Raniganj	Ditto	664	216,501		4	6	10	1	9	2	8	0	8		33	33
	Total		2,669	1,322,108		16	27	43	2	41	2	41	39	14	1	47	48
<i>Birbhum</i>																	
5	Sari	Act III (B C) of 1885	1,100	462,748		5	6	11	2	9	1	10	16	5	3	30	33
6	Rampur Hat	Ditto	645	327,404		6	2	10	1	9	1	0	16	4	3	45	48
	Total		1,751	790,352		11	8	21	3	18	2	10	32	9	3	37	10
<i>Bankura</i>																	
7	Sadar	Act III (B C) of 1885	1,017	673,614		4	9	12		12		12	12		1	47	48
8	Vishnupur	Ditto	694	345,050		3	0	7		7		0	8	4		21	21
	Total		2,011	1,018,664		7	14	21		21		21	20	1	1	81	30
<i>Midnapore</i>																	
9	Sadar	Act III (B C) of 1885	3,310	1,233,614	1	0	14	21	5	19	3	21	8	2	14	62	76
10	Contai	Ditto	819	245,408	3	6	12	21	3	18	1	20	10	2	13	65	71
11	Tamluk	Ditto	607	486,810		6	12	18		18		18	12	3		57	67
12	Ghatal	Ditto	948	270,783		11	7	18	2	10	1	17	11	4	4	47	61
	Total		5,114	2,111,621	4	32	45	61	10	71	5	70	41	10	8	57	65
<i>Hooghly</i>																	
13	Sadar	Act III (B C) of 1885	420	269,773	1	5	9	15	3	12		15	12	6	10	45	55
14	Serampore	Ditto	320	324,369	1	6	9	16	1	15	1	16	10	12	38	71	71
15	Jalumnabati	Ditto	401	316,367	1	9	6	10	2	8		10	11	2	2	48	50
	Total		1,150	910,509	3	14	24	41	6	35	1	40	42	20	4	43	177
<i>Howrah</i>																	
16	Sadar	Act III (B C) of 1885	162	213,990		3	6	9		9		9	25			16	46
17	Ulubaria	Ditto	337	397,320		9	3	12	1	11		12	20	2	4	45	49
	Total		499	611,310		12	9	21	1	20		21	45	2	2	45	47
	GRAND TOTAL		13,807	7,214,178	7	104	127	228	22	200	10	219	221	64	3	41	47
PRESIDENCY DIVISION																	
<i>24-Parganas</i>																	
18	Alipore	Act III (B C) of 1885	802	511,502		7	8	16	3	13		16	8	2	3	75	78
19	Diamond Harbour	Ditto	117	402,583		1	8	19		19		12	8	2		66	68
20	Barasat	Ditto	135	289,991		5	10	15		15		15	11	3		55	58
21	Baruhat	Ditto	339	314,949		3	0	9		9		9	15	0		48	48
	Total		1,393	1,517,525		13	16	51	3	49		51	42	10	1	61	62
<i>Nadia</i>																	
22	Krishnagar	Act III (B C) of 1885	779	485,153		4	8	12	2	10	2	10	10	1	6	31	37
23	Ncherpur	Ditto	992	645,092		4	8	12		12	1	11	14	10		38	28
24	Kushtia	Ditto	507	422,937		3	6	9		9		9	14	6		3	3
25	Ranaghat	Ditto	127	230,096	1	1	0	10	1	9		10	10	0	1	36	17
	Total		2,794	1,744,108	1	14	22	43	3	40	3	40	53	20	2	31	33
<i>Murehulabad</i>																	
26	Barhampore	Act III (B C) of 1885	974	454,919		14	7	21		21	5	16	6	2		66	66
27	Kandi	Ditto	510	419,424		5	9	14	1	18		14	11	7	4	50	54
28	Jangpur	Ditto	594	346,004		1	9	13		13	1	12	10	3		40	46
	Total		2,078	1,220,346		20	25	48	1	47	6	42	30	12	1	56	66

Serial number	NAME OF LOCAL BOARD	Act under which constituted	Area in square miles.	Population within the area	NUMBER OF MEMBERS								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings held for which notice for want of quorum or were adjourned.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING			
					Ex-officio	Nominated	Elected	Total	Officials	Non-officials	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(a)	15	16	17	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—contd.																		
Jessore.																		
29	Jessore	Act III (B.C.) of 1885	880	694,835		6	15	18	3	15		18	13	7	20	40	60	
30	Bangson ..	Ditto	640	311,973		6	10	16	0	14		16	10		7	78	78	
31	Chandah	Ditto	475	330,201		1	6	9	1	8	1	8	8	1		34	41	
32	Narail	Ditto	447	303,281		4	5	9		9		9	9			51	51	
33	Magura	Ditto	425	348,637		3	6	9	1	8		9	12	1		40	40	
Total			2,025	1,888,927		23	89	61	7	54	1	60	54	9	5	40	54	
Khulna.																		
34	Khulna ..	Act III (B.C.) of 1885	606	379,251	1	7	4	12	1	11		12	10	2	3	54	57	
35	Bagurhat ..	Ditto	679	340,550		4	8	12		12		12	6	1		63	63	
36	Saikhina ..	Ditto	702	457,842	1	9	6	10	1	15		16	7		1	62	72	
Total			2,077	1,177,652	3	20	18	40	2	36		40	23	3	4	50	63	
GRAND TOTAL			11,877	7,400,098	3	98	142	243	15	228	10	333	201	66	3	50	54	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION																		
Rajshahi																		
37	Boulia	Bengal Local Self Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885	904	550,171		5	10	15	1	14	1	14	6		1	62	63	
38	Nator		818	474,320	1	4	8	11	3	10		13	13	3	18	24	40	
39	Naugaon		603	208,247	1	3	6	10	2	8		10	5	2	10	30	40	
Dinajpur																		
40	Thakurgaon	Bengal Local Self Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885	807	399,406	1	8		9	3	6		9	2		20	20	40	
Rangpur																		
41	Rangpur		1,133	632,172		12		12		12		12	10	4	10	10	40	
42	Gobindaha		760	403,401	1	6		7	2	8		7	7		10	20	30	
43	Kurigram	Bengal Local Self Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885	937	507,711	1	6		7	1	6		7	7	1	10	25	35	
44	Nilphamari		648	447,764	1	6		7	1	6		7	13	3	8	23	29	
Pubna																		
45	Pubna	Bengal Local Self Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885	878	582,833		4	8	12	1	11		12	7	4	1	52	54	
46	Sirajganj		915	798,667		1	8	12	2	10		10	11	1	11	11	54	
Total			8,400	5,044,808	6	58	40	104	16	68	3	101	83	18	10	81	44	
DACCA DIVISION																		
Dacca																		
47	Sadar ..	Act III (B.C.) of 1885	1,257	708,015		1	8	12		12		12	7	1		60	60	
48	Narayanganj	Ditto	637	556,901		3	6	9		9		9	7			45	45	
49	Munshiganj	Ditto	386	581,051		10	10	15	1	14		15	0		1	85	87	
50	Manikganj	Ditto	920	410,000		3	6	9		9		9	14	4		38	38	
Total			2,700	2,205,966		15	30	45	1	44		45	34	5	1	67	65	
Mymensingh.																		
51	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885	1,845	830,512		5	10	15	1	14		15	15	6	2	48	50	
52	Tangul ..	Ditto	1,048	841,502		4	8	12	1	11		12	15	2	4	45	49	
53	Kishoriganj	Ditto	975	614,093		10	10	15	1	15		16	12	3	3	60	64	
54	Jamulpur	Ditto	1,298	569,010		3	6	9		9		9	10			37	37	
55	Netrakona	Ditto	1,131	626,747		9	4	13	1	12		13	11	2	0	44	51	
Total			6,271	3,778,305		27	38	60	4	61		65	74	22	4	46	50	
Faridpur																		
56	Sadar ..	Act III (B.C.) of 1885	854	635,363		6	6	12	1	11		12	15	2	1	46	50	
57	Gaolundo	Ditto	424	351,620		3	6	9		9		9	10	2		45	45	
58	Madaripur	Ditto	982	701,729		4	8	12		12		12	17	2		48	48	
Total			2,258	1,708,712		1	20	33	1	32		33	42	4	1	47	45	
Backergunge																		
59	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885	1,101	8,9,055		6	12	18		18	1	17	16	1		66	66	
60	Pirojpur	Ditto	680	607,367		5	10	15	4	11		15	14	3	7	60	67	
61	Patuakhali	Ditto	1,227	401,250		10	10	10	5	5		10	12	4	23	20	52	
62	Bhola	Ditto	615	288,430		10	10	10	5	5		10	9		21	24	45	
Total			3,623	2,117,112		31	23	58	14	30	2	51	50	8	13	53	65	
TOTAL			14,939	9,580,985		86	110	190	20	170	2	194	200	41	18	50	55	

Serial number	NAME OF LOCAL BOARD	Act under which constituted	Area in square miles	Population within the area	NUMBER OF MEMBERS									Number of meetings held	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or adjourned	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING		
					Ex-officio	Nominated	Elected	Total	Officials	Non-officials	Europeans and Eurasians	Natives.	Officials.			Non-officials	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(a)	15	16	17	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION																		
Typpera.																		
63	Comilla	Act III (B C) of 1885	1,142	831,287		12		12	1	11		12	14		6	53	59	
64	Brahmanbaria	Ditto	769	690,097		9		9	2	7		9	12	2	19	19	28	
65	Chandpur	Ditto	580	371,553		6		6	2	4		6	10		15	21	36	
Total			2,491	1,789,935		27		27	5	22		27	36	2	13	31	44	
PAINA DIVISION																		
66	Patna	Act III (B C) of 1885	598	417,287		12		12		12		12	13	2		53	51	
67	Dinapore		198	122,841		3	6	9	1	8	1	8	3		6	36	42	
68	Barh		521	397,003	1	8		9	1	8		8	6	2	10	43	53	
69	Bihar		785	500,040		4	8	12		12		12	6	2		42	48	
70	Gaya		1,897	710,527	2	7		9	2	7		9	12	2		31	38	
71	Nawadah		97	439,565		7		7	2	5		7	12		11	31	42	
72	Jahanabad		808	393,917		7		7	2	5	1	6	17	9	10	9	19	
73	Aurangabad		1,241	462,056		7		7	2	5	2	5	13	8	13	13	26	
74	Arrah		998	687,550	1	19		20	1	19	3	17	15	4	1	51	63	
75	Buxar		624	474,259	2	13		15	3	12	2	13	15	3	27	44	71	
76	Bhathua		1,077	381,680		9		9	1	8		9	12	3	1	36	60	
77	Basarai		1,754	510,643		21		21	2	19	2	19	12	1	5	55	75	
78	Chhapra		990	961,284	2	14		16	2	14	9	7	10	1	7	68	78	
79	Siwan		840	783,029		9		9	2	7	6	3	13	7	11	17	28	
80	Gopalganj		771	634,630	1	6		7	2	5	2	5	8		16	30	46	
81	Muzaffarpur		1,215	1,023,678	1	7		8	1	7	4	4	3	1	10	28	35	
82	Hajipur		760	690,060	2	7		9	3	6	7	2	8	4	22	10	43	
83	Bitamahi		1,008	910,428	2	7		9	2	7	5	4	7	2	20	23	43	
84	Darbhanga		1,321	964,347		10		10		10	4	7	13		41	41	82	
85	Madhubani		1,347	997,115	1	10		11	2	9	6	5	13		12	61	73	
86	Samastipur		703	739,624		9		9	1	8	5	4	7	2	9	41	50	
Total for 1895-96			20,670	19,161,937	16	196	14	225	32	193	69	166	210	53	10	36	46	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION																		
Munghyr																		
87	Sadar	Act III (B C) of 1885	1,560	788,741		12		12	1	11	4	8	10		3	47	50	
88	Begusarai	Ditto	769	618,197		13		13	1	12	6	7	12	2	2	45	47	
89	Jamui	Ditto	1,593	644,598		13		13	1	12		13	15	2	14	40	54	
Total			3,922	1,961,536		38		38	3	35	10	28	37	4	6	44	50	
Bhagalpur																		
90	Sadar	Act III (B C) of 1885	926	478,028		13		13		13	1	12	12			54	54	
91	Banks	Ditto	1,185	423,350		13		13	2	11	1	12	11	1	13	43	56	
92	Madhupura	Ditto	1,172	575,405		13		13	2	11	2	11	15	2	16	37	53	
93	Supaul	Ditto	935	481,562		15		15	2	13	3	12	20	11	11	29	40	
Total			4,218	1,558,445		54		54	6	48	7	47	58	14	10	41	51	
Purnea																		
94	Sadar	Act III (B C) of 1885	2,532	846,630		12		12	1	11	6	6	11	1	2	53	55	
95	Kishanganj	Ditto	1,304	642,573		13		13	1	12	1	12	17	6	10	28	38	
96	Araria	Ditto	1,044	432,425		13		13	2	11	1	12	16	3	15	43	57	
Total			4,880	1,921,628		38		38	4	34	8	30	44	10	9	41	50	
GRAND TOTAL			13,010	5,641,618		130		130	13	117	25	105	130	23	9	42	50	
ORISSA DIVISION																		
97	Cuttack Sadar	Act III (B C) of 1885	1,610	934,805	3	12		15	4	11	2	13	13	2	17	43	60	
98	Kendrapara	Ditto	1,000	412,123	2	11		13	4	9	1	12	11	1	30	30	69	
99	Jajpur	Ditto	1,069	513,918	1	12		13	4	9		13	11	2	19	44	63	
100	Balasore	Ditto	1,152	520,608	2	10		12	2	10	1	11	10	3	8	41	46	
101	Bhadrak	Ditto	908	447,782		11		11	4	7		11	9	3	31	37	68	
102	Puri	Ditto	1,580	584,781	1	7		8	4	4		8	8	2	10	16	26	
103	Khurda	Ditto	940	331,423		6		6	2	4	1	5	5	1	16	18	34	
Total			8,154	3,750,900	9	68		78	24	64	5	73	71	14	18	34	52	
GRAND TOTAL			92,834	53,887,517	40	788	433	1,231	147	1,084	114	1,117	1,197	286	9	40	40	

FORM No. II.

FORM

Statement showing the Income of the District Boards in

Serial number of District Board.	NAME OF DISTRICT BOARD.	I.—LAND REVENUE						VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES				XII.—INTEREST.				XIII.—POST OFFICE			XVII.—POLICE.
		Closing balance of last year	Revenue due to canals.	Sale-proceeds of trees grass, &c	Cost of collecting road cess arrears recovered.	Fees, fines, and forfeitures.	Total	Local rate	Patwari cess.	Village service fund.	Total	On securities belonging to famine relief fund	On dispensary securities.	On arrears of road cess	Total	Mail cart receipts.	District post (collections)	Total	Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13(a)	14	15	16	17	18	19
	BURDWAN DIVISION	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Burdwan	85,383						1,10,180			1,10,180			1,513	1,513				9,832
2	Birbhum	50,081						70,032			70,032			253	253				7,554
3	Bankura	17,877						41,130			41,130			480	480				1,530
4	Midnapore	64,273						1,37,689			1,37,689			1,048	1,048				8,908
5	Hoochly	55,474						81,589			81,589			1,102	1,102				6,780
6	Howrah	16,613						40,407			40,407			621	621				2,741
	Total	2,85,144						4,71,037			4,71,037			5,078	5,078				36,615
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION																		
1	24-Parganas	52,607						1,00,135			1,00,135	801		887	1,778				5,000
2	Nadia	11,348						70,090			70,090			105	105				26,071
3	Murshidabad	7,304						65,180			65,180			807	807				11,907
4	Jessore	39,038						77,646			77,646		21	1,005	1,026				10,830
5	Khulna	26,428						73,648			73,648			262	262				4,807
	Total	1,31,257						3,05,558			3,05,558	801	21	3,208	4,118				65,685
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION																		
1	Rajshahi	57,028						84,477			84,477			220	220				9,805
2	Dinajpur	78,470						88,376			88,376			137	137				21,230
3	Jalpaiguri	5,947						53,313			53,313			37	37				13,330
4	Ranpur	60,114						1,16,564			1,16,564			248	248				12,866
5	Bogra	72,120						47,023			47,023			61	61				11,854
6	Pabna	26,071						57,235			57,235			254	254				10,344
	Total	3,00,360						4,46,870			4,46,870			997	997				77,126
	DACCA DIVISION.																		
1	Dacca	52,273						61,906			61,906			250	250				5,809
2	Mymensingh	92,892						1,56,879			1,56,879			340	340				35,523
3	Faripta	14,074						50,819			50,819			327	327				5,638
4	Backergunge	27,618						1,09,530			1,09,530		250	478	734				10,197
	Total	1,90,847						4,48,143			4,48,143		250	1,306	1,601				57,194
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION																		
1	Tippurra	1,31,808						94,856			94,856			850	850				2,176
2	Noakhali	82,635						70,589			70,589		140	90	230				5,725
3	Chittagong	94,107						72,328			72,328			123	123				5,404
	Total	2,98,550						2,41,743			2,41,743		140	1,063	1,203				20,305
	PATNA DIVISION																		
1	Patna	12,370						1,58,001			1,58,001			1,002	1,002				4,384
2	Gaya	1,16,951						1,70,375			1,70,375		43	4,271	4,314				9,803
3	Siwan	4,317						1,61,135			1,61,135			1,832	1,832				7,171
4	Saran	64,302						1,07,007			1,07,007			4,313	4,313				5,597
5	Champanan	12,830						82,346			82,346			424	424				18,100
6	Muzaffarpur	55,783						1,94,484			1,94,484			3,678	3,678				5,845
7	Darbhanga	4,882						1,83,366			1,83,366			2,200	2,200				7,085
	Total	2,70,183						11,26,204			11,26,204		43	17,009	17,148				53,005
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION																		
1	Monohy	56,030						1,28,682			1,28,682		108	683	771				12,735
2	Bhagalpur	99,264						1,17,102			1,17,102		221	494	714				20,227
3	Purnea	54,002						98,704			98,704			842	842				48,905
4	Malda	51,039						30,604			30,604			23	23				16,834
	Total	2,47,321						3,75,092			3,75,092		329	1,981	1,850				98,696
	ORISSA DIVISION																		
1	Cuttack	44,008						55,688			55,688			1,790	1,790				4,505
2	Balsore	19,315						33,903			33,903		185	821	606				5,105
3	Puri	18,516						31,318			31,318			740	740				1,608
	Total	80,839						1,20,909			1,20,909		185	2,840	3,065				9,501
	GRAND TOTAL	17,92,181						36,27,140			36,27,140	801	874	33,237	35,105				4,15,947
	Total for 1894-95	17,94,604						36,30,408			36,30,408			3,169	35,430	37,616			4,35,098

XIX.—EDUCATION.

XX—MEDICAL.

SCHOOL FEES.					Contributions.	MISCELLANEOUS			Total.	Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.	INCOME FROM—		MISCELLANEOUS			
Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.		Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				Endowments.	Contributions.	Sanitary fees and fines.	Other receipts.	Total.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	1,865	..	1,865	479	..	585	585	2,920	..	..	..	115	..	50	50	163
..	..	1,333	..	1,333	68	..	118	118	1,451	..	..	..	..	..	189	189	189
..	..	954	..	954	..	..	181	181	1,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,161	..	2,161	594	..	670	670	3,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,772	..	1,772	211	..	274	274	2,257	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15
..	..	807	..	807	196	..	57	57	1,120	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	220
..	..	8,962	..	8,962	1,458	..	1,885	1,885	12,295	..	..	..	350	..	270	270	580
..
..	..	517	..	517	61	..	555	555	1,149	..	..	..	580	..	..	..	580
..	..	908	..	908	83	..	157	157	1,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	640	..	640	38	..	174	174	1,119	..	..	17	1,119	..	..	..	1,161
..	..	3,430	..	3,430	109	..	116	116	589	31	..	..	47	..	..	..	47
..
..	..	2,430	..	2,430	201	..	1,603	1,603	4,884	91	..	..	1,740	..	..	..	1,740
..
..	..	208	..	208	165	..	167	167	120	..	..	..	1,189	..	..	..	1,189
..	..	667	..	667	..	..	382	382	2,111	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,111
..	..	192	..	192	..	..	34	34	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,280	..	1,280	1,368	..	220	220	9,683	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,478	..	1,478	21	..	84	84	1,593	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	45
..	..	147	..	147	400	..	1,225	1,225	1,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3,880	..	3,880	145	..	2,118	2,118	10,210	110	..	..	1,224	..	..	..	1,334
..
..	..	1,334	..	1,334	2,142	..	108	108	103	..	..	110	2,645	..	..	..	110
..	..	707	..	707	87	..	2,190	2,190	5,775	..	..	..	131	..	..	..	2,645
..	..	1,211	..	1,211	..	..	120	120	9,4	..	..	..	654	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
..	502	502	1,944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3,270	..	3,270	2,829	..	4,016	4,016	8,721	..	..	110	5,440	..	1,000	1,000	4,540
..
..	..	347	..	347	964	..	47	47	1,775	..	..	..	1,438	..	5	5	1,438
..	..	924	..	924	67	..	340	340	1,40	..	..	..	1,270	..	3	3	1,270
..	..	1,244	..	1,244	173	..	422	422	1,899	..	..	..	138	..	..	..	1,899
..	..	2,575	..	2,575	217	..	815	815	4,791	..	..	..	2,895	..	8	8	2,895
..
..	..	809	..	809	63	..	257	257	1,000	..	..	..	3,130	..	..	..	3,130
..	..	587	..	587	..	..	11	11	608	..	..	..	1,882	..	17	17	1,882
..	..	703	..	703	487	..	3	3	1,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	888	..	888	275	..	117	117	1,520	..	..	..	158	..	2	2	158
..	..	455	..	455	25	..	109	109	591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	282	..	282	..	..	81	81	333	..	..	..	1,816	..	..	..	1,816
..	..	580	..	580	1,169	..	..	..	1,749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4,107	..	4,107	1,899	..	550	550	6,700	..	..	..	6,480	..	10	10	6,480
..
..	..	861	..	861	533	..	207	207	1,601	9	23	..	2,208	..	2	2	2,208
..	..	484	..	484	359	..	91	91	874	..	..	..	2,530	..	114	114	2,530
..	..	327	..	327	..	..	1,187	1,187	1,514	..	..	..	328	..	..	..	328
..	..	747	..	747	..	..	81	81	828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,419	..	2,419	692	..	1,500	1,500	4,917	9	23	..	5,062	..	116	116	5,062
..
..	..	405	..	405	361	..	113	113	919	..	..	..	225	..	..	..	225
..	..	93	..	93	690	..	96	96	781	..	..	..	1,204	..	104	104	1,204
..	..	195	..	195	..	..	6	6	201	..	..	..	..	..	44	44	201
..	..	683	..	683	901	..	275	275	1,000	..	..	..	1,420	..	289	289	1,000
..
..	..	28,307	..	28,307	12,200	..	145	145	11,813	180	23	136	22,500	..	1,020	1,020	24,469
..	..	20,644	..	20,644	15,144	..	6	6	12,808	171	61	17	27,491	..	1,287	1,287	24,030

No II.

Bengal, during the year ending 31st March 1896.

XXXII - CIVIL WORKS.										CONTRIBUTION			DNBT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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FORM

Statement showing the Expenditure of the District Boards in

Serial number.	NAMES OF DISTRICT BOARDS	Closing balance of last year	Total income during the year	1—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	15—POST OFFICE.			18—ADMINISTRATION.				20—POLICE.			
				Local rate refunds.	District post establishments.	Mail cart service.	Total	GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL FUNDS				CATTLE-POUND CHARGES.			
								Office establishment.	Office contingencies.	Payment of establishments for offices of Accounts, Control and Audit	Total	Establishments	Contingencies.	Refunds of cattle-pound collections.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BURDWAN DIVISION.															
1	Hurdwan	Rs. 35,393	Rs. 2,52,211	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 6,244	Rs. 1,560	Rs. 2,329	Rs. 10,133	Rs. 613	Rs. 179	Rs. 36	Rs. 828
2	Birbhum	80,084	1,18,808	..	..	..	..	2,490	514	1,170	4,143	437	711	4	1,148
3	Bankura	17,777	1,00,451	..	..	..	..	2,605	850	682	1,637	..	42	4	46
4	Midnapore	64,273	2,48,891	..	..	..	..	5,715	978	2,723	9,418	..	220	0	226
5	Hooghly	65,474	1,87,921	..	..	..	..	8,931	2,201	1,431	7,565	..	70	0	70
6	Howrah	18,613	72,054	..	..	..	..	3,330	604	770	4,764	..	..	..	..
	Total	2,25,184	9,08,653					24,307	6,237	9,115	30,659	1,050	1,225	40	2,318
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
1	24 Parganas	52,697	2,86,453	..	..	..	..	4,854	1,130	2,156	8,140	..	12	5	12
2	Nadia	11,548	1,45,520	..	..	..	..	4,492	975	1,701	7,168	..	354	5	359
3	Murshidabad	—7,305*	1,11,707	..	..	..	..	2,795	1,086	1,164	5,045	..	433	39	472
4	Jessore	39,094	1,58,052	..	..	..	..	5,268	1,846	1,805	8,919	346	490	1	837
5	Khulna	25,448	1,10,208	..	..	..	..	2,759	1,148	1,263	5,169	..	148	..	148
	Total	1,21,277	8,21,080	2				20,188	6,825	8,380	35,352	446	1,437	45	1,828
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
1	Rajshahi	57,028	1,34,025	..	..	..	..	2,894	849	1,575	4,828	709	100	..	808
2	Barisal	78,270	1,05,068	..	..	..	..	2,747	621	1,731	4,899	900	44	..	344
3	Jalpaiguri	5,447	1,54,589	..	..	..	..	2,512	862	1,920	4,493	..	3	..	3
4	Naogaon	69,314	2,32,882	..	..	..	..	7,794	2,044	2,482	12,302	..	9	8	12
5	Bohara	72,130	77,845	..	..	..	..	1,480	887	910	2,777	..	16	25	41
6	Patna	20,671	1,07,344	..	..	..	..	3,300	469	1,720	5,488	460	127	..	587
	Total, 1895-96	3,00,430	8,66,563					20,510	4,462	9,750	31,737	1,184	308	8	1,795
DACCA DIVISION.															
1	Dacca	52,273	1,81,727	..	..	..	..	5,492	1,274	1,195	8,191	..	02	02	134
2	Mymensingh	92,852	2,96,892	..	..	..	..	7,815	2,165	3,408	12,009	512	2,520	..	3,071
3	Faizpur	14,074	1,23,445	..	..	..	..	3,700	1,516	1,105	6,321	531	467	..	998
4	Backergunge	27,608	3,27,990	..	..	..	..	5,064	1,113	1,794	7,971	60	21	..	80
	Total	1,86,837	9,30,053					21,751	6,071	7,790	35,392	1,224	3,170		4,303
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.															
1	Tippera	1,21,308	1,79,620	..	..	..	..	4,667	631	1,857	7,127	203	554	30	847
2	Cox's Bazar	57,625	1,32,840	..	..	..	..	3,107	538	1,400	4,945	320	12	..	311
3	Chittagong	94,197	2,41,214	..	..	..	..	4,383	1,540	1,917	6,850	..	..	..	..
	Total	2,09,190	5,53,674					11,097	2,721	5,204	18,912	522	566	30	1,158
PATNA DIVISION.															
1	Patna	19,379	2,04,412	..	..	..	..	10,760	1,302	2,778	14,020	..	449	..	449
2	Gaya	1,16,951	2,45,696	..	..	..	..	10,011	1,800	3,456	15,805	168	43	..	204
3	Shahjahanpur	4,347	2,10,766	..	..	..	..	7,820	2,877	4,757	13,454	22	1,044	..	1,066
4	Seoan	64,403	2,48,840	..	..	..	..	9,721	1,162	2,643	13,510	..	190	..	198
5	Chhapra	12,830	1,34,048	..	..	..	..	3,024	1,049	1,049	5,485	1,312	116	..	1,768
6	Muzaffarpur	55,753	2,55,872	..	..	..	..	8,400	824	1,297	10,610	..	1	..	1
7	Barhanga	4,582	2,89,811	..	..	..	..	11,091	1,253	3,462	15,712	55	..	3	58
	Total for 1895-96	2,70,443	10,04,403					68,943	9,421	20,071	84,435	1,891	2,140	3	3,740
ROUHATPUR DIVISION.															
1	Monghyr	56,020	2,44,111	..	..	..	..	5,423	2,909	2,556	10,018	11	300	48	365
2	Sheikhpura	99,541	1,82,074	..	..	..	..	4,859	2,181	2,571	9,491	75	21	..	96
3	Farrukh	1,102	1,02,010	..	..	..	..	5,173	63	2,221	8,155	..	68	41	109
4	Malda	62,010	81,208	..	..	..	..	3,508	520	682	3,860	41	37	..	78
	Total	2,17,672	6,07,403					18,143	6,163	8,118	32,424	127	431	89	648
ORISSA DIVISION.															
1	Cuttack	41,994	1,10,093	..	..	..	..	3,350	1,346	1,823	5,027	..	167	..	167
2	Balasore	1,100	71,004	..	..	..	..	2,544	717	680	3,951	714	124	..	837
3	Puri	1,336	69,714	..	..	..	..	2,208	297	580	3,161	36	40	..	85
	Total	81,010	2,40,801					8,102	2,360	2,508	13,038	760	330		1,089
GRAND TOTAL		17,32,181	67,70,997	2				1,83,846	44,062	71,041	3,97,010	7,154	9,530	210	10,900
Total for 1895-96		17,31,462	66,71,950					1,77,705	44,503	72,706	3,94,074	11,012	14,972	631	27,215

23-EDUCATION.

24-MEDICAL

Grants to University.	MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT											HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES, SANITATION AND VACCINATION, MEDICAL SCHOOLS										
	Inspection.	Training and special schools					Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships	Miscellaneous	Refunds.	Total.	General medical establishment	HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.			SANITATION AND VACCINATION.			MEDICAL SCHOOLS			
		High schools.	Middle schools	Primary schools	Total.	Ordinary expenditure							Female medical treatment.	Total.	Vaccination establishment and charges	Sanitation charges.	Total.	Grants-in-aid	Scholarships.	Total.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30(a)	30(b)	31	32	33	34	34(a)	34(b)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	9,747 5,112 5,772 12,403 8,083 2,666	1,674		3,698 7,725 2,615 4,781 3,106 1,558	7,588 18,360 30,774 3,106 10,406	35,282 8,965 8,168 8,606 4,128	84 841 89 88 972	1,669 740 143			50,676 19,884 31,829 57,531 48,616 18,384		1,002 2,541 1,200 1,112 3,617 2,707			1,002 2,541 1,200 1,112 3,617 2,707						
	43,743	1,674	319	17,500	61,510	80,903	95,065	3,931	8,298	5	2,20,048		13,421		13,431		440	416		48	48	
..	12,588 7,292 8,904 7,716 6,119	443		1,483 1,498 1,239 1,040	1,026 1,895 1,239 1,441	28,196 23,158 4,930 8,670	405 307 377 743	1,718 558 12,141 741 484	07	44,992 33,391 21,431 16,179 30,397		1,540 1,524 4,980 2,733		265	2,733					96	96	
	17,701	443		5,650	12,441	18,544	90,044	1,987	10,440	07	1,04,418	1,185	10,677		265	10,343		68	68	96	96	
	4,645 8,700 2,849 7,614 2,948 5,551	4,707		730 3,504 1,010 2,879 2,729 312	730 3,504 1,010 2,879 2,729 312	19,208 14,567 7,801 34,623 2,085 2,511	440 411 915 1,839 638 312	1,414 4,005 1,105 1,839 157 282		20,576 31,218 13,123 61,607 1,022 31,350		7,283 1,070 1,110 1,879 4,052 711		490 180 1,400 1,879 4,052 500						230	230	
	32,374	6,966		11,194	6,407	24,567	1,00,088	3,118	8,782	23	1,09,946	320	17,245		1,160	18,405		55	55	230	230	
	11,270 11,010 8,018 12,431	1,052		3,508 1,821 2,181	679 18,080	7,162 1,821 23,618	9,187 41,337 1,441 6,896	738 1,140 841 534	1,805 2,410 540 1,231		43,011 63,070 40,378 13,907	30	2,675 10,701 5,968 11,743		2,675 10,701 5,968 11,743		281	281	212	212		
	43,216	6,146		6,516	19,773	32,690	1,06,994	3,160	4,913		1,00,906	20	29,197		29,387		281	281	21	212		
	8,784 7,907 6,717	2,700		0.10 2,100 2,792	23,807 10,624 14,869	27,442 17,071 17,101	4,687 3,117 5,701	1,032 808 750	2,165 647 1,364		44,081 20,813 61,507	564	11,711 6,158 4,537	600 1,700 2,111	12,311 7,710 6,649	314 396	5,700 5,534			81	81	
	22,974	2,701		5,877	63,700	63,277	13,800	2,120	4,081		1,05,844	564	23,406	4,264	26,670	720	5,921		81	81		
	7,401 6,015 5,744 6,689 8,332 6,370 1,997	273		3,310 2,071 2,400 348 1,778 1,004 2,744	11,200 2,076 16,635 4,608 11,073 13,814 13,800	17,749 2,076 16,635 4,608 11,073 13,814 22,611	17,530 1,450 14,023 401 1,111	1,317 895 1,258 680 610	1,623 2,076 1,450 1,870 1,054		23,158 21,782 21,714 28,063 20,221 23,543 20,240	2,406	6,316 6,446 3,094 5,291 1,247 3,783 2,996	402 3,936 3,936 5,291 1,247 3,783 2,996	6,316 3,936 3,936 5,291 1,247 3,783 2,996	580 1,871 1,871 3,082	2,701 2,157 5,060 3,082		178 120 100	175		
	41,046	680		10,937	73,274	90,890	31,060	6,680	11,420		1,84,714	2,406	30,691	131	31,183	580	12,313	12,313	42	402		
	6,845 6,708 6,087 3,170	1,300		3,403 2,501 1,604 1,598	15,311 12,946 11,073	23,043 1,391 18,108 11,698	1,731 1,391 1,391 502	707 577 370 1,10	46 603 1,10		32,070 24,361 6,011 175		8,841 4,936 1,945 3,161		8,841 4,936 1,945 3,161		50 10		225	225		
	82,808	2,531	1,000	9,160	46,120	58,120	15,282	2,029	1,000	30	1,00,261		14,789	793	14,172		10	69		225	225	
	9,329 7,815 4,009			2,271 704 1,946	300	2,580 704 1,946	23,023 18,344 910	1,440 508 1,177	2,614 1,177		39,071 27,070 19,182		2,429 3,256 3,040		2,429 3,256 3,040		20 1,000	20 1,000	101	100	101	
	81,163			5,085	309	5,334	51,446	2,912	4,089		84,023		8,725		8,725	1,000	20	1,020	101	100	201	
	2,66,010	31,110	1,610	77,469	2,74,933	3,75,280	5,07,777	28,635	54,243	161	12,26,842	4,503	1,50,741	6,561	1,57,316	2,330	18,402	2,706	311	1,109	1,494	
	2,33,206	27,608	1,310	75,848	2,53,700	3,68,008	4,63,329	25,321	53,310		11,28,350	4,300	1,19,008	6,311	1,26,307	1,286	14,641	15,927		1,286	1,932	

[illegible]

32.—MISCELLANEOUS.								33.—FAMINE RELIEF			34 — RAIL- WAYS	41 — RAIL- WAYS	43 — MINOR WORKS & NAVI- GATION	44 — RAIL- WAYS	45 —CIVIL WORKS.			
Donations for charitable purposes.		B-wards for the destruction of do & wild animals and snakes .		PETTY ESTAB- LISHMENT		Provident Fund contributions.		Charitable relief	Public works.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	Local canal charges.	Capital expenditure.	IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS			
55	56	57	58	59	60	60(a)	61								62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	1,141	..	16	1	493	710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	113	113	107	2,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	85
..	1,111	83	..	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,318	..	3,318
..	..	44	..	23	20	23	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	840	20	210	1,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,476	..	5,077	739	1,093	6,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,300	..	3,300
..
..	..	216	21	1,140	96	464	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,074	96	1,170
..	..	166	..	892	20	48	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,900	..	3,900
..	..	192	170	227	..	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	200
..	174	1,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	1,200
..	..	1,071	171	2,198	116	901	4,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,453	90	6,449
90	..	808	..	57	145	1,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	101
..	..	173	..	163	63	586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	808	..	4,000	..	4,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	331	..	811	1	1,184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	101	..	687	240	187	676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,009	..	1,009
90.	..	2,113	..	6,296	240	758	9,473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,797	..	1,797
..
..	8	..	..	559	39	97	894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,074	..	3,074
..	246	..	372	834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,073	..	7,073
..	..	780	74	530	..	277	707	604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,558	..	7,558
..	48	3	287	1,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	780	74	1,375	41	1,013	3,201	634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,473	..	17,473
..
..	2	78	174	1,341	2	120	1,472	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,218	..	..	..
..	..	5,854	31	2,792	188	92	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	..	1,058	1,058
..	2	5,926	308	4,330	191	831	11,406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,618	..	1,058	1,058
..
..	..	2,108	2,200	1,631	474	6,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	..
..	..	1,089	..	153	25	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	710	764
..	..	254	430	393	513	1,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	..
..	..	7-6	..	2,061	407	3,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,148	..	..	150	1,291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,240	..	8,375	473	11,845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,740	..
..	..	3,722	..	490	..	4,747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11,947	2,735	13,609	211	2,082	29,064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,725	784
..
..	..	78	..	707	160	408	1,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,033	1,523
..	..	156	12	342	134	235	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	162	..	305	1,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,033	1,523
..	..	283	12	127	..	71	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	204	1,014	3,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	2,016	..	28	194	3,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..
..	..	220	..	8	71	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,936	..	..	313	2,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..
90	10	25,125	3,190	33,972	1,873	3,094	71,754	661	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,618	..	43,274	2,403
74	8	23,360	8,425	10,254	7,627	6,308	53,310	5,830	19,851	990	..	..	..	..	6,782	..	31,038	4,570

CIVIL WORKS—continued

IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS

Original Works				Repairs				Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.	Total.
Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.						
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
Rs 958 10,373 200 8,805	Rs 18,020 2,354 9,081 32,700 21,943 5,363	Rs 3,028 . . . 411 5,363	Rs 21,945 18,727 10,271 42,766 20,299 5,363	Rs 8,524 4,058 250 17,954 100	Rs 1,57,937 49,818 15,702 1,37,031 86,504 27,890	Rs 1,877 . . . 85	Rs 1,06,810 53,873 54,002 1,37,021 1,04,513 27,990	Rs 19,204 8,652 9,896 18,441 17,049 7,336	Rs 1,173 504 . 81 247 87	Rs 480 95 1,828 . . .	Rs	Rs 2,10,062 81,245 55,216 1,90,796 1,44,947 40,776	Rs 2,10,062 81,245 55,216 1,90,796 1,44,947 40,776
20,871	100,436	3,430	1,14,481	29,483	4,91,472	1,002	5,20,310	81,473	2,002	2,407	.	7,26,079	7,30,281
1,812	28,417 5,301 9,440 10,818 10,360	2,690 89	28,417 7,927 6,449 12,060 10,286	290	1,56,471 50,468 37,742 58,682 34,183	136	1,56,760 55,514 17,742 66,713 31,816	18,873 11,700 11,961 20,540 0,620	453 177 181 620 284	2,600 . 507 1,125 556	1,000 . 636 . .	2,08,103 75,318 40,479 1,01,726 61,301	2,09,363 75,318 40,479 1,02,015 62,601
1,832	70,292	2,503	71,080	8,918	3,42,346	240	3,51,564	72,565	1,816	4,978	1,636	5,07,017	5,13,066
19,573 5,138 5,001 12,977 7,108 5,698	9,169 25,007 4,110 51,208 19,715 17,148	. . . . 1,754 3,544	28,74 31,265 21,660 6,215 47,682 4,880	3,133 3,711 5,709 10,613 3,445 3,080	43,263 31,360 34,040 48,322 35,870 22,631	90	40,306 35,170 40,680 58,875 39,391 20,132	13,004 16,191 13,777 19,483 7,100 8,593	527 879 304 1,021 622 379	1,384 837 304 4,626 1,986 .	437 907 . 2,218 . .	91,790 89,439 84,700 1,50,720 76,591 89,618	91,481 85,240 86,820 1,50,730 76,591 89,618
50,108	1,41,887	8,209	2,01,311	29,622	2,16,441	511	2,46,874	78,170	4,610	8,733	3,462	5,46,218	5,48,047
7,317 20,419 4,805 34,126	20,612 1,10,016 20,763 75,400	.	27,970 1,30,481 25,587 1,00,010	21,600 7,374 4,687 18,117	33,073 17,121 27,508 49,111	333	55,015 54,798 32,405 07,420	12,617 22,866 8,642 17,642	574 977 261 487	2,407 8,278 1,508 4,637	.	98,682 2,17,378 98,403 1,06,742	1,02,610 2,25,366 98,403 2,04,300
66,617	2,23,019	.	2,90,618	61,807	1,57,416	505	2,09,728	61,707	2,230	10,810	.	6,51,290	6,60,760
45,268 8,277 14,604	7,045 78,285 12,517	4,890	53,193 34,468 27,041	11,225 5,025 10,873	40,254 44,180 83,923	1,894 3,780	51,479 51,070 98,585	13,836 13,004 10,840	718 78 1,048	2,610	.	119,210 1,01,617 1,40,121	1,19,210 1,01,617 1,47,179
68,170	45,007	4,896	1,18,082	27,134	1,68,337	5,483	2,01,148	42,076	1,842	2,010	.	3,06,054	3,08,012
18,804 71 3,037 074	10,201 94,451 35,978 43,189 1,427 1,34,867 60,162	066 . . 581 2,910	10,201 1,14,311 35,447 46,725 43,684 1,30,777 61,162	1,075 148 773 180 361	50,447 68,407 68,267 59,857 21,837 59,821 85,041	1,514 . . 499	50,447 71,496 04,435 60,450 22,017 60,684 85,941	17,661 33,285 27,085 36,190 16,678 26,152 32,177	114 1,093 1,444 236 217 1,008 1,174	4,000 . 1,390 979	...	84,423 2,20,026 1,36,311 1,42,751 85,893 2,24,821 1,80,423	84,423 2,20,463 1,01,617 1,43,173 85,893 2,24,821 1,83,172
23,166	4,19,572	4,459	1,47,197	3,050	4,18,697	2,013	4,23,670	1,89,105	5,246	6,260	.	10,71,467	10,76,876
23,502 1,141 20 325	44,153 44,999 12,821 7,951	1,073 873 1,382 98	709,078 40,702 19,223 11,341	3,708 6,802 7,447 4,058	75,958 78,085 66,413 23,179	1,075 1,088	79,724 81,737 73,636 26,325	21,606 26,800 22,730 6,672	1,003 1,700 446 083	7,857 1,271 . .	...	1,79,886 1,01,469 1,16,383 47,171	1,80,024 1,01,469 1,16,333 47,171
83,972	1,08,890	1,326	1,47,194	22,073	2,49,485	2,163	2,67,721	77,016	3,762	9,128	.	5,04,841	5,12,907
673 399	3,857 7,444 514	200	3,489 7,011 841	315 17 9,148	30,847 16,878 17,188	928 124	40,970 19,895 26,458	13,711 5,195 0,840	261 138	1,040 .	..	57,401 29,734 24,275	57,534 29,734 24,275
901	10,818	200	11,010	9,778	73,808	1,082	84,322	24,755	876	1,040	.	1,21,410	1,21,333
3,70,671	11,15,414	23,183	14,09,864	1,81,880	21,18,027	14,130	23,11,022	6,24,847	21,888	51,675	5,196	44,26,199	44,71,361
1,02,044	10,08,267	23,668	12,28,763	1,40,149	20,42,791	20,815	22,09,235	6,27,780	25,144	40,726	7,804	41,23,970	41,73,276

No. III.

Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1890.

CONTRIBUTIONS			DEBT						INTEREST ON DEBT			BALANCE				REMARKS.
To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Total.	Payment of loans	Deposits and advances	Provision Fund withdrawals	Savings Bank investments deposits	Total.	On account of last year	On account of current year	Total	Total expenditure	Deposits.	Actual balance	Total.		
86	87	88	89	90	90(a)	90(b)	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1,056		1,054		10,178			10,178				2,05,001	24,808	-32 0 3	-8,007		
				7,437			7,437				1,20,669	4,801	20,000	31,501		
				3,809			3,809				7,712	3,070	39,817	26,516		
			837	29,144			29,085				7,04,501	13,080	-10,000	-1,750		
				8,975			8,975				2,00,004	6,127	17,434	53,791		
				9,134			9,074				78,464	2,700	7,443	10,242		
1,054		1,054	837	78,181			78,016				11,05,743	58,093	29,881	85,974		
				24,073			24,073				2,98,716	22,057	21,407	43,404		
				17,694			17,694				1,30,453	5,411	15,011	20,415		
				2,882			2,882				97,897	3,020	1,010	8,416		
				7,294			7,294				1,61,944	5,705	29,811	36,601		
				8,975			8,975				1,12,000	4,001	28,616	32,610		
				61,471			61,471				8,01,500	42,000	90,055	1,39,751		
	1,485	1,485	14,373	9,734			9,734	30	5,250	5,280	1,41,246	3,309	45,708	49,707		
			5,000	32,811			48,184		639	630	1,76,458	12,278	94,647	66,923		
				13,019			18,010				2,08,800		83,071	15,071		
				29,774			29,778				1,07,709	1,615	30,359	82,974		
				7,036			7,036				1,07,709	3,014	38,092	42,108		
				11,616			11,616				1,13,244	4,972	10,679	20,671		
	1,485	1,485	18,373	1,01,998			1,32,360	30	5,859	5,919	9,19,771	30,806	2,10,436	2,47,192		
				10,084			10,084				1,70,080	6,100	49,708	54,020		
				33,406			34,406				3,32,740	21,267	15,747	37,024		
				13,076			12,006				1,37,409	0,400	-6,850	110		
				10,176			11,170				2,46,314	14,072	55,503	70,288		
				80,752			80,752				9,54,547	49,569	1,15,773	1,62,848		
				14,102			14,102				2,07,522	5,005	50,611	93,300		
				10,682	237	277	11,960				1,59,540	9,093	40,338	85,925		
				61,709		1,911	63,620		3,849	3,948	2,00,567	5,968	64,608	74,664		
				70,401	237	3,084	78,776		3,848	3,848	0,7,919	10,274	2,04,611	2,25,785		
					</											

Form

Statement showing the details of the Works undertaken for the improvement of Sanitation

DISTRICT BOARD.	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY									IMPROVEMENT OF INCLUDING VESSELS	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HURDUWAN DIVISION		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	1	2,840 0 0	2	188 0 0	1, re-excavation of a tank in thana Kalna	102 0 0					
					1, re-excavation of a tank in thana Montemwar.	1,156 0 0					
					1, re-excavation of a tank at Baidyadarga i. thana Batgachia	178 0 0					
					1 re-excavation of a tank at Khondghosh	200 0 0					
					1, re-excavation of a tank in Raniganj sub-division	183 0 0					
					* Miscellaneous expenditure	1 0 0					
Total	1	2,840 0 0	2	188 0 0		1,817 0 0			4,003 0 0		
Birbhum			2	480 0 0	Reserving a tank at Sun- lalpur thana.				480 0 0		
Bankura			1	94 0 0	1 well	1 0 0			95 0 0		
Midnapore			8	933 0 0	Re-excavation of 4 tanks.	840 0 0					
					Improvement of 4 tanks.	50 0 0					
Total			8	933 0 0		890 0 0			1,323 0 0		
Hooghly					1, re-excavation of tank at Pandua	85 0 0			85 0 0		
Howrah											
GRAND TOTAL	1	2,840 0 0	13	1,704 0 0		2,851 0 0			7,397 0 0		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.											
24-Parganas	1	1,344 0 0	33	1,310 0 0	Repair of one tank.	80 0 0			2,800 0 0		
Nadia			13	2,516 0 0	Repairing some wells.	168 0 0			2,684 0 0		
Murshidabad			5	483 0 0	Clearing seven wells and one	24 0 0			507 0 0		

No IV

in the Dis'tricts of Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1896:

[illegible]

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.										IMPROVEMENT OF INCLUDING VESSELS	
DISTRICT BOARD	New tanks dug		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking-water-supply		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—continued.											
Jessore A.	1	Rs A P 1,102 0 0		Rs A P .	1 tank cleared 1 „ fenced	Rs A P 12 0 0 11 0 0 23 0 0		Rs.	Rs A. P 1,125 0 0	4	Rs A P. 94 0 0
Khulna „ „	3	254 0 0		.	4	111 0 0	2	191	556 0 0	„	„
Total	5	2,700 0 0	51	4,309 0 0	.	340 0 0	2	191	7,560 0 0	4	94 0 0
RAJSHAHI DIVISION											
Rajshahi „ „	„		3	1,201 0 0	1 Drinking water tank, Nator	83 0 0	.		1,284 0 0	.	„
Dinajpur „	„	655 0 0	.	.	2 Wells	182 0 0			837 0 0	„	.
Jalpaiguri „	„	.	.	„	„	„			„	„	„
Bangpur „ „	„	„	43	4,826 0 0	„	„		„	4,826 0 0	„	„
Bogra „ „	„	„	9	1,986 0 0	„	„	„	„	1,986 0 0	„	„
Fatma „ „	2	348 0 0	20	1,106 0 0	„	„	„	„	1,444 0 0	„	„
1895-96	2	1,008 0 0	54	9,009 0 0	3	265 0 0	„	„	10,577 0 0	„	„
DACCA DIVISION.											
Dacca „	1	200 0 0	2	644 0 0	8 tanks 11 wells 17 „	1,638 0 0 15 0 0 1,653 0 0	.	„	2,497 0 0	„	„

VILLAGE SITES, &c. REMOVAL OF BANK STATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		REMARKS.	
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation		Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging establishments.			Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P			Rs.			Rs. A P		Rs. A P	Rs. A P	
	..	04 0 0			..			..		..	1,819 0 0	
											556 0 0	
		04 0 0						1,210 0 0		1,778 0 0	12,861 0 0	
Thakurgaon	90 0 0	90 0 0					Khetoor, Prom-tali, and Mandas	55 0 0	Achintala drain. Bhadra drain Betara jola drain Kanchan Fro side drains Rom ving pans from the Narad Total	199 0 0 77 0 0 87 0 0 63 0 0 42 0 0 487 0 0	1,776 0 0	
									Removal of drainage obstruction Repairs to Dijnajpur drainage canal Total	618 0 0 280 0 0 897 0 0	1,534 0 0	
							Chilmarai Fair.	112 0 0	Rangpur drain ag. works Drain cut at Kurigram Drain cut, Nilphamari Total	2,095 0 0 60 0 0 54 0 0 2,209 0 0	6,966 0 0	
											1,966 0 0	
											1,544 0 0	
	90 0 0	90 0 0						167 0 0		2,563 0 0	14,096 0 0	
							1. Kartis Baroni Fair. 2. Nangal-bund Fair. Total	739 0 0 870 0 0 1,609 0 0			2,506 0 0	

DISTRICT BOARD	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.									IMPROVEMENT OF INCLUDING VILLAGE	
	New tanks dug		New wells sunk,		Existing sources of supply repaired or other wise improved		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water supply		Total expenditure	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works	Cost	Number of works	Cost	Number and description of works	Cost	Sources and number of men employed	Cost		Number of villages	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dacca Division—continued.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A P
Mymensingh	4	780	66	6,128	8 tanks * 14 wells 22	1,219 207 1,426			8,378		
Faridpur	1 1 9	467 214 391	1	39	1 tank 4 tanks	275 150			1,508		
Total	11	1,012			5	414					
Backergunge	10*	4,278			12 tanks	390			4,627		
Total	20	5,290	75	6,798		9,012			12,910		
CHITTAGONG Division											
Tippesha	3				Re-excavation of seven tanks	1,746			1,246	Re-excavation of seventeen khals	3,963 0 0
Noakhali		1,405			Two cleared tanks Re-excavation of three tanks	154 668			2,227		
Chattarong			1	448	Re excavation of one tank	2,163			2,610		
Total	3	1,405	1	448	13	4,230			6,083	17	3,963 0 0
PATNA Division											
Patna			7	1,453	4	415			1,863	2	433 0 0
Gaya			4	900	Repairing wells	1,514			2,480	Construction of pucks, drains, cleaning drains and filling up ditches and gaps in Nawadah, Jahanabad, and Aurangabad.	3,285 0 0
Shahabad			4	348	73 tanks, 1 tank	2,440			2,704		
Barr			1	150	50 wells	3,374			3,523		
Chumpran					20 wells	1,290			1,290		
Muzaffarpur					146 wells	3,183			3,183		
Darbhanga			1	500	55	979			1,479	1	385 0 0
Total for 1895-96			17	3,420	465	3,201			6,627	3	4,063 0 0

WILLAGE SMITH, &C. REMOVED OF BANK STATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT PARS AND FESTIVALS.			OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.			REMARKS.
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.		Total expenditure	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging establishments.			Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	GRAND TOTAL.		
Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and of carts	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establish- ments.							
13	14			15	16	17						18		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	....	..	Rs. A. P.	...	1. Begunbari Fair. 2. Ichalia Fair. 3. Porabari Fair. Total	Rs. 878 30 140 447		Rs. A. P.	Rs. 8,735 1,508 4,627	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	..	..	12,570	
..	..	3,063 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,208	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Putting drain pipes on roads Cutting and deepening drain Clearing boat passages and drains Total	440 0 0 8,045 0 0 1,072 0 0 4,563 0 0	6,790 3,610	
..	..	3,063 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,563 0 0	14,000	
..	..	433 0 0 3,289 0 0	..	11 men and 6 carts	550 0 0	..	1. Dockund, Rs. 30. 2. Kartic Purn- amashil, Rs. 11	47	Price of medi- cine, pay and travel- ling allow- ance of Civil Hospital As- sistant on cholera duty	2,054 0 0 136 0 0	4,360 6,501		
15	54 0 0	54 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Medical aid	1,130 0 0	7,671	
...	..	..	Daran- li vil- lage	Sweep- er	48 0 0	..	1. Sonapur, Rs. 2,946 2. Sikowri, Rs. 197 3. Melwar, Rs. 461 4. Thaway and 5. Kochaikoti, Rs. 59	3,503	Cleaning wells and encamp- ing grounds, &c	90 0 0	7,761	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,183	
...	..	325 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,804	
18	54 0 0	4,100 0 0	...	...	598 0 0	...	7	3,610	...	3,614 0 0	18,340	

DISTRICT BOARD	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.									IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGES	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.											
Monghyr	..	Rs.	Wells, 1.	Rs A. P. 4,679 0 0	Wells 65	Rs A P 3,178 0 0	.	Rs .	Rs A. P. 7,867 0 0		Rs. A. P.
Bhagalpur	..		Tube wells, 8	1,061 0 0	Tube-wells 4	47 0 0	}	..	1,271 0 0		
					Ordinary wells 12	151 0 0					
					Fountain	20 0 0					
						220 0 0					
Purnea	..	..	5	413 0 0	15	335 0 0			748 0 0	..	
Malda	.		.	.		.				..	.. ..
Total			29	6,143 0 0	96	3,763 0 0		..	9,876 0 0		.
ORISSA DIVISION											
Cuttack	.	..			2 tanks	1,040 0 0		.	1,040 0 0	.	
Balasore		..				.		..	124 0 0	..	..
Puri	..		.	124 0 0	.			.		..	..
Total				124 0 0	2 tanks	1,040 0 0			1,164 0 0		.
GRAND TOTAL	37	14,148	370	31,901 0 0	..	19,504 0 0		191	66,894 0 0	..	8,103 0 0

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF BANK TATION.		CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.					SANITARY ARRANGE MENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		REMARKS.	
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.		Total expenditure	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging establishments.			Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
Number of villages	Cost			Number of men and of carts.	Cost	Arrangements made for the supervision of these estab- lishments.						
13	14			15	16	17						18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	.	.		.	..		..		..	.. ..	7,557 0 0	
..					..	.	.				1,371 0 0	
		.	..	.	.	.	.		..	16 7 9	764 7 9	
..	..	.					..	..	Clearing snags from the rivers. Subsidy paid to steamer service	198 0 0 890 0 0	1,088 0 0	
	.		.. ..			.	.	.		1,104 7 9	10,980 7 9	
..					.		Koropur	20 0 0	.	.. .	1,040 0 0 20 0 0 1,124 0 0	
..								20 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	2,144 0 0	
.	144 0 0	3,247 0 0	.		508 0 0	..		8,830 0 0		16,071 7	99,840 7 9	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number, income, and expenditure of Pounds under each District Board in Bengal during 1895-96.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF POUNDS—			INCOME			EXPENDITURE			SURPLUS.			Balance due on 31st March 1896	REMARKS.
	Farmed	Managed direct	Total	Farmed.	Managed direct	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BURDWAN DIVISION.														
Burdwan ..	180		180	Rs. 9,853	Rs. 828	10,681	Rs. 828	Rs. 1,148	2,000	Rs. 9,853	Rs. 828	10,681	Rs. 1,820	
Birbhum ..	74		74	7,103	1,148	8,251	1,148	1,148	2,299	8,251	1,148	9,399	1,148	
Bankura ..	38		38	1,503	46	1,549	46	46	1,595	1,549	46	1,595	46	
Midnapore ..	137		137	8,303	286	8,589	286	286	8,875	8,589	286	8,875	286	
Hoochly ..	78		78	6,730	70	6,800	70	70	6,870	6,800	70	6,870	70	
Howrah ..	45		45	2,741	2,741	5,482			5,482	2,741		2,741	2,741	
Divisional Total	541		541	36,131	2,318	38,449	2,318	2,318	40,767	38,449	2,318	40,767	2,318	
PRESDENCY DIVISION.														
24 Parganas	107		107	4,306	4,306	8,612	19	19	8,631	4,306		4,306	1,390	
Nadia	173		173	25,813	25,813	51,626	658	658	52,284	25,813		25,813	5,014	
Murshidabad ..	76		76	11,907	11,907	23,814	472	472	24,286	11,907		11,907	1,335	
Jessore	108	38	146	13,058	1,638	14,696		837	15,533	13,058	801	13,859	1,683	
Khulna	61	4	65	4,106	4,106	8,212	148	148	8,360	4,106		4,106	876	
Total	525	42	567	60,180	1,638	61,818	1,200	1,200	63,018	60,180	801	60,981	10,877	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.														
Rajshahi	77	1	78	8,504	11	8,515	790	19	8,534	8,504	—8	8,496	658	
Dinajpur	112		112	31,330	31,330	62,660	344	344	63,004	31,330		31,330	3,326	
Jalpaiguri	66		66	12,320	12,320	24,640	3	3	24,643	12,320		12,320	82	
Rangpur	100		100	12,306	12,306	24,612	12	12	24,624	12,306		12,306	597	
Bohara	68		68	11,264	11,264	22,528	41	41	22,569	11,264		11,264	1,119	
Fatma	106		106	10,344	10,344	20,688	509	78	20,767	10,344	18	10,362	777	
Divisional Total	505	1	506	77,021	107	77,128	1,608	87	77,215	77,021	10	77,031	5,183	
DACCA DIVISION.														
Dacca ..	190		190	5,802	5,802	11,604	154	154	11,758	5,802		5,802	1,314	
Mymensingh ..	261		261	35,512	35,512	71,024	3,071	3,071	74,095	35,512		35,512	1,639	
Faridpur	128		128	5,633	5,633	11,266	998	998	12,264	5,633		5,633	2,365	
Backergunge	73	7	80	9,880	317	10,197	17	63	10,260	9,880	354	10,234	160	
Total	640	7	647	50,807	317	51,124	4,240	63	51,187	50,807	354	51,161	5,008	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.														
Tippora	120		120	9,178	9,178	18,356	847	847	19,203	9,178		9,178	892	
Naokhal	81		81	5,002	5,002	10,004	341	341	10,345	5,002		5,002	3,333	
Chittagong	78		78	5,404	5,404	10,808			10,808	5,404		5,404	1,396	
Total	279		279	19,584		19,584	1,188		20,772	19,584		19,584	5,581	
PATNA DIVISION.														
Patna	36		36	4,334	4,334	8,668	443	443	9,111	4,334		4,334	435	
Gaya ..	65	3	68	8,197	443	8,640	42	103	8,743	8,197	286	8,483	704	
Shahabad	34	3	37	6,369	11	6,380	1,058	28	7,438	6,369	—11	6,358	11	
Saran	52		52	5,307	5,307	10,614	190	190	10,804	5,307		5,307	4	
Champanan	85		85	8,268	3,765	12,033	1,768	1,768	13,801	8,268	1,007	9,275	8	
Munshipur	173		173	4,076	4,076	8,152	1	1	8,153	4,076		4,076	20	
Darbhanga	83		83	5,180	5,180	10,360	55	55	10,415	5,180		5,180	191	
Divisional Total	527	6	533	42,152	3,224	45,376	1,705	1,943	47,320	42,152	1,293	43,445	1,368	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.														
Monghyr ..	58		58	12,723	12,723	25,446	365	365	25,811	12,723		12,723	48	
Bhagalpur ..	72		72	20,007	20,007	40,014	21	21	40,035	20,007		20,007	810	
Purnea	87		87	43,308	43,308	86,616	109	109	86,725	43,308		43,308	8,989	
Malda	52		52	15,534	15,534	31,068	78	78	31,146	15,534		15,534	3,101	
Total	269		269	91,572	160	91,732	573	573	92,305	91,572		91,572	11,988	
ORISSA DIVISION.														
Cuttack	77		77	4,097	4,097	8,194	153	153	8,347	4,097	—15	4,082	780	
Balasore	40	7	47	2,304	707	3,011	343	343	3,354	2,304	354	2,658	479	
Puri	24	1	25	1,655	126	1,781	40	30	1,811	1,655	90	1,745	300	
Total	141	8	149	7,956	833	8,789	301	304	9,093	7,956	439	8,395	1,559	
GRAND TOTAL	1,520	63	1,583	3,97,183	6,270	4,03,453	13,303	3,408	4,06,861	3,97,183	2,871	4,00,054	47,177	

APPENDIX B.

B.

III), incurred by the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1895-96.

SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN—				MISCELLANEOUS.										Grand Total.	Total expenditure on primary education.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	REMARKS.
Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Buildings and furniture.			Payments to abolished schools.		Examination, prizes and rewards.		Contingent charges.		Total miscellaneous charges.				
				Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. 158 788 263 538 290	Rs. 464 811 .. 485 ..	Rs. 696	Rs. 464 811 788 628 638 998	Rs. 184 180 .. 14 ..	Rs. 87 180	Rs. 273 .. 180 50 465	Rs.	Rs. 273 .. 180 50 465	Rs. 438 .. 116 197 580	Rs.	Rs. 618 408 465 2,692 1,351 653	Rs.	Rs. 457 389 645 .. 87	Rs. 1,574 1,111 1,400 2,000 2,001 857	Rs. 50,075 19,094 31,950 37,831 45,048 18,184	Rs. 39,835 13,079 23,287 40,204 58,998 11,116	17.4 13.6 27.7 30.0 35.1 16.9
2,018	1,280	696	3,994	108	137	305	1,376	1,264		6,818		1,406	10,161	2,94,946	4,40,658		30.1
145 88 166 89 780	268 344 311 370 ..		405 87 877 4-6 743	86	188 300 182	84 188 500 182 ..		121 83 8	166 370 46		1,977 808 616 481 580	80	294 287 48 189 64	1,815 1,359 1,346 780 664	44,939 33,391 31,430 34,760 30,367	31,761 30,608 18,789 33,078 118,853	18.3 10.1 14.4 18.4 17.3
1,163	1,194		2,357	256	640	828	272	541		3,681	59	864	5,883	1,64,418	1,06,068		18.0
269 371 166 694 300 136	180 146 179 455 377 196	83 61	449 417 346 591 638 338	136	1,470	136 1,470 240 300	108 436 73 30	108 436 73 30			666 1,394 616 798 187 ..	1.2	414 816 1,106 1,854 185 288	1,614 4,685 1,106 1,854 185 288	24,836 31,818 18,133 21,097 15,082 31,350	19,043 33,093 8,884 31,690 9,487 30,798	17.0 16.1 9.7 17.8 14.5 33.0
1,486	1,638	128	3,113	785	1,470	2,158	108	1,007		5,821	106	1,616	8,505	1,66,946	1,13,789		17.3
738 1,063 441 324	.. .. .. ..	263	738 1,416 441 634	100 .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	188 294 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	40 294 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	1,681 1,338	38	116	1,908 2,435 538 123	23,013 38,970 40,378 43,008	30,031 46,313 30,336 30,344	95.7 18.8 30.1 28.6
1,556		80	2,136	100		100	468	710	123	2,808	23	654	4,948	1,90,099	1,27,458		30.0
285 377 316	308 311 308	353 180 ..	1,026 828 886	250 108 ..	.. .. ..	250 28 188	.. .. ..	308 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	781 487 676	170 .. 136	759 .. 430	2,185 1,427 1,809	44,084 39,813 31,507	38,013 35,918 31,731	21.0 20.8 24.2
977	977	473	2,426	388	88	416	..	388		1,984	306	1,974	4,081	1,36,464	78,368		18.8
1,817 820 680 138 81 220 247	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	565 367 369 178 338 320 346	1,817 820 1,420 1,825 450 810 880	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1,623 2,361 2,076 1,432 780 2,383 1,271	.. .. 103 40 144 175 94 400	1,384 378 144 444	1,023 2,478 1,037 1,443 1,436 2,680 2,723	39,186 36,783 34,714 30,088 36,888 34,543 36,340	33,717 36,840 19,680 31,686 24,832 31,395 35,640	19.1 11.0 9.9 10.0 13.8 8.8 10.3
2,003	2,040	1,282	6,600	961	10	351	30	1,375		10,117	761	2,506	15,180	1,64,714	1,64,180		10.6
301 160 305	308 300 372 371	77 17	316 377 370 808	41 107 .. ..	.. 135	51 340 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	13 140 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	1,302 1,898 506 338	300 27 96 36	1,079 .. 131 1,185	2,087 2,185 1,030 2,345	38,070 36,368 36,014 17,818	34,746 19,384 10,484 12,895	18.4 19.4 18.7 31.7
666	1,138	280	2,024	607	185	488	..	597	80	3,997	247	2,720	8,083	1,60,361	76,967		19.6
440 175 320	764 178 480	387 130 240	1,440 473 916	388 300 230	27 .. 76	370 61 18	66	307	..	1,259 916 497	28	180 225 479	2,460 1,975 1,810	30,971 27,970 18,183	30,274 31,761 11,013	30.6 31.7 20.1	
360	1,288	647	2,979	951	108	1,044	..	847		2,972	23	919	5,973	84,985	64,067		27.7
1,719	2,800	4,286	36,301	2,358	2,353	6,729	2,179	6,398	179	23,973	1,899	13,367	68,784	1,36,643	8,30,443		16.6

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE HONORARY COMMITTEE
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,
CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS

Calcutta, the 7th December 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 5035.

READ—

The Report of the Honorary Committee for the management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1895-96.

The past year was one of financial prosperity. The actual receipts of the Garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs 4,774 and a sum of Rs. 29 realized on the 31st March 1896, and credited to the Treasury on the 1st April, amounted to Rs. 44,317 against Rs. 41,533 in the previous year; while the expenditure rose from Rs. 41,672 in 1894-95 to Rs. 44,106. The increase in receipts occurred under all the principal heads of income, viz., "Entrance receipts," "Donations and subscriptions," "Rents" and "Miscellaneous." The increase in expenditure is due chiefly to increased charges for the purchase of animals, to the higher cost of feeding them, and to the fact that improvements and repairs were undertaken, the most important of which was the cleaning out of a portion of the ornamental water. The closing balance increased from Rs. 4,774 to Rs. 4,985.

2. The number of paying visitors admitted to the Garden was 165,152 against 154,532 in the previous year; a number of school pupils and small children were also admitted free. This is the highest number admitted in any year except 1883-84, the year of the Calcutta International Exhibition, when the garden was visited by 188,532 persons.

The following statement shows the number of visitors who paid entrance money in each year since 1891-92—

Year.	Number of visitors.
1891-92	116,382
1892-93	139,173
1893-94	162,449
1894-95	154,532
1895-96	165,152

3. Two hundred and ninety-one additions were made during the year to the collection of animals in the Garden (including 77 mammals, 104 birds and 110 reptiles); three animals were born in the Garden and the rest were obtained either by presentation or by purchase or exchange.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the popularity of the Garden continues unabated. The Committee report that a large number of applications for free admission were received and granted during the year. A certificate of fitness was granted by the Committee to Mr. Jamshedji M. Doctor, who was deputed by the Bombay Corporation to receive training in the management of animals in captivity.

5. As in the past two years, a series of experiments was conducted in the Joygobind Law Laboratory by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham to test the efficacy of various alleged remedies for cures of snake-bite. Dr. Cunningham's interesting report on the results of his experiments has been communicated to the Government of India.

6. On the recommendation of the Committee, supported by this Government, the Government of India were pleased during the year to recognize as pensionable the appointments of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, engine-driver, gate-clerk, and store-keeper in the Garden. The contributions towards pension required under Article 863 of the Civil Service Regulations are to be paid in future, the arrears of contribution being remitted.

7. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Members of the Committee for their efficient management of the Garden.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary to the Committee, for information, and that it be published in the Gazette.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during December 1896.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—				
	1st week of Dec 1895.	1st week of Nov 1896	4th week of Nov 1896.	5th week of Nov 1896.	1st week of Dec. 1896.
	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	2,57,300	1,70,000	1,52,000	1,48,000	1,47,000
Ultadanga	70,600	44,300	26,300	26,200	26,500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat	5,38,000	4,06,600	3,63,500	3,39,400	3,26,800
Pathuriaghata, Posta, and Jorabagan	1,500	500	2,000	1,000	500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshi- ganj	1,66,900	90,200	72,950	63,400	56,600
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur .. ...	..	.....	80,900	74,600	71,100
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore	7,362	4,365	15,022	37,784	14,494
Total	15,31,362	12,05,965	11,92,672	11,70,384	11,32,994
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	16,459 (on 3rd Dec 1895)	3,253 (on 3rd Nov 1896)	4,257 (on 21st Nov 1896)	6,848 (on 28th Nov 1896)	*1,320 (on 7th Dec. 1896).
On boats unloaded—					
By Port Commissioners' returns	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec 1895)	37,423 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896)	11,164 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896)	12,454 (28th to 30th Nov 1896)	13,301 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).
By Canal returns	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895)	10,355 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896)	6,714 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896)	9,769 (28th to 30th Nov 1896)	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).
Grand Total of Stocks	16,06,373	12,56,996	12,14,837	11,99,455	11,70,499
Probable stock available for exportation by sea	5½ lakhs	2 lakhs	2 lakhs	1½ lakhs	1½ lakhs

* Stocks on railway premises on the Howrah side of the river not received

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th December 1896

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 895 *Stats.*—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information:—

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th December 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The following abstract shows the quantities of food-grains imported into and exported from Calcutta by sea during the week ending the 21st November 1896, as compared with the totals of the same period last year:—

		WEEK ENDING 21ST NOVEMBER			
		1895.		1896.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	8	11
„ Indian „	...	13,471	18,335	44,114	60,044
Total	...	18,471	18,335	44,122	60,055
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	150,788	2,05,239	79,855	1,08,691
„ Indian „	...	80,354	1,09,371	24,442	33,268
Total	...	231,142	3,14,610	1,04,297	1,41,959

Imports—The advance in the import trade aggregated 30,651 cwts., or 227·53 per cent. The total quantity of each kind of food grains imported into Calcutta during the week ending the 21st November 1896 is compared below with the figures for the corresponding week of 1895.—

		WEEK ENDING 21ST NOVEMBER			
		1895.		1896.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	8,941	12,170	32,729	44,548
Paddy	..	1,349	1,835	4,390	5,975
Wheat	...	.....	.....	46	63
Gram and pulses	...	3,181	4,330	6,957	9,469
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	..	18,471	18,335	44,122	60,055

The improvement in the rice trade amounts to 133·67 per cent., and is due chiefly to increased transactions with Chhandbali and Balasore. The former supplied 17,360 cwts. against 7,429 cwts. in the preceding year, and the latter 9,650 cwts. against only 1,512 cwts. Rangoon contributed 5,719 cwts. of rice against nil in 1895. The bulk of paddy imported was shipped from Balasore, namely, 3,730 cwts. against 223 cwts. in the previous year. In the case of gram and pulses, 2,626 cwts. were drawn from Madras and 550 cwts. from Balasore, but in 1895 there were no such imports from those places; the figures for Chhandbali remained stationary.

Exports.—The decline in the export trade is very marked, viz. 126,845 cwts., or 54·87 per cent. The chief fluctuations are a heavy falling off under rice, and small increases under gram and pulses and miscellaneous food-grains, as the following statement will show:—

	WEEK ENDING 21st NOVEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Food grains.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	199,337	2,71,320	67,349	91,069
Paddy	434	590	.....	.. ...
Wheat	1,681	2,288	393	535
Gram and pulses	29,544	40,213	32,137	48,742
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	146	199	4,418	6,013
Total ...	231,142	3,14,610	104,297	1,41,959

The decrease in the rice trade is 66·21 per cent. In 1895, Ceylon received 91,392 cwts. of rice, but during the week under review, the shipments were reduced to only 8,804 cwts.; the United Kingdom received only 11,080 cwts., against 22,988 cwts. in the preceding year; on the other hand, Mauritius drew 40,011 cwts., whereas in 1895 it imported nothing from Calcutta. Among Indian ports, Bombay is credited with only 1,810 cwts., against 37,692 cwts. in 1895, while Calcutt received 18,012 cwts. in 1895, but nothing in 1896. The increase shown under gram and pulses was owing to larger consignments of these grains having been sent in 1896 to Mauritius (9,653 cwts.) and Bombay (14,427 cwts.), which places drew nothing in 1895. Against these increases, the United Kingdom shows a falling off of 13,667 cwts. and Madras of 5,293 cwts. As regards miscellaneous food-grains, 2,947 cwts. were shipped for Mauritius against nil in 1895, and 1,471 cwts. to Rangoon against 110 cwts. in the previous year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending the 21st November 1895 and 1896.

Ports.		Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	Madras { 1895 { 1896	.....	..	.. ..	.. 407	.. .	.. 407
	Coconada { 1895 { 1896	.. ..	....	..	.. 2,066	..	.. 2,066
	Tuticorin { 1895 { 1896	..	37	..	..	.....	.. 37
	Masulipatam { 1895 { 1896	..	..	.. ..	.. 153	..	.. 153
Burma	Rangoon { 1895 { 1896	..... 5,719	.....	.. 46	106 367	.....	106 6,132
Balasore	Balasore { 1895 { 1896	1,512 9,650	223 3,730	.. .	.. 550	.. .	1,735 13,930
	Chandbali { 1895 { 1896	7,429 17,960	1,126 623	.. .	3,075 3,406	.....	11,680 21,389
Total Indian Ports { 1895 { 1896		8,941 32,729	1,349 4,390	.. 46	3,181 6,949	..	13,471 44,114
<i>From Foreign Ports</i>							
China	Hongkong { 1895 { 1896	.. ..	.. .	.. ..	.. 7	..	.. 7
New Zealand	... { 1895 { 1896	.. ..	.. .	.....	.. 1	..	.. 1
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS { 1895 { 1896		8,941 32,729	1,349 4,390	.. .. 46	3,181 6,957	.. ..	13,471 44,122

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending the 21st November 1895 and 1896.

Ports		Rice	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulmo.	Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	{ 1895 .. 22,988 1896 .. 11,080				14,613 976	.. .. .. ..	87,631 12,066
Cape Colony	Cape Town { 1895 .. 1,587 1896 .. ..					.. .. .. ..	1,587
	Port Elizabeth { 1895 .. 587 1896 .. ..				.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	587
	Algoa Bay { 1895 .. 2,209 1896 .. ..				.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	2,209
	Delagoa Bay { 1895 .. 46 1896				7 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	52
Mauritius	{ 1895 1896 .. 40,011				9,653	2,917	52,611
West Indies	Demerara { 1895 1896				880	.. ..	880
Aden	{ 1895 .. 5,817 1896 .. 8,892				.. ..	.. ..	5,817 3,892
Ceylon	{ 1895 .. 91,392 1896 .. 8,804	434			305	.. ..	91,826 9,109
Natal	{ 1895 .. 4,253 1896				700	16	4,960
New Zealand	{ 1895 .. 2 1896 .. ..				.. ..	.. ..	2
Arabia	Muskat { 1895 .. 2,270 1896 .. 891				.. ..	.. ..	2,270 891
Straits Settlements	{ 1895 .. 1,458 1896			89 153	503 129	16	2,081 282
China	Hongkong { 1895 1896			185	9	.. ..	194
Fiji Islands	{ 1895 .. 1,334 1896				449	.. ..	1,777
Total		{ 1895 .. 133,937 1896 .. 64,618	434	89 888	16,296 11,952	82 2,947	160,789 79,866

PORTS			Rice	Paddy.	Wheat	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	{ 1895 ..	37,692	...	...	...	...	37,632
		{ 1896 ..	1,810	...	...	14,427	...	16,237
	{ Madras ...	{ 1895 ..	1,121	...	...	9,247	...	10,368
		{ 1896 ...	793	..	45	8,954	...	4,732	
	{ Badagarni ..	{ 1895 ..	4,239	...	...	...	...	4,239
		{ 1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	{ Calicut ...	{ 1895 ..	18,012	...	...	...	...	18,012
		{ 1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Tellicherry ..	{ 1895 ..	3,614	...	...	...	...	3,614
		{ 1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Nicobar .	{ 1895 ..	78	...	...	...	...	78
		{ 1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Rangoon	{ 1895 ..	632	...	1,547	3,211	110	5,500	
		{ 1896 ..	188	...	...	1,114	1,471	2,773
	{ Moulmein ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	238	...	208
		{ 1896 ..	...	...	...	134	...	134
Burma	{ Akyab ...	{ 1895 ...	15	...	12	131	3	161	
		{ 1896 ..	...	...	...	90	...	90
	{ Kyaukpyoo	{ 1895 ..	...	...	...	3	...	3
		{ 1896 ..	...	...	...	3	...	3
	{ Sandoway	{ 1895 ..	...	...	...	6	...	6
		{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	{ 1895	...	...	...	322	...	322
		{ 1896	...	...	...	324	...	324
	{ Chandbali	{ 1895 ..	2	...	33	99	1	135	
		{ 1896 ..	...	...	10	25	..	35
Balasore	{ Balasore ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	21	...	21
		{ 1896 ..	...	...	...	114	...	114
Total			{ 1895 ..	65,400	...	1,592	13,248	114	80,354
			{ 1896 ..	2,731	...	55	20,185	1,471	24,442
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.			{ 1895 ..	199,937	434	1,681	29,544	146	231,142
			{ 1896 ...	67,349	...	393	32,137	4,418	104,297

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of October and November 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1895, are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 8th December 1896.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee

Districts	1896.				1895.			
	15th October	31st October.	15th November	30th November	15th October.	31st October.	15th November	30th November.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—								
Burdwan ...	12 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	15 12	15 12	15 8	16 0
Birbhuga ...	11 4	9 0	9 12	9 12	18 0	17 4	17 4	17 4
Bankura ...	13 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	17 8	18 12	19 0
Midnapore ...	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 12
Hooghly ...	10 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 5	12 14	12 14	13 2
Howrah ...	12 0	10 0	9 2	9 11	13 8	15 5	15 8	15 8
24 Parganas ...	11 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	13 8	13 8	13 4	14 0
Calcutta ...	8 14	8 6	8 6	8 0	11 6	12 4	11 13	12 4
Nadia ...	11 0	8 5	8 14	9 6	14 13	14 13	14 8	15 6
Murshidabad ...	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 8
Jessore ...	11 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	16 0	13 7	16 0	17 0
Khulna ...	9 14	9 0	8 10	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Rajshahi ...	9 8	7 8	9 6	9 0	15 15	15 0	16 8	16 8
Dinajpur ...	10 12	9 9	9 14	9 4	10 10	16 10	1 0	15 0
Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0
Rangpur ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 4	16 0	15 0	14 8	16 0
Bogra ...	9 0	9 0	9 12	12 0	18 0	15 12	15 12	18 0
			(new rice).	(new rice)				
Pabna ...	10 8	9 12	9 8	9 6	18 0	18 0	16 8	17 4
Dacca ...	10 8	9 0	9 0	10 4	17 0	17 0	15 8	14 0
Mymensingh ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Backergunge ...	8 14	8 4	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	13 8
Tippera ...	8 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	17 5	16 0	14 8	14 3
Noakhali ...	11 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
Chittagong ...	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	13 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
Patna ...	10 12	9 0	10 0	10 8	20 8	18 8	18 8	18 8
Gaya ...	9 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	9 0	8 0	8 8					
Shahabad ...	and	and	and	9 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	10 0	8 8	9 8					
Saran ...	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	18 0
Champan ...	11 4	11 4	9 0	9 0	21 8	20 8	18 12	19 0
Muzaffarpur ...	9 0	8 4	7 8	8 8	16 12	16 0	15 0	15 0
Darbhanga ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	17 8	17 8	16 8	16 6
Monghyr ...	9 4	8 6	8 8	8 10	15 8	15 0	15 8	16 0
Bhagalpur ...	11 4	9 6	10 2	10 2	18 15	17 11	17 10	17 10
Purnea ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	...	20 0	20 0
Malda ...	...	8 8	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0
Sonhal Parganas ...	10 0	9 4	10 8	10 12	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0
Outtack ...	15 2	11 8	11 13	13 2	22 6	23 10	23 10	23 10
Balasore ...	16 0	10 12	11 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	23 0
Puri ...	16 0	11 13	13 2	13 2	23 0	26 4	24 15	22 0
Hazaribagh ...	9 0	8 12	9 0	8 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 8
	9 0	9 0	9 0					
Lohardaga ...	to	to	to	10 0	16 0	14 8	18 0	17 0
	11 0	10 0	10 0					
Palaman ...	9 0	8 7	8 11	8 7	12 6	12 6	13 8	14 1
			Old	11 8				
Manbhum ...	11 0	12 0	10 8	to	17 0	16 0	18 8	14 8
	to	to	New	12 0	to	to	to	to
Singbhum ...	11 8	12 4	12 0	(new rice).	18 0	17 0	19 0	17 0
	14 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0

From the above figures it will be seen that the price of common rice fell very slightly in some districts since the fortnight ending 15th November 1896, but is still very high.

Districts.	1896.				1895			
	15th October	31st October	15th greinber	30th November.	15th October	31st October.	15th November	30th November.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S CH	S. CH.	S CH.	S CH.	S CH	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—								
Patna	8 12	8 4	9 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Gaya	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 4	14 4	11 0	11 0	12 0
Shahabad	8 0 and 8 8	8 0 and 8 8	8 8 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0
Saran	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	14 0	15 0	14 0
Champaran	8 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	16 12	17 0
Muzaffarpur	9 0	4 0	8 0	8 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 0
Darbhanga	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 6	13 6	13 2
Monghyr	9 0	8 4	8 12	8 9	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 4
Bhagalpur	8 12	8 8	9 0	8 14	16 6	15 12	15 2	14 8
Purnea	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Gaya	12 8	11 2	11 2	11 8	22 4	22 0	22 12	22 12
Shahabad	14 0 and 11 8	11 0 and 11 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	23 0
Saran	14 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	28 0	25 8	25 0	25 0
Champaran	16 0	14 4	12 0	12 11	32 8	28 8	25 4	25 4
Muzaffarpur	16 8	13 0	12 0	12 8	30 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
Darbhanga	15 0	11 8	12 0	11 12	32 12	27 5	28 8	29 8
Monghyr	14 8	13 0	13 4	12 10	29 0	28 0	27 0	26 11
Bhagalpur	14 6	12 10	13 0	13 5	29 0	27 12	25 4	26 8
Purnea	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	26 0	24 0	...
Sonthal Parganas	18 0	15 8	14 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	31 0
Hazaribagh	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
Lohardaga	16 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...
Palamau	13 8	12 6	11 13	11 13	24 12	21 4	16 14	18 9
Manbhum	16 0	14 0	...	12 0	.....	20 0	24 0	20 0
Singbhum	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	.....	....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur	7 12	7 5	6 10	8 6	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 0
Gorakpur	8 9	9 0	8 9	9 0	15 12	15 12	15 5	15 5
Mirzapur	7 5	6 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Banaras	8 18	7 18	9 1	9 11	11 13	13 0	12 14	12 24
Ghazipur	8 8	7 12	...	8 0	14 0	15 0	14 4	12 8
Ballia	10 0	8 0	9 0	8 4	12 8	... ..	15 0	16 0
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur	7 12	7 10	7 10	7 11	14 8	13 8	13 0	12 0
Gorakpur	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	11 4	11 11	11 11	11 11
Mirzapur	8 1	7 14	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
Banaras	8 54	7 13	7 11	7 11	13 74	12 15	12 7	11 16
Ghazipur	8 8	7 8	...	6 14	12 12	12 4	12 4	11 8
Ballia	9 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	13 12	...	13 0	1 0

EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1896.

The following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT.,	}	M. FINUCANE,
<i>The 8th December 1896.</i>		<i>Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.</i>

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Notes on the early cotton crop in Bengal, 1896.

N.B.—Returns have been received from all the districts which grow early cotton, except from Manbhum.

1. *Explanatory.*—The present report deals with estimates of the area and outturn of the early cotton crop which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather. Similar estimates for the late cotton crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather, will be furnished duly in a separate report.

2. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall of the monsoon season of 1896 was generally below the normal. In July, the rainfall was irregularly distributed in the early cotton-growing districts of these Provinces, being more than the normal in 8 and less than the normal in 6 out of the 14 early cotton growing districts for which returns have been received. In the latter 6 districts are included all the districts having large areas under early cotton except Puri.

In August, the rainfall was below the normal everywhere except in Orissa and the districts of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. Heavy rain in Orissa in this and the two preceding months resulted in floods, which are reported to have affected the area and outturn of the early cotton crops in Cuttack and Puri.

In September, rain was deficient in all districts, except Monghyr and Bhagalpur.

In October, there was no rain in Chota Nagpur, and only nominal showers were received elsewhere.

In November, slight rain fell in almost all the cotton-growing districts.

3. *Area sown.*—The total area sown in early cotton this year, exclusive of Manbhum, appears from the appended returns to be 77,800 acres against 81,100 acres the corresponding estimate for last year. Decrease in area is noticeable chiefly in the districts of Puri and Lohardaga, and is attributed to unfavourable rainfall at the time of sowing.

4. *Character of the crop.*—The deficiency of rain which characterised the latter part of the monsoon period injured the early cotton crop in most of the cotton-growing districts.

No district returns a full average crop of 16 annas, and only two districts, viz., the Chittagong Hills Tracts (the principal early cotton-growing district in Bengal) and Bhagalpur, estimate the outturn as better than that of last year. Nine out of 14 districts return crops varying from 8 to 12 annas, and five crops varying from 4 to less than 8 annas. Taking all the early cotton-growing districts together, Manbhum excepted, the outturn this year may be estimated as 9 annas.

N. N. BANERJEE,

*Assistant Director of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

(Countersigned.)

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd December 1896.

Forecast of the early Cotton Crop of Bengal, 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION	District.	Approximate normal area under early cotton in acres	Approximate area sown last year in acres	Estimated area sown this year in acres	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
Burdwan	Midnapore	2,000	2,000	2,000	12	8	Owing to good rain during the sowing season, the prospect of this crop was at first promising, but subsequent want of rain caused considerable damage to the crop.	
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri	400	400	260	13	10	In Chulka, there is no cultivation of early cotton. The lands in which cotton was grown have been taken up for tea cultivation. In Jampur, the cultivation of cotton has been discontinued, and in Palakata there has been a decrease in the area sown for want of timely rainfall.	
Cuttack	2nd Jagmug Hill Tracts	17,000	17,000	17,000	6	12	The better outturn estimated this year is attributed to favourable rain. The outturn is due to scanty rainfall throughout the monsoon season.	
	Monclur	400	400	400	6	4	The decrease in the outturn is due to the better crop of the normal area, which has been cultivated the district rainfall was not favourable. Hence the outturn is less.	
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	11,300	10,700	10,800	9	11	On account of heavy rainfall and floods at the time of sowing, a large portion of the area could not be sown and that which was sown was swept away. The outturn is less than that of last year, owing to subsequent drought.	
	5th and 6th Parganas	12,900	12,900	12,900	10	9		
Orissa	Cuttack	3,100	1,800	2,000	12	9		The outturn in column 6 was shown as 15 annas in the forecast of the early cotton crop of 1896. The outturn now given is 8 annas due to a revision of the estimate by the Assistant Commissioner. Last year's crop was damaged by a heavy gale in October.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION.	District	Approximate normal area under early cotton in acres	Approximate area sown last year in acres	Estimated area sown this year in acres	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by Dist. Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Orissa	Puri	14,870	6,000	3,600	8	5	The decrease in the area under cultivation is due to irregular rainfall at the sowing time, and that in the estimated outturn to short rainfall and floods at the time of growth. The decrease in area as compared with the normal is due to want of rainfall at the time of sowing, and the decrease in outturn as compared with that of last year is due to subsequent want of rain. The figures in columns 3 and 4 have been corrected. The outturn is less than that of last year owing to the want of rain in October and November 1895. The decrease in the outturn as compared with that of last year is due to continued drought after the sowing season.	
	Balasore	1,000	900	900	13	12		
Chota Nagpur	Angul and Khondmals	8,500	3,500	3,500	16	12	The decrease in the area as well as in the outturn is due to the cessation of rain in the latter part of the rainy season, i.e., since the middle of September. During the sowing time there was rain and moisture in the land, hence the increase in the area, but there having been no rain after sowing, the outturn is less than last year's. There being a good deal of rain during the sowing time, a larger tract of land was cultivated, but as the rain held off at the end the crop was damaged and the outturn is worse than that of last year.	Return not received * Estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Hazaribagh	7,500	7,500	7,500	12	7		
	Lohardaga	8,800	8,800	6,900	10	6		
	Palamu	10,000	5,00	5,600	8	6		
	Manbhum Singbhum	19,000 7,300	12,000 4,400	4,500	12 13	9		
	Total	111,600	93,100(a)	77,900	10(b)	9*		

(a) As against 91,100 acres estimated in this Department's note, dated 2nd December 1895. The increase in area of 2,000 acres is due to a revised estimate received from Angul and Khondmals.

(b) As against 12 annas estimated in this Department's note, dated 2nd December 1895. The change is due to revised estimates submitted for Angul, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and for the South Parganas.

B.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 15 annas an average crop, 10 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 7th December, 1896.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather bright and cool. *Aman* harvest being pushed on; the outturn varies, being best in Katwa; Raniganj is low, but this is not abnormal in that subdivision. No progress being made with *rabi* sowings for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient at present. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c	Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 0 to 11 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	9 8 to 10 0	
Katwa	10 5 to 10 10	
Raniganj	10 0	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather slightly cloudy. *Aman* harvest progressing. Price of rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonably cold. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects of *rabi* gloomy. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11½ seers a rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Prospect of *rabi* moderate and of sugarcane and indigo good. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Naraingarh, Salboni, Gurubeta, and Keshpur police-stations. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	{ Old rice 10	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	{ New „ 11
Tamluk	...	...	11 to 14
Ghatal	...	...	10

Hooghly.—No rain. Cloudy to-day (7th). *Aman* is withering in places. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane are suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy and warm. In south of the district winter rice is estimated to yield 10 to 12 annas, and elsewhere 8 annas. *Aman* is being out and harvested. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices have slightly fallen. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	8½ to 11	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	New rice, 10
Basirhat	...	...	9
Diamond Harbour	...	...	New rice, 10

Nadia.—No rain. Days hot, nights cool. Direction of wind constantly shifting. Sky slightly clouded. Harvesting of *aman* commenced; outturn exceedingly poor. Prospects of all standing crops, except sugarcane and *arhar*, are bad. Water-supply becoming deficient. Price of common rice varies from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Number on relief-works as below:—

30th November	...	...	...	332
1st December	...	...	...	445
2nd „	...	...	...	453
3rd „	...	...	...	370
4th „	...	...	...	435
5th „	...	...	...	449
6th „	...	...	...	433

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry seems to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	9 11	} per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	11 8	
Kandi	...	...	10 0	

Jessore.—Weather seasonable Rain badly wanted throughout the district. Paddy in low lands continues good *Rabi* crops are being sown in low and moist lands, but they cannot be sown on high lands for want of moisture No cattle-disease Fodder and water available Price of rice has generally come down. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs	
Jessore	...	...	...	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	8½	
Magura	...	...	...	9 to 9½	
Narail	...	...	...	10	
Bongaon	...	...	...	10	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine and genial. *Aman* paddy much below the average throughout the district In the south-west portion a one-anna crop is expected Test-relief-works opened there. A flight of locusts passed over the district from south-west to north-east on 28th and 29th November No report of any damage of consequence received No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Khulna	...	...	...	8 to 9	8	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	10	0	
Satkhira	...	...	...	8	0	

Rajshahi.—No rain Harvesting of winter rice in progress. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice ranges between 7 and 11 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain Weather seasonable Sowing of *rabi* crops over Rain wanted Harvesting of winter rice commenced Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall 42 Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy being harvested *Rabi* crops doing well. No complaint of want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8 seers per rupee

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 01 Weather more than usually cold Hills—*Kalai*, *bira marua*, *phachur*, *bhutmis*, and *aghani dhan* are being harvested, wheat, barley, and *tort* coming up Terai—Harvesting of *haimanti dhan* commenced; prospect not good; potatoes and jute being sold; sowing of mustard and *kalai* nearly finished, tobacco doing well. Coarse rice selling as follows —

				Srs. c	Srs. c.	
Hills	...	...	...	6	0 to 8	} per rupee
Terai	...	...	...	7	8 to 9	

Bhutta Rs 3 per maund.

Rangpur.—No rain Harvesting of *aman* going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops almost complete Mustard in flower. Prospects fair Common rice selling from 7 to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear and cold Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. Land being ploughed for *aus dhan* and jute Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice at head-quarters 11 seers 13 chitaks, and in the interior from 8½ to 12 seers per rupee

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable No change in prospects of crops since last week Fodder available Rice selling from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects continue unchanged. Fodder available No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Aman* paddy is being harvested, average outturn of 8 annas is expected. Mustard, *kalai*, and *til* doing well New rice coming into the market; prices range from 8 to 13 seers per rupee. Old rice about 7½ seers per rupee

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable Prospects slightly improved. Common rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops poor on high lands and average on low lands No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (*aman*) 6½ to 12 seers and (*aus*) 8½ to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain Prices (8 to 13 seers per rupee) falling with the incoming of the new *aman* No cattle-disease. Fodder available

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops bad. Half the *aman* plants has been damaged for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and dry. *Aman* being reaped. *Rabi* crops not doing well for want of rain. Prospects poor. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Patna.—*Rabi*, opium, and sugarcane doing well. Paddy being reaped. New rice has come to the market. Prices stationary. Common rice selling in Patna to-day (7th) at 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Test-works still open.

Gaya.—Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* crops germinating. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. *Rabi* sowing being pushed on. Harvesting of rice in progress. *Rahar* and sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Number on relief works on Saturday, 5th December—men 526, women 486, and children 239.

Saran.—State of *rabi* crops good. Irrigation going on as before. Poppy on 8,000 bighas will fail. Slight cattle-disease still in Gopalganj subdivision. Prices are—common rice 10½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, barley 12 seers, *makni* 12½ seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 11½ seers, and *marua* 14½ seers per rupee. Number on relief-works on Saturday, 5th December—men 97, women 132, and children 116; gratuitous relief—men 131, women 246, and children 153.

Champaran.—No rain. Weather clear. *Rabi* and poppy sowings continue with fairly good germination, but rain is urgently required. Prices fallen somewhat. Common rice fallen at Sadar from 9 to 10 seers per rupee, against average 17½ seers. Number on relief-works on 5th December—men 1,627, women 817, and children 537—total 2,981; gratuitous relief returns not received.

Muzaffarpur.—*Aghani* being harvested; outturn very poor, as already reported. *Rabi* sowings nearly over; prospects unaltered. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makas* 12 seers, barley 11 seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 12 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* doing well except in Madhubani. Rain wanted. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospect of wheat gloomy. Other *rabi* crops fair. Paddy being harvested. Some *cheena* being sown. Standing crops want moisture. *Rahar*, *jauar*, and chillies doing well. Cow-pox reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice.—

				Srs.	} per rupee.
Monghyr	...	...	...	8 to 10
Begusarai	...	...	...	9
Jamui	...	...	...	10 to 11½

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold with easterly wind. Sky slightly cloudy to-day (5th). Reaping of paddy in progress. *Kalas* and *kurthi* are also being reaped. Sowing of *rabi* completed; area sown below normal. *Arhar* is the only standing crop that is doing well. Other *rabi* crops are suffering for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells as below:—

				Srs. c.	} per rupee.
Sadar	...	...	...	10 2
Banka	..	...	..	12 8
Madhipura	...	...	...	11 0
Supaul	...	...	...	11 0

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *aghami* and sowing of *rabi* continue. Cattle-disease abating. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs.	} per rupee.
Sadar	..	...	{ New rice,	11 to 13
			{ Old rice,	9 to 10	
Araria	...	...	Old rice,	11
Kishanganj	..	...	New rice,	9

Malda.—No rain. Weather clear and cool. Harvesting of winter rice continues. *Kalas* pulse ripening, expected outturn 10 annas. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable. Fodder sufficient. Drinking-water not sufficient in certain places in Barind. Common rice selling at 8½ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Prospects of paddy and *rabi* same as before. Outturn of paddy is on average eight annas. Dews scanty. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 9 to 13 seers, and of maize 14 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Sky occasionally cloudy. *Rabi* crops retarded for want of rain. Food-grains sufficiently procurable at present in almost all places. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease reported from some parts of Kendrapara. Fodder-supply fair. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. o	
Cuttack	New rice, 13 2	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	14 7
Banki	...	...	17 15

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. *Dahua* being sown. Sugarcane doing well, pressing commenced. Coarse rice sells at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively. In the mufassal prices vary from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Rice prospects as previously reported. *Rabi* prospects poor. Rinder-pest to a slight extent among Angul cattle. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 19 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Prospects of crops much the same as before. Sowing of *rabi* retarded for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 13 seers 2 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks per rupee except in Balavadiapur and Malud, where it is 10 seers 8 chitaks and 9 seers 5 chitaks respectively.

Hazaribagh.—Harvesting of paddy going on. Rain wanted for *rabi*. Rice sells at 6 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Weather a little cloudy. Reaping of *don dhan* nearly finished. Rice sells at head-quarters 10 seers and in the interior from 11 to 12 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palaman.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of barley continues. Rice selling generally at 9 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on ground same as before. Average outturn of winter rice about 5 to 8 annas. Cattle-disease still reported from a few villages in thana Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. Average price of common rice (old) 8 seers and (new) 10 to 11 seers at Sadar, and 8½ seers at Gobindpur. Stock of grains sufficient for the present.

Singhbhum.—Weather cloudy. More gram is being sown. Price of rice (old) 8 to 10 seers and (new) 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—With the exception of light showers in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, there was no rain during the week, and prospects continue unaltered. In South Bihar and in Saran the *rabi* crops are germinating well. In the rest of Bihar rain is still urgently needed for these crops, but they are doing fairly well in Champaran and in Darbhanga (except Madhubani). In parts of North Bengal the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fairly good, but they are poor in the rest of Bengal and in Orissa. The harvest of the winter rice is proceeding. A flight of locusts passed over the district of Khulna on the 28th and 29th November, but no damage to crops is reported. Cattle are generally in good condition, but disease among them is reported from a few localities. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen slightly in Patna, Gaya, Saran, Champaran, and a few other districts, but is still very high everywhere. Prices—Nadia 8 to 11 seers, Khulna 8 to 9½ seers, Patna 10½ seers, Shahabad 9 to 10 seers, Saran 10½ seers, Champaran 10 seers, Muzaffarpur 8 seers, Darbhanga 10 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 5th December, were—Relief works—Nadia, 449; Shahabad, 1,251 (men 526, women 486, and children 289); Saran, 345 (men 97, women 132, and children 116); Champaran, 2,981 (men 1,627, women 817, and children 537). Gratuitous relief—Saran, 530 (men 131, women 246, and children 153).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 8th December, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE
HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE
30TH NOVEMBER 1896.**

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)			
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	
BENGAL																	
BURDWAN DIVISION	1 Burdwan	8 0		14 0				8 4	7 8	12 8	10 8	9 12	16 0	..	...	.
	2 Birbhum	7 8	7 8	15 0				6 12	6 12	13 8	9 12	9 12	17 4			.	
	3 Bankura	8 2	8 4	12 0				8 12	8 12	12 8	11 8	12 0	10 0	...		...
	4 Midnapore	8 0	7 12	14 8				8 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	.	..	..
	5 Hooghly	8 0	8 0	13 0				7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	13 2				
	6 Howrah							8 0	8 0	12 5	9 11	9 2	15 8	.		..	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	7 24 Parganas							6 8	6 8	8 0	8 12	9 0	14 0		...	...
	8 Calcutta	8 0	8 6	11 13	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 6	6 10	7 15	8 0	8 6	12 4	10 0	10 0	17 4	
	9 Nadia	9 6	9 6	16 0				6 2	6 2	6 10	9 6	8 14	13 6		...	.
	10 Murshidabad	10 0	9 8	16 0	13 0	13 0		8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	15 8			.	
	11 Jessore	7 4	7 0	12 6	16 0	13 0	16 12	6 4	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 2	17 0			.	
	12 Khulna		..					7 8	8 0	15 0	9 0	8 10	18 0		...	.
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13 Rajshahi	9 0	9 0	16 8				7 8	7 8	12 0	9 0	9 6	16		..	..
	14 Dinajpur	8 0	7 11	14 0				7 12	7 12	11 13	9 14	9 14	16 0	.	...	..
	15 Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	13 0				7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	.	.	...
	16 Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	13 0			...	
	17 Rangpur							6 0	6 4	10 0	8 4	9 0	16 0	.	...	..
	18 Bogra	7 2	7 8	15 0				7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0 (new price)	9 12	18 0	...		..
DACCA DIVISION	19 Pabna	9 0	11 4	19 8		12 12	22 8	6 0	6 6	6 6	9 6	9 8	17 4	...	...
	20 Mymensingh	7 0	7 0	12 4				7 6	7 8	11 4	10 4	9 0	14 0		.	..	
	21 Faridpur	9 8	9 8	9 8	...			7 0	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	..	..	...
	22 Backergange					...	...	5 0	6 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	..	...	..
								7 0	7 8	13 0	7 8	8 0	13 8	..	...	.

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kalna 10 seers (panga), Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks, and Rangpur 10½ seers (panga)
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are —Contai 6½ seers, Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 9 seers 2 chitaks.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Serampore (bhadroswar) 9 seers, and Jahangabad 9 seers 2 chitaks (panga)
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 9 seers 6 chitaks per rupee
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Chetia 9 seers 7½ chitaks, Barasat 8½ seers, Magrahat 8 seers, and Baduria 7 seers
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Meherpur 9½ seers (karkatch), and Ranagha 10 seers (crushed)
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 10 seers, and Jaugipur 10 seers.

districts of Bengal on the 30th November 1896

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN					
BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhod- eum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS			DISTRICTS.	Number
SALT				
Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.		
Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.		
Corresponding return of last year.				

BENGAL.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
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B.	Ch	S	Ch	S	C	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.				
A															
90	0	11	4	11	4	11	8	3	5	0	3	5	0	Bardwan	1
B															
162	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	3	10	6	3	10	6	Birbhun	2
C															
320	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	4	1	0	4	4	0	Bankura	3
D															
248	0	9	0	10	0	11	8	1	0	0	4	0	0	Midnapore	4
E															
160	0	9	0	9	8	11	8	Crushed	4	0	0	4	0	Hooghly	5
F															
105	0	9	8	9	11	11	0	Punga.	3	14	0	4	0	Howrah	6

BENGAL DIVISION

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0 120 0	8 14	8 14	10 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Dinajpur	14
0 160 0	M 8 0	8 0	10 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 10 0	Jalpaiguri	15
0 120 0	N 7 4	7 0	5 0	Panga 5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	Darjeeling	16
0 40 0	O 8 0	8 0	9 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 0 0	Rangpur	17
0 90 0	8 4	7 15	9 12	Panga. 4 4 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	Bogra	18
0 160 0	P 9 0	9 2	9 12	Panga 4 7 0	4 5 0	3 8 0	Patna	

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100	0	R	8	0	8	0	8	0	Panga	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Mymensingh	21
160	0	S	8	14	8	0	10	10	Panga	4	8	0	5	0	0	3	12	0	Faridpur	22
90	0	T	8	0	9	12	10	8	Panga	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	Backergunge	23

2494a

per rupee are:—Jhenda 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers, Narail 8 seers 11 chitak.

rupee are - Bagerhat 9 seers and Satkhira $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

(Tanga) per rupee are .—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 8 seers.

₹ 100 per rupee.

• Suliguri 8 seers per rupee.

per rupee are —Gaibanda 9½ seers, Kurigram 8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers
per rupee

₹ per rupee

☞ In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rупes are - Madangan; 9 seers 2 chitaks, Manikganj; 9 seer Munshirhat 9 seers 2 chitaks, and Mirkadim hat 9 seers 2 chitaks

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kishoroganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpu 7½ seers, Kagmar 8 seer and Netrokona 8 seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhola 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Pirojpur not reported

4. In the

2. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 10 seers (crushed) and Gosalundo 10 seers (pangs).

7. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhola 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Pirojpur not reported

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
BENGAL—concluded.																
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	24 Tippera	7 0	7 0	10 0				7 0	6 11	10 0	8 0	7 0	14 7			
	25 Noakhali							8 0	8 0	15 0	10 0	9 8	16 0			
	26 Chittagong		8 8	10 0					7 8	12 0		9 0	14 8			
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION	27 Patna	9 12	9 0	14 0 & 15 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	18 8			
	28 Gaya	8 4	8 4	12 0	7 8	17 8	24 8	7 4	7 4	10 0	8 4	8 0	18 0			
	29 Shahabad	8 8 & 9 0	8 8 & 9 0	11 0 & 13 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	8 8 { 7 0 & 7 8 }	8 0	9 0	8 8 & 9 8	14 0 & 18 0	11 0			
	30 Saran	8 8	8 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	7 0	6 12	18 0	9 0	9 0	18 0			
	31 Champaran	9 0	9 0	17 0	9 8	10 0	29 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	19 0			
	32 Muzaffarpur	8 8	8 0	15 0	12 0	11 8	25 0	6 12	9 8	9 0	8 8	7 8	15 0			
	33 Darbhanga	8 0	8 0	13 2	11 0	11 0	24 0	7 12	7 8	10 0	10 4	10 0	18 6			
SHAHALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	8 9	8 12	15 4	12 2	13 8	21 8	7 0	7 4	10 0	8 10	8 8	15 0			
	35 Bhaga'pur	8 14	9 0	14 3	11 6	11 6	20 8	7 9	8 4	13 4	10 2	10 2	17 10			
	36 Purnea (Kasba)	9 0	10 0	16 9	13 0	16 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0			
	37 Malda (English Bazar).		9 0	18 0					8 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	17 0			
	38 Sonthal Parganas	7 8	7 4	12 0				7 8	7 8	13 8	10 12	10 8	18 0			
ORISSA.																
ODISHA DIVISION	39 Cuttack	6 9	6 9	11 13				9 8	9 3	13 2	13 2	11 13	23 10			
	40 Balasore	10 0	10 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	22 0			
	41 Puri		6 0	10 8				7 14	7 14	13 2	13 2	13 2	22 0			
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	42 Hazaribagh	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	15 8			
	43 Lohardaga	8 0	7 8	11 0				Old. 7 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	17 0			
	44 Palamau	5 9 to 7 0	5 8 to 7 0	7 0 to 10 0	6 12	10 2	20 4	Old. 8 0	Old. 8 0	9 9	8 7	8 11	14 1			
	45 Maunbhum	8 0	7 12	13 0				10 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	14 8			
	46 Singhbhum		12 0	12 6				New. 11 0	New. 11 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	17 0			

U In the Brahmanbaria and Chandpur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
V At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Barh 12 seers, Bihar 9½ seers, and Dinapore 9½ seers.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Aurangabad 9 seers, Nawada 9 seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Bhabhua 10 seers, Buxar 10½ seers, and Sasaram 10 seers.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Siwan 11 seers 6 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11 seers 10 chittaks.
a At Botnah the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
b In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are —Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
c In the Maunbhum and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Sta

the 30th November 1896—(concluded).

SEERS OF 80 TOLARS.

KANOBI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, GHANA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arctatum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S. Ch.	B. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	8 0	8 0	13 0
...	8 0	13 0	12 0
...	10 0	12 8	

13 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	11 0	11 8	21 0
11 8	...	13 8	15 8	9 12	10 4	19 0
12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0
12 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	19 0
12 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	20 8
12 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0
11 12	...	...	...	9 0	10 4	19 12

12 10	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	18 0
13 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 8	19 8
16 0	20 0	16 0	...	9 0	8 0	16 0
14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 8	15 0
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	16 0

...	...	...	...	13 13	14 7	17 1
...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0
...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0
...	...	...	...	11 13	13 2	14 7

11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	15 8
10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0
11 13	...	...	...	10 2	10 11	14 10
12 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 0
10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0

d. In
e. In
f. In
g. At
h. In

24966

i. In
j. At
k. At
l. At
m. At

At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee

SALT			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS			DISTRICT	Number
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		

BENGAL—concluded.									
Jh.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.				
8	8 0	10 0	Panga.	4 7 0	3 14 0	Tippura.	24	Chittagong Division.	
0	8 0	10 0	Panga.	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	Noakhali.		25
9	8 11 0			4 0 0	3 8 0	Chittagong	26		

BIHAR.															
10	0	11	0	Panga.	4	1	0	3	12	0	3	6	9	Patna	27
10	0	10	10		1	0	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	Gaya	28
9	8	11	0	Panga.	4	7	3	4	3	3	3	10	0	Shahabad	29
10	0	10	12		4	0	0	4	0	0	3	11	0	Saran	30
10	0	10	8	Panga.	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	Chhapra	31
11	4	11	0	Panga.	3	8	9	3	8	1	3	10	0	Muzaffarpur	32
10	0	11	0		4	0	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	Darbhanga.	33

• PATA DIVISION.

8	15	10	8			4 2 0	4 2 3	3 7 0	Monghyr	34
10	0	10	11			4 0 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur	35
9	8	9	0		Panga.	4 3 3	4 0 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36
9	0	10	0		Panga.	4 11 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Maldia (English Bazar).	37
10	0	10	8		Karkatch.	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Sonthal Parganas	38

10	12	10	12		Karkatch.	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	Cuttack.	39
8	0	10	8		Panga.	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	Balasore.	40
1	13	10	8		Karkatch.	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41

1	0	9	0			4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 6	Barabanki	42
0	10	0			Panga.	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 14 0	Isaiahpur	43
2	9	0							Palamu	44
0	10	6				4 0 0	1 5 0	3 9 6	Manbhum.	45
0	8	0				1 4 0	1 1 0	4 6 0	Singbhum	46

Barabanki not reported, Jammu 10 seers.
Muzaffarpur 8½ seers, Madhupura 8½ seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
In 9 seers per rupee

Patna 8 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga) and 10 seers (karkatch)
Bihar (panga) and Khandaspur 8 seers (panga)

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number	MARKS	RICE (BEST SORT)			COMMON RICE (<i>mota chaul</i>)			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>)			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.
1	Calcutta	5 0 0	5 12 0	5 2 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 5 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	4 13 0	5 4 0		3 12 0	4 0 0	...	5 0 0		...		..	...
3	Midnapore	4 10 40	5 0 0		3 8 0	3 14 0			..			..	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 0 0		4 4 0	4 1 0		4 7 0	3 8 0			...	...
5	Rangpur	6 5 0	5 12 0		4 12 0	4 1 0			...			..	...
6	Dacca	5 6 0	5 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	2 11 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 0 0			...
7	Chittagong												
8	Patna	4 13 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	2 1 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	{ 2 13 0 and 2 10 0 }	3 15 0	3 3 0	1 9 0
9	Muzaffarpur	5 12 6	6 2 6		4 11 3	5 5 3		4 11 3	5 0 0		3 5 3	3 7 3	...
10	Bhagalpur	5 4 0	4 12 6		3 15 3	4 0 0		4 8 0	4 5 6		3 8 0	3 2 0	
11	Cuttack	4 0 9	4 0 9	3 0 0	2 14 3	3 3 3	1 11 0	5 8 0	5 3 0	3 6 0			...
12	Ranchi	{ 5 0 0 to 5 11 0 }	5 11 0		4 0 0	{ 4 0 0 to 4 7 0 }	...	{ 5 0 0 to 7 1 0 }	{ 5 5 0 to 7 4 8 }		...		...

CALCUTTA,

The 8th December 1896.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracina</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAT, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 4 0	2 5 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	.	.	.	3 14 0	3 12 0	2 11 0
.	4 0 0	4 0 0	.
.
..	4 1 0	3 12 0	.
.	4 0 0	4 8 0	..
..	4 3 0	4 3 0	2 12 0
...	.	1 6 0	.	...	..	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	1 14 0
..	2 10 6	2 13 0	...	.	.	.
..	3 8 0	3 7 0	..
...	2 12 3	2 10 6	2 2 0
.	4 7 0	4 7 0	.

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			LIMSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	..	.	5 5 0	5 5 0	...	...	...	..	5 5 0	5 10 0	...
	.		...	.	..	4 2 0	4 12 0	.	Mustard. 5 10 0 to 6 2 0	5 8 0 to 6 4 0	.
	..		4 1 6	4 0 0	.	4 8 0	4 6 0	.	Rapeseed. 5 0 0 to 4 8 0	5 8 0 to 4 8 0	..
2 10 0	3 0 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	.	5 1 9	5 1 9	
..	..		4 0 0	4 6 0	2 0 0					...	.
3 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 3 0	3 14 0	1 16 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
3 3 3	3 5 3		4 11 3	5 0 0	...	...		...		..	..
3 0 0	3 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	4 0 0	4 1 0	...	5 0 0	4 14 6	
...		...	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 2 0	..	..	...	4 3 0	3 15 6	..
	..	.	8 0 0	7 6 0	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...

STANDARD SEERS

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 4 0	5 8 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 14 0
...	..	...	4 0 0	4 5 0	..	24 0 0	20 0 0	..	...	..	..
...	...	..	3 10 0 3 12 0	3 4 0 4 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	..	..
..	..	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	24 0 0	23 0 0	...	5 5 0	5 2 0	5 4 0
...	..	...	10 8 0	5 5 3	...	..	..	...	4 14 0	4 8 0	..
...	..	..	4 8 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	..
5 0 0	4 10 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	2 10 6	2 10 9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	..
3 8 0	3 4 6	...	5 6 0	5 10 0	..	22 0 0	22 0 0	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	20 0 0	23 0 0	..	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32 0 0	32 0 0	36 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	.	{ 250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	{ 250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	}	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
29 5 0	30 8 0	..	..	..	..	Uncleaned hides, per piece 0 12 0 0 12 0 to 2 8 0 to 2 8 0			.	..	..
33 0 0	32 0 0	{	{ 6 4 0 to 7 14 0	{ 6 8 0 to 8 4 0	..	Cleaned hides, per piece. 1 0 0 1 0 0 to 2 12 0 to 2 12 0			}	..	..
33 0 0	35 0 0	.	8 0 0	8 0 0	.	.	.	..	..	.	..
33 0 0	34 0 0	.	8 14 3	8 14 3	.	.	.	..	16 bundles per rupoo	16 bundles por rupoo	..
41 0 0	41 8 0	.	8 8 0	9 8 0	.	27 0 0 per maund	27 0 0	.	3 0 0 per maund.	3 0 0	..
22 0 0	23 0 0	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	.	..	.	0 6 0 per maund.	0 6 0	..
22 14 0	22 13 3	.	11 7 0	11 7 0	..	.	.	..	..	.	.
29 0 0	28 8 0	.	9 0 0	6 12 0	.	..	.	.	..	..	..
32 8 0	34 0 0	.	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	{ 22 0 0 * per maund.	{ 22 0 0	.	20 0 0 por kahan.	20 0 0	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	27 11 0 to 33 11 0	{	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0	..	{ 1 8 0 to 2 0 0	{ 1 8 0 to 2 0 0	..	{ 0 3 0 per maund.	{ 0 3 3	..

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 30th November 1896.

SRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	.	...	.	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
per kahan.													Panga.		
5 0 0	6 0 0	...			...	6 8 0			0 8 0	0 8 0	..	3 5 0	1 8 5 0	...	2. Burdwan.
per kahan															
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	.	.	.	4 8 0	{ 3 4 0 to 4 8 0 }	.	0 2 6	0 2 6	.	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
per kahan.															
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	.	.	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	.	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 5 0	4. Patna.
per maund.													Panga.		
10	6		.	...	.	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	.	4 8 0	4 8 0	..	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee.													Panga.		
...	...	.	..	.	.	5 8 0	5 8 0	.	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
													Panga.		
															7. Chittagong.
	...	...	.	.	.	3 0 0	3 0 0		0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 1 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	8. Patna.
													Panga.		
	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0		0 4 0	0 4 0		3 8 0	3 8 0		9. Munshirpur.
													Panga		
	...	...	..	..	..	5 4 0	5 4 0		0 4 0	0 4 3	.	4 0 0	3 14 0	.	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0	3 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	11. Cuttack.
per kahan													Karaiab		
..	...	..	..	..	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 14 0	12. Ranchi.
													Panga.		

M FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

**Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore
Observatory in the month of November 1896.**

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.946		
The average pressure of November from 24 years' registers ...	29.970		
The highest pressure in the month	30.110	29th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29.794	22nd	16
The range of pressure	0.316		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	249.1		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	330.8		
°			
The mean temperature of the month	73.5		
The average temperature of November from 24 years' registers	74.8		
The highest temperature in the month	89.7	2nd	
The lowest temperature in the month	58.0	28th	
The range of temperature during the month	31.7		
The mean daily range of temperature	19.2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	25.0	30th	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month	75		
The average humidity of November from 24 years' registers ...	72		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.610		
The average vapour tension of November from 9 years' registers	0.616		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1.86		
The average cloud proportion of November from 19 years' registers	2.42		
The total rainfall of the month	0.05		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (month of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	0.03		
The average fall of November from 48 years' registers ...	0.65		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0.05	24th	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month	1		
The number of rainy days in November from 24 years' registers	2		
°			
The number of equilibrium temperature of solar radiation ...	135.9		
The number of sun and air temperatures	52.3		
The average number of sun and air temperatures	145.2	4th	
The mean maximum of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	58.3	4th	
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	6.8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	8.5	28th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day	59.1		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	117.0	1st	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	10.0	1st, 10 to 11 A.M. and 1 to 2 P.M.; 2nd, noon to 1 P.M. and 3 to 4 P.M.; and 12th, 10 to 11 A.M. and 11 to noon.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 264, N.E. 58, E. 11, S.E. 3, S. 2, S.W. 78, W. 129, N.W. 94, Calm 81.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore; and, other things being equal, reads therefore 0.03 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1.6° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 7th December 1896.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of November 1896.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month ...	30.009	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month ...	80.1	
The highest temperature during the month ...	92.6	2nd.
The lowest temperature during the month ...	58.1	28th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month ...	34.5	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	20.7	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	25.9	30th.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month ...	73	%
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month ...	771	Inch
The total rainfall of the month ...	0.02	
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	0.02	24th.
The number of rainy days in the month ...	Nil.	Days.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th December 1896.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 29th November to 5th December 1896.

MONTH	Date	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.			Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November	29th	30.101	70.9	82.0	21.1	59.8	73.6	65.7	523	60.5	63	Nil.
"	30th	0.18	73.2	86.1	25.9	60.2	77.4	68.5	579	61.1	61.	"
December	1st	29.987	74.3	85.7	22.0	62.8	70.6	69.5	550	61.6	54	"
"	2nd	30.075	70.2	81.5	26.6	56.9	76.5	63.3	407	59.2	45	"
"	3rd	0.08	69.7	83.0	26.6	56.1	71.6	61.0	386	51.8	15	"
"	4th	0.70	71.8	83.6	23.7	59.9	70.4	60.6	334	56.7	70	"
"	5th	1.28	72.4	83.3	21.9	61.4	76.8	69.6	593	63.8	64	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 30.069

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 71.8

The extreme variation of temperature ... 29.7

The maximum temperature ... 86.1

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 57

The total fall of rain from 29th November to 5th December 1896 ... Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.








METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th December 1896.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
29th November to 5th December 1896.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
Nov.	29th	132.5	7.8	30.029	68.5	81.7	23.2	53.5	62.8	0.499	58.8	74	N by W and calm	34	Nil	Chiefly clear, 
"	30th	134.1	9.3	29.974	71.1	85.2	25.0	60.2	65.0	.540	61.1	73	N by W, WNW, and NW.	55	"	Clear 
Dec.	1st	132.5	9.2	.935	71.7	83.7	21.1	62.6	63.9	.491	58.4	66	NW and NNW	83	"	Clear 
"	2nd	133.5	9.2	30.004	67.9	80.8	23.6	57.2	60.3	.427	54.5	65	NNW and WNW	53	"	Clear 
"	3rd	135.4	8.7	.007	67.0	79.9	24.7	55.2	61.8	.454	58.2	72	WNW, W by S, and variable	43	"	Chiefly clear, 
"	4th	135.7	8.8	.011	68.9	80.3	21.6	58.7	63.9	.520	60.6	77	W by S and WSW	44	"	Chiefly clear, 
"	5th	137.7	8.9	.079	70.7	80.3	19.4	60.9	65.2	.549	61.6	73	SW by W, SSW, and S	44	"	Chiefly clear, 

The mean pressure of the seven days 30.006

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 30.012

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 61.9

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 75.7

The mean temperature of the seven days 69.4

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 70.5

The extreme variation of temperature 30.0

The maximum temperature 85.2

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour 10

The mean relative humidity 71

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 71

The total fall of rain from 29th November to 5th December 1896 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.04

The total fall from 1st January to 5th December 1896 53.22

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 65.19

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h. and 24h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

 dew;  fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th December 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 5th December 1896,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1896			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 7TH DECEMBER 1895.		
			Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
			No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	...	...	600	41,725	418	411	46,100	696
Jute	..	...	401	1,59,890	2,804	478	2,01,860	3,531
Bamboo	...	..	78	54,550	821	121	73,375	1,104
Other articles	...	.	886	2,47,760	3,851	1,023	2,16,200	3,280
Total	...	...	1,965	5,03,425	7,894	2,033	5,37,525	8,711

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 24th October 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895

STAPLES.	1895		1896		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds.	Rs
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	80,21,543	7,61,731	86,53,500	7,66,124	6,32,017	4,703		
Cotton, raw	75,007	3,075	71,259	49,539		13,964	3,748	
Cotton, manufactured—								
1—Twist & Yarn, European	5,002	4,16	3,221	3,405			1,781	961
2— Ditto, Indian	29,602	15,597	32,469	21,032	2,867	6,435		
3—Piece goods—European	1,49,090	1,66,909	1,06,432	1,02,469			39,658	63,923
4— Ditto—Indian	41,443	31,313	17,935	12,463			23,507	21,850
Drugs and chemicals—								
1—Intoxicating, other than opium	3,572	1,411	559	215			3,013	1,196
2—Non intoxicating	6,854	0,117	9,062	7,104	2,704	991		
Dyes and tans—								
1—Indigo	17,810	47,235	23,619	65,941	5,800	18,708		
2—Myrabolams	3,991	1,163	7,077	1,861	5,608	670		
3—Cutch	2,438	1,181	2,040	928			442	255
4—Turmeric	6,634	4,141	6,911	4,290	1,677	149		
5—Aniline dyes	78	77	110	55	32			19
6—Others	1,190	1,192	229	106			970	1,086
Grain & Pulses—								
1—Wheat	3,88,491	1,15,399	4,29,202	91,655	40,831			33,728
2—Rice in the husk	23,932	4,460	2,31,708	32,214	2,07,814	28,764		
3—Rice not in the husk	3,41,073	55,57	8,88,528	2,08,004	5,47,455	1,63,347		
4—Jowar and bajra	9,861	2,143	16,540	2,81	6,679	347		
5—Gram & pulses	3,98,381	1,0,206	7,18,391	2,40,685	3,20,012	1,34,470		
6—Others	2,70,040	68,804	6,49,182	2,57,377	3,79,436	1,83,573		
Hides and skins—								
1—Hides of cattle	40,204	27,034	15,971	22,382	5,770			4,653
2—Skins of sheep, &c	13,411	6,115	15,61	4,542				2,006
Horns	1,311	824	1,51	750	200			76
Jute—								
1—Raw	2,01,510	42,952	3,19,193	64,172	1,14,692	26,320		
2—Gunnybags and cloth	64,001	35,320	82,513	87,780	17,709	2,400		
Latex—								
1—Stick	24,599	8,793	24,791	9,414		681		158
2—Sheet	22,167	16,957	20,25	17,779		922		1,239
Leather, manufactured	5,911	7,082	5,140	6,698			721	484
Liquors—								
1—Beer	20,501	7,015	10,432	7,983		46	3,612	
2—Spirits	2,84	2,30	1,146	1,890			1,709	1,100
3—Wines	3,577	3,537	5,757	4,506			261	1,032
Metals—								
1—Copper, unwrought	1,170	691	474	677			703	14
2—Brass, ditto	3,198	1,463	1,161	704			2,037	759
3—Copper, wrought	0,0	859	2,029	2,167	1,070	1,293		
4—Iron, ditto	13,751	8,217	11,482	4,763			2,269	3,444
5—Zinc, ditto	1,55,224	57,61	1,21,307	56,011			33,921	1,011
6—Others	8,642	5,63	8,001	5,143			641	520
7—Zinc & spelter	1,161	1,105	752	542			1,200	653
Oil—								
1—Kerosene	1,92,910	47,547	57,630	36,850			42,330	10,688
2—Castor	5,741	1,405	7,455	675			730	730
3—Coconut	3,324	1,60	2,908	1,109	578			151
4—Others	13,180	8,310	13,855	7,378	645			1,132
Oil seeds—								
1—Linseed	140,074	30,609	2,29,389	50,214	89,114	20,205		
2—Rape and mustard	55,471	21,889	1,01,311	38,353	1,01,842	10,444		
3—Flax or jute	3,761	808	14,617	3,822	10,770	2,914		
4—Poppy	3,284	851	19,331	4,971	16,047	4,112		
5—Marhuts	20	0	25	21			1	
6—Castor	42,144	11,075	20,950	7,270			21,894	3,805
7—Others	3,017	552	1,423	314			1,044	238
Opium	752	620	90	48			636	575
Paper and pasteboard	15,707	8,035	19,043	9,041	1,356	108		
Provisions—								
1—Ghee	20,751	24,345	35,705	27,640	8,954	3,205		
2—Dried fruits and nuts	15,417	8,654	11,875	7,845			1,542	809
3—Others	51,227	21,387	63,890	23,259	12,662	1,871		
4—Potatoes	1,34,800	51,229	1,11,570	40,444			13,230	1,785
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	4,085	1,406	1,254	480	1,264	400	3,510	1,297
2—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	17,756	6,405	40,493	6,521	22,737	116		
3—Steel rails & fish plates								
4—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	7,751	1,851	2,63,778	45,017	2,75,825	43,166		
5—Other sorts	4,96,183	1,11,315	4,30,253	79,096			56,041	23,149
Salt								
Salt-petre, &c—								
1—Salt-petre	48,280	10,050	1,02,368	29,918	54,048	10,859		
2—Other saline substances	27,793	7,073	27,197	9,888		1,911	536	
Silk, raw—								
1—Foreign			12	1	12	1		
2—Indian	1,335	877	834	578			501	299
Silk piece-goods—								
1—Foreign	21	47	8	24			13	33
2—Indian	471	512	520	644				109

STAPLES	1895.		1896.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
<i>Spices—</i>								
1—Betelnuts	14,744	10 692	18 090	13,162	836	1,610	1,041	1,352
2—Pepper	2,792	2 809	1,751	1,451	..	168	..	..
3—Ginger	3 021	1,039	3 037	1,187	16	..	2,302	774
4—Chillies	7,480	3,625	4 878	1,851	..	..	1	102
5—Cardamoms	691	884	680	786	..	..	40	92
6—Others	792	418	753	320	..	..	..	..
Stone and lime	3 29,763	55,604	2 32,647	48,763	..?	..	47,106	6,832
<i>Sugar—</i>								
1—Refined	31 240	10,901	14,363	6,432	..	..	6,677	4,169
2—Unrefined	1,40,664	20,534	1,44,168	23,932	7,614	..	..	5,622
<i>Tea—</i>								
1—Foreign	..	..	95	4	95	4	..	..
2—Indian	2,413	3,328	5,428	2,210	3,013	..	..	..
Timber	66 986	13 496	76,288	13,074	9,022	..	..	..
Tobacco	31,800	13,864	34 135	10 473	2 435	3,109	..	..
Wool, raw	1,534	903	1,604	505	168	..	..	..
<i>Wool, manufactured—</i>								
1—Piece-goods, European	1,030	1,791	1,250	2 367	211	578	2,309	2,605
2—Indian	5,652	6,739	3,143	3,924	..	..	..	..
3—Shawls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles of merchandise—								
1—Firewood	12 683	699	17,277	714	4,614	15	..	..
2—Indigo seed	18 751	5,249	17,728	4 055	..	..	1,023	1,184
3—Bwah flower	31 809	5,653	40,121	10,081	8,322	5 028	..	..
4—Oil-cake	44 897	8,812	45 671	10 814	..	1,002	2,936	..
5—Paints & colours	12 421	3,840	17 409	4,161	4 988	321	..	..
6—Seeds other than oilseeds	32 587	13,106	70,6 5	10,805	37,938	6,799	..	..
7—Wooden articles	14 601	5 544	12,684	6,001	..	57	1,917	..
8—Others	2,48,498	1,47,451	6,76,863	1,80,720	4,28,365	42,280	..	..
Total	96,61 391	24,14,274	1,27,44,030	29,55,286	30,83 530	5,40,991	..	..
Military stores	18 530	21,000	12 708	16,156	..	..	5,522	5,751
Coal for railway	8,48 024	72,300	7 20 019	49,230	..	..	1,08 008	23 079
Railway materials	16,83,173	48 573	8,76,779	26,548	..	..	7,04,394	31,693
Live-stock	..	13,109	..	15,641	..	..	..	..
Total	1,21,62,008	25,70,234	1,43,67,324	30,63,242	22,06,318	4 93,006	..	..

C. W. CLARK, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th December 1896

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of September 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1896.		1895		TOTAL		Increase	Decrease
	Up.	Down.	Up	Down	1896.	1895		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways	2,201	..	924	..	2,201	924	1,277	..
Cotton, raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton, manufactured—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and yarn, European	151	..	137	..	151	137	14	..
Ditto, Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piece-goods, European	822	..	363	..	822	363	459	..
Ditto, Indian	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	..
Drugs and Chemicals—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intoxicating other than Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-intoxicating—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cinchona bark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..
Dyes and Tans—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Myrabolans	1	..	4	..	1	4	..	..
Dutch	1	..	4	..	1	4	..	..
Turmeric	1	48	8	73	43	81	..	38
Aniline Dyes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Grain and pulse—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice in the husk	119	36	..	88	119	88	97	..
Do not in the husk	1,017	93	6	486	1,110	492	618	..
Jawar and bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gram and pulse	102	87	14	30	180	188	1	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and skins—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides of cattle—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressed or tanned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins of Sheep, &c —	..	38	..	23	88	22	16	..
Dressed or tanned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raw	..	17,218	16	10,736	17,218	10,736	6,482	..
Gunny-bags and cloth	25	8	..	3	33	19	14	..
Lac—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather, manufactured	8	..	8	..	8	8	..	..
Liquors—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wines	4	..	3	..	4	3	1	..
Metals—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper, unwrought	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper, wrought	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass, wrought	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron	60	3	27	1	63	27	36	..
Others	4	5	..	13	..	..	..	..
Oils—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerosene	450	..	134	..	450	134	316	..
Castor	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	13
Cocunut	9	..	10	..	9	10	..	1
Others	148	..	173	..	140	173	..	27
Oilseeds—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	..	51	..	16	51	16	35	..
Rape and mustard	58	30	216	..	94	210	..	123
Til or linjill	..	22	..	..	22	..	22	..
Poppy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barch nuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	0	..	..	9	..	9	..
Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	32	..	5	..	32	5	27	..
Provisions—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghee	5	..	3	..	5	3	3	..
Dried fruits and nuts	..	70	23	67	70	95	..	25
Others	65	73	10	106	139	115	24	..
Railway plant and rolling stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Materials—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast iron.	85	..	..	..	85	..	85	..
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	676	13	404	..	689	404	285	..
Saltpetre, &c —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other saline substances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk, raw—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk piece-goods—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Endi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STAPLES.	1896.		1895		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	0	593		763	541	768	...	327
Pepper ...	4		1		4	1	...	
Ginger								
Chillies	8	75	3	8	33	11	72	
Cardamoms								
Others	7	15	3		29	3	10	...
Lime and stone-lime	0	3	8	30	11	38	...	27
sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy	14	51	7		65	7	58	...
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce	112	107	70	547	270	617		346
Tea—								
Foreign								...
Indian								...
Timber	40		91		40	21	19	...
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	123	49	115	34	173	149	23	...
Manufactured—								...
Cigars								...
Other sorts								...
Wool, raw								...
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European								...
Ditto, Indian	3		...		3		3	...
Shawls								...
All other articles of merchandise	663	233	429	217	946	646	310	...
Total	7,080	10,693	3,315	13,253	26,073	16,565	10,332	824

CALCUTTA, the 3rd December 1896.

A. H. WOLLASTON,
for J. A. and Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th November 1896 on 1,699 70 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	315,911	Rs. A P 3,49,003 7 0 20 4 11	Mds. s 33,73,523 2 1	Rs. A P 8,06,381 10 0 47 13 5	Rs. A P 23,013 0 0 13 8 10	Rs. A P 11,77,778 0 0 69 11 2	61,606	147,843	230,549
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year	*5,993,290	*63,66,367 0 0	†6,68,69,567 0	†13,61,164 7 0	†3,96,607 0 0	2,002,374 7 0	1,745,897½	2,573,788½	4,719,376½
Total for 21½ weeks	6,309,201	67,15,33½ 7 0	7,04,41,080 20	1,40,69,048 0 0	4,19,619 0 0	2,12,04,630 11 0	1,837,453½	2,721,531½	4,558,984½
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	202,356	3,38,777 13 1	30,71,937 10	8,00,220 15 1	18,161 11 3	11,57,409 7 5	80,369	130,639	210,341
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		199 4 0		470 13 0	10 1½ 11	630 15 2			
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year	6,437,670	71,03,693 14 10	6,67,69,790 33	1,40,50,530 11 10	3,8,851 13 0	2,09,51,083 7 8	1,74,675	2,601,408	4,346,078

* Added number of passengers 5,810, and deducted Rs. 230 }
† Deducted Mds. 13,000 and .. 5 1/4 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th
‡ Added .. 0,000 } October 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th November 1896 on 22 23 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	2,927	Rs. A P 5,740 1 0 240 7 19	Mds. s 17,400 10	Rs. A P 718 2 0 3 10 11	Rs. A P 20 0 0 0 7 2	Rs. A P 6,764 1 1 274 9 11	1,000	89	1,189
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	*4,753	*1,01,912 15 0	†1,03,011 10	†9,607 5 0	†161 0 0	1,70,734 4 0	3,000	1,178	24,268
Total for 2½ weeks	418,477	1,07,290 0 0	2,11,771 20	9,616 1 0	191 0 0	1,10,890 1 0	7,100	1,987	25,470
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,672½	6,053 0 11	7,530 5	341 11 0	10 13 0	5,518 9 11	1,114	71	1,185
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		237 4 11		15 8 1	0 7 10	243 4 10			
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year	410,72½	1,05,119 4 0	1,4,817 0	6,611 8	260 4 0	1,11,010 11 8	7,700	1,199	23,669

* Added number of passengers 4,502 and Rs. 11 1/2 }
† Deducted Mds. 103 and added .. 6 1/2 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th
‡ Do .. 0 } October 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th November 1896 on 161 40 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	17,834	Rs. A P 16,343 6 0 101 4 1	Mds. s 1,15,803 0	Rs. A P 13,181 2 0 81 10 7	Rs. A P 73 0 0 0 6 11	Rs. A P 27,073 8 0 183 5 7	6,768	3,204	9,982
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year	*336,630	*3,34,703 8 0	†16,76,721 20	†1,00,508 11 0	†1,184 0 0	5,10,402 2 0	1,19,131	70,087	206,117
Total for 21½ weeks	354,464	3,51,047 11 0	16,92,442 20	2,01,016 15 0	1,234 0 0	5,15,904 13 0	1,41,789	73,291	218,079
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,861	15,411 8 11	87,305 20	11,509 6 0	26 10 0	27,087 8 11	6,731	3,274	10,009
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		95 7 9		71 12 11	0 8 7	167 13 3			
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year	430,930	3,53,462 13 1	18,29,713 0	3,33,468 8 10	1,109 13 0	5,73,179 0 11	145,311	52,013	237,964

* Deducted No. of passengers 133 and Rs. 73½ }
† Added Mds. 6,931 and .. 983 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th
‡ Do .. 0 } October 1896.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B. Dacca, K. D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th November 1896 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds B	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	234,960	1,16,000 0 0	9,17,600 0	2,06,280 0 0	39,250 0 0	3,92,600 0 0	31,560	43,746	74,306
Or per mile of railway	280	113 0 0	1,127 0	253 0 0	20 0 0	48 0 0			
For previous 21 weeks of half year*	4,144,170	19,94,338 0 0	2,10,47,550 0	47,77,070 0 0	7,21,810 0 0	60,84,153 0 0	633,747	879,170	1,512,917
Total for 22 weeks	4,379,130	20,00,416 0 0	2,20,65,150 0	48,24,260 0 0	7,32,060 0 0	71,98,771 0 0	664,847	921,916	1,586,763
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	183,340	1,07,021 0 0	8,81,250 0	2,77,040 0 0	37,125 0 0	3,84,184 0 0	30,073	40,606	70,679
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	225	132 0 0	1,077 0	337 0 0	17 0 0	450 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,184,000	19,71,805 0 0	2,07,97,710 0	45,11,000 0 0	6,73,161 0 0	68,00,068 0 0	6,05,508	847,872	1,504,376

* Audited up to 10th October 1896
† Including steam locomotive earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th November 1896 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds B	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	31,730	13,720 0 0	54,320 0	5,030 0 0	120 0 0	13,840 0 0	4,125	1,631	5,756
Or per mile of railway	254	107 0 0	437 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	113 0 0			
For previous 21 weeks of half year*	690,560	2,24,784 0 0	2,14,270 0	1,01,570 0 0	3,807 0 0	4,20,364 0 0	76,770	70,630	147,400
Total for 22 weeks	712,490	2,38,504 0 0	2,35,540 0	1,02,580 0 0	3,927 0 0	4,24,291 0 0	80,895	72,260	153,155
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,640	13,215 0 0	71,163 0	5,583 0 0	213 0 0	18,011 0 0	3,937	2,251	6,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	253	106 0 0	569 0	44 0 0	2 0 0	144 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	720,009	2,45,113 0 0	2,46,400 0	1,01,902 0 0	4,497 0 0	4,52,001 0 0	81,092	64,630	145,722

* Audited up to 10th October 1896

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th November 1896 on 16 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds B	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	22,430	7,290 0 0	17,660 0	1,720 0 0	60 0 0	9,010 0 0	2,502	742	3,244
Or per mile of railway	261	455 0 0	1,104 0	107 0 0	3 0 0	563 0 0			
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	448,650	1,43,890 0 0	6,01,760 0	73,700 0 0	4,044 0 0	2,11,624 0 0	51,276	23,241	74,517
Total for 22 weeks	471,080	1,51,180 0 0	7,00,420 0	75,420 0 0	4,104 0 0	2,20,034 0 0	53,778	23,983	77,761
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,580	7,030 0 0	17,815 0	1,825 0 0	438 0 0	14,210 0	2,670	2,458	5,128
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	260	445 0 0	1,113 0	114 0 0	27 0 0	888 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	460,801	1,55,208 0 0	7,00,781 0	72,300 0 0	5,482 0 0	2,32,950 0 0	54,650	23,241	77,891

* Audited up to 10th October 1896

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th October 1896 on 159 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	17,490	Rs 7,784 4 2	Mds 1,02,851 0	Rs 4,190 9 0	Rs 921 7 0	Rs 12,195 4 2	1,718	3,666	5,414
Or per mile of railway	84 84	48 90 0 0	646 86 0	26 8 0 0	1 39 0 0	76 70 0 0	10 99	23 00	31 05
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	143,817	71,207 2 1	13,04,212 0	48,514 4 4	2,794 5 10	1,27,575 12 3	18,227	39,280	87,516
Total for 14 weeks	157,307	79,011 6 3	14,07,063 0	53,704 13 4	3,014 12 10	1,44,711 0 6	19,075	42,965	92,980
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,3 8	1,059 5 3	2,76,706 0	3,764 0 0	168 2 0	7,791 0 3	880	4,720	5,606
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	37 00	31 71 0 0	2,101 77 0	27 85 0 0	1 31 0 0	60 87 0 0	6 84	36 03	43 80
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,313	29,906 15 6	47,90,481 0	66,233 3 0	1,579 10 0	97,742 12 0	8,068	80,554	88,612

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH OCTOBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH OCTOBER 1895			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 10TH OCTOBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 12TH OCTOBER 1895			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
159	Rs 12,195	Rs 76 70	128	Rs 7,791	Rs 60 87	151	Rs 2,80,965	Rs 1,817 01	128*	Rs 97,743	Rs 713 80	Rs 1,59 223	Rs 1,59 223

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st November 1896 on 150 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	14,905	Rs 7,193 0 0	Mds 98,148 0	Rs 4,043 0 0	Rs 221 0 0	Rs 11,405 0 0	2,924	2,907	5,235
Or per mile of railway	99 74	47 80 0 0	657 27 0	26 43 0 0	1 44 0 0	76 73 0 0	19 64	19 28	39 92
For previous 19 weeks of half-year (a)	214,198	1,09,596 6 3	10,74,697 0	74,993 13 4	3,998 12 10	1,88,589 0 5	28,678	68,067	80,725
Total for 20 weeks	229,103	1,16,792 6 3	20,72,844 0	79,036 13 4	4,227 12 10	1,90,816 0 5	30,983	60,974	91,960
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,034	5,153 9 5	2,80,627 0	4,058 1 0	181 13 0	9,393 7 5	718	4,030	5,454
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	78 63	40 23 0 0	2,101 32 0	31 70 0 0	1 43 0 0	73 40 0 0	5 61	38 60	44 17
Total to corresponding date of previous year	423,595	65,151 0 4	65,48,107 0	90,175 1 3	3,303 3 6	1,68,629 11 1	13,187	1,10,795	1,23,982

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 10th October 1896

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST NOVEMBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD NOVEMBER 1895			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 21ST NOVEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD NOVEMBER 1895			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
150	Rs 11,405	Rs 76 73	128	Rs 7,791	Rs 73 40	151	Rs 2,81,087	Rs 1,816 01	128*	Rs 1,58,629	Rs 1,404 33	Rs 1,91,428	Rs 1,91,428

* Line opened from 1st July 1895

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 21st November 1896 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a) 159,100	(a) 87,540	(b) 2,72,750	(b) 37,020	(a) 12,090	(a) 1,18,110	17,658	(c) 17,806	35,464
Or per mile of railway	209 25	89 34	360 78	50 16	16 77	156 27	..	..	..
For previous 194 weeks of half-year (d)	1,535,715	6 97,451	72 81,706	9,01,310	1,96,703	17,88,475	277,105	730,583	607,688
Total for 204 weeks	1,993,935	7,64,991	75 54,516	9,32,270	2 00,705	19,06,615	294,703	849,089	642,892
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	103 390	41,573	5,32 910	51,011	11,125	1,04,309	15 389	(e) 20,348	35,737
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	136 76	54 96	704 91	68 27	14 73	137 08	..	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	2,190,930	8,68,501	64,01,969	7 76,169	2,07,465	18,51,225	327,150	831,390	658,488

(a) Increase in "coaching" and "other earnings" is due to the Sonapore and Ajodhya Melas

(b) Decrease in goods is due to pressure of coaching traffic in connection with the Melas

(c) Includes Nil miles of ballast trains run on open line

(d) .. audited figures up to week ending 10th October 1896

(e) .. 1,898 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 28th November 1896	...	13,337	0 0
Corresponding period of 1895	..	14,528	5 3
Decrease	...	1,191	5 3
Receipts per mile for the week ending 28th November 1896	...	261	8 2
Corresponding period of 1895	...	281	13 11
Decrease	..	29	5 9
Receipts from 1st July to 28th November 1896	...	3,10,162	0 0
Corresponding period of 1895	...	3,00,931	0 0
Increase	...	9,231	0 0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT

DRAFT CANTONMENT RULES.

(See Military Department's Notification No 1070, dated the 25th September, 1896.)

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CHAPTER I.

Preliminary

1. (1) These rules and applied enactments may be called the Cantonment Rules, 1897, and are hereinafter referred to as "these Rules."

(2) They shall apply to every cantonment in British India, except Aden, and

(3) They shall come into force on the , 1897

2. The following rules, regulations and notifications are hereby cancelled, namely

(a) all rules and regulations made under—

Act XXII of 1864 (*an Act to make provision for the administration of military cantonments*),

Madras Act IV of 1865 (*an Act to make provision for the administration of military cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St George*),

Madras Act I of 1866 (*an Act to repeal Madras Act No IV of 1865, and to make provision for the administration of military cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George*), and

the Bombay Cantonment Act of 1867, B

(b) all rules made under the Cantonments Act, 1880, and II

(c) the Notifications of the Government of India in the Military Department No 460, dated the 3rd May, 1895, and No. 597, dated the 22nd May, 1896.

3. In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the forces in a Command, and

"Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided

(2) "lessee" means a person who has been granted permission, whether before or after the commencement of these Rules, to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, land belonging to the Government in a cantonment, and includes the successors in interest of a lessee

(3) "Sanitary Officer" means, where no Sanitary Officer has been specially appointed, the senior executive medical officer in military employ present on duty in a cantonment.

(4) "Executive Engineer" means the Public Works Officer or Military Works Officer of that

grade having charge of the military works in a cantonment, and includes the officer, of whatever grade, in immediate executive engineering charge of a cantonment

(5) the expression "infectious or contagious disorders" includes cholera, leprosy, enteric fever and every infectious or contagious disorder other than a venereal disease

(6) "bazar" means any land set apart for occupation by natives of India, except the lines of native troops

(7) "dairy" includes any farm, shed, milk-store, milk shop or other place from which milk is supplied, or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale

(8) "dairyman" includes the keeper of any cow, buffalo, goat, ass or other quadruped the milk of which is offered, or intended to be offered, for sale for human consumption, any purveyor of milk and any occupier of a dairy

(9) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and foot-way over any public bridge or causeway

(10) "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant

(11) "notification" means a notification published in the official Gazette and

(12) "notified" means published as aforesaid

CHAPTER II

Cantonment Committees and Control

4 (1) In every cantonment with respect to which the Local Government has determined that a Cantonment Committee is to be constituted, the Cantonment Committee shall ordinarily consist of the following persons, namely

the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or, when he commands the district, the officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during his temporary absence

President

any Magistrate of the first class, being also a Justice of the Peace, appointed by the District Magistrate to represent him on the Committee

such commanding officers in the cantonment as may be appointed in Station Orders to be members

Members

the Sanitary Officer
the Executive Engineer
the District Superintendent of Police, and

the Cantonment Magistrate . *Member and Secretary.*

(2) If the President is absent from any meeting, the next senior combatant officer present shall preside on that occasion.

5 The General Officer of the Command may at any time, by order in writing, appoint any residents of the cantonment, whether officials or non-officials, to be additional members of the Cantonment Committee (if any), for such period as may be stated in such order, and may revoke any such appointment

6 Subject to the provisions of rule 18, in every cantonment with respect to which the Local Government has determined that a Cantonment Committee is to be constituted, and has not revoked such determination, such Committee shall discharge the functions of the Cantonment Authority under these Rules

7 (1) With the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, and subject to the control over the Cantonment Fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act 1889, x the Cantonment Authority shall fix the number of servants to be employed by it and the amount of their salaries

(2) Every alteration in the number of such servants or in their salaries shall be subject to the sanction and control aforesaid

(3) Provided that temporary servants may, in cases of emergency and if funds are available, be employed without such sanction for any period not exceeding three months

EXPLANATION - Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to apply to police employed in cantonments beyond the limits of a Presidency-town, the strength and cost of such police being determined by the Local Government with the sanction, or subject to the control, of the Governor General in Council in pursuance of the following enactments, namely

The Cantonment Act, 1889, X

Act XXIV of 1859, section 8

Act V of 1801, section 2,

Bengal Act VII of 1869,

The Bombay District Police Act, 1867, section 3, Bo

The Bombay District Police Act, 1890, section 4 Bo

8 (1) The Cantonment Committee (if any) shall meet for the transaction of business, once at least in every month, and at such other times as the President may direct

(2) The time and place of each meeting shall be announced in Station Orders, and shall be communicated to each member by a notice in writing issued by the Secretary

(3) Every such notice--

(a) shall, unless the President in any case otherwise directs, be issued so as to reach each member three clear days before the meeting takes place, and

(b) shall be accompanied by an agenda paper specifying the business to be transacted at the meeting

(4) The President may permit the consideration of any business not so specified unless a

majority of the members require its postponement to a later meeting.

(5) The President may, by order in writing, adjourn any meeting to any date fixed by such order.

9 No business relative to the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be transacted at a meeting of the Cantonment Committee (if any), unless at least six clear days' notice in writing of the date fixed for such meeting has been given.

10 No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Cantonment Committee (if any), unless there are present, in addition to the President,—
 Quorum three members of the Committee, or half the total number of members, not counting the President, whichever number may be the greater

11 (1) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of the Cantonment Committee (if any), shall be recorded in a book, shall be signed by the President, and shall, at such times and in such place as shall be fixed by the Cantonment Committee, be open, free of charge, to the inspection of any inhabitant of the cantonment

(2) A copy of the minutes shall, as soon as possible after each meeting be forwarded for the information of the District Magistrate.

12 Every meeting shall be open to the public unless in any case the President, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, otherwise directs

13 (1) All questions coming before a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

(3) The dissent of any member from any decision of the Cantonment Committee (if any), with an abstract of the grounds thereof, shall, if the member so requests, be recorded by the Secretary in the minutes

14 (1) If the President dissents from any decision of the Cantonment Committee (if any), he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, by order in writing, direct the suspension of action thereon for any period not exceeding one month, and, if he does so, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Officer Commanding the district

(2) If the Magistrate appointed to represent the District Magistrate on the Committee (if any) is present at a meeting and dissents from any decision which he considers prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes and after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, report the matter to the District

Magistrate, and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision for a period sufficient to admit of the District Magistrate being communicated with and taking proceedings as hereinafter by this rule provided.

(3) If the District Magistrate considers any decision of the Committee (if any) to be prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, whether on a report made by the Magistrate representing him on the Committee as aforesaid or otherwise, after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, refer the matter to the Local Government through the Commissioner (if any) of the Division, and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision, pending the disposal of the reference to the Local Government, and shall forthwith report the matter to the General Officer of the Command through the Officer Commanding the district.

Controlling powers of Officer Commanding the district
 15 (1) The Officer Commanding the district may, by order in writing,—

- (a) call for any book or document in the possession or under the control of the Cantonment Authority,
- (b) require the Cantonment Authority to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents, relating to its proceedings or duties as he may think fit to call for,
- (c) require the Cantonment Authority to furnish plans and estimates for all works to be constructed out of the Cantonment Fund at a cost exceeding five hundred rupees, and to conform to any directions which he may think fit to give with respect to the superintending authority by whom such works shall be approved, and
- (d) direct that any matter or any specific proposal, other than one which has been referred to the Local Government under rule 14 (3), be brought before the Cantonment Committee.

(2) The Officer Commanding the district may, by a like order,—

- (e) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of the Cantonment Committee which has not been referred or reported to him under rule 14 (1), or
- (f) when any decision of the Cantonment Committee has been referred to him under rule 14 (1), either—
 - (i) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action, or
 - (ii) extend the duration of such order, for such period as may be stated in his order, or
 - (iii) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the Cantonment Committee.

(3) Whenever the Officer Commanding the district directs the suspension of action on any decision of the Cantonment Committee, or extends the duration of any order of suspension, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the General Officer of the Command.

16. The General Officer of the Command may, by order in writing,—

Controlling powers of General Officer of the Command.

- (a) exercise any of the powers conferred by rule 15 (1) on the Officer Commanding the district,
- (b) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of the Cantonment Committee which has not been reported to him under rule 14 (3), or referred to him under rule 15 (3), or
- (c) when any decision of the Cantonment Committee has been referred to him under rule 15 (3), either—
 - (i) cancel the order given by the President or the Officer Commanding the district, as the case may be, directing the suspension of action, or
 - (ii) extend the duration of such order, for such period as may be stated in his order, or
 - (iii) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the Cantonment Committee

17. When any decision of the Cantonment Committee has been referred to the Local Government under rule 14 (3), the Local Government shall consult the General Officer of the Command and may then, by order in writing, either—

- (i) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action, or
- (ii) extend the duration of such order, for such period as may be stated in its order, or
- (iii) direct that no action be taken on the decision, or
- (iv) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the Cantonment Committee

18 (1) The Governor General in Council, after consultation with the Local Government and the Cantonment Committee, may, by notification, direct, in respect of any Cantonment in which a Cantonment Committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, that any of the functions of the Cantonment Authority under these Rules—

- (a) shall be in abeyance, or
- (b) shall, with such modifications (if any) as may be prescribed in the notification, be discharged by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment
- (2) The Governor General in Council, after like consultation, may, by notification, rescind or vary any notification issued under this rule
- (3) Subject to any notification for the time being in force under this rule, the Commanding Officer of any such Cantonment may discharge any of the functions of the Cantonment Authority under these Rules.

CHAPTER III.

The Cantonment Magistrate and Servants.

19 (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be the executive officer of the Cantonment Authority, and all orders of the Cantonment Authority shall be issued through him

(2) It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate to see that all orders of the Cantonment Authority are duly obeyed

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, as far as practicable, keep a record of every final order issued by him in his official capacity.

20 It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate to maintain such public register of menial servants as may be instituted by the Cantonment Authority

21 It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate—

- (a) to appoint all servants required by the Cantonment Authority. Provided that no person shall be appointed who has been dismissed for misconduct from employment under any other Cantonment Authority, any municipal or other local authority, or any department of the Government,
- (b) to apppoint, control and superintend the performance of the duties of all such servants,
- (c) to disburse the salaries of all such servants, and
- (d) to deal with applications from such servants for leave of absence

22 The Cantonment Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, fine, suspend, dismiss or reduce to a lower grade or salary any servant of the Cantonment Authority.

Provided, first, that no fine so imposed shall exceed one week's salary of the servant fined

Provided, secondly, that the Cantonment Magistrate shall submit to the Cantonment Authority a monthly list of all such fines, suspensions, dismissals and reductions (if any) and

Provided, thirdly, that the Cantonment Magistrate shall not dismiss any such servant whose salary is not less than twenty-five rupees per mensem without obtaining the previous sanction of the Cantonment Authority

23. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests any person employed by the Cantonment Authority (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), or any person with whom the Cantonment Authority may have lawfully contracted, in the performance and execution of its or his duty, or of anything which it or he is empowered or required to do by virtue of or in consequence of any of these Rules, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under these Rules.

24. (1) In the absence of a written contract to

Obligation of cantonment servants to discharge their duties the contrary, every sweep-
or employed by the Cantonment Authority shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

(2) Should any sweeper employed by the Cantonment Authority, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or absent himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Cantonment Authority, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

(3) The Local Government may by notification direct that, on and from a date to be specified in the notification, the provisions of this rule with respect to sweepers shall apply also to any specified class of servants employed by the Cantonment Authority whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

25 (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall require each servant of the Cantonment Authority who is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of moneys or securities for money to furnish security for the due discharge of his office, to such amount as the Cantonment Authority may determine.

(2) No security shall be accepted other than a deposit of—

- (a) cash,
- (b) Government securities,
- (c) shares in the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay, or
- (d) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a Local Authority.

26 On or about the first day of January in each year the Cantonment Magistrate shall submit to the Cantonment Authority a report as to the sufficiency of the security furnished by or on behalf of its servants.

27 (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall deal in the manner prescribed in the Civil Account Code with all moneys and securities deposited as security by or on behalf of servants of the Cantonment Authority or persons who have entered into contracts with the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Provided that no such moneys or securities shall be delivered up,—

- (a) if deposited by or on behalf of a servant of the Cantonment Authority, until after the lapse of such time after the death of, or the vacation of his office by, such servant as the Cantonment Authority may direct, or,
- (b) if deposited by or on behalf of a contractor, then, in the absence of any condition in the contract to the contrary, until after the lapse of such time after the completion of the contract to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority as that Authority may direct.

CHAPTER IV.

Cantonment Fund and Accounts

Definitions

28. In this Chapter—

(1) "treasury" means the Government treasury or sub-treasury or the bank or place prescribed by or under section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the custody of the Cantonment Fund, and

(2) "Accountant General" means Civil Accountant General or Comptroller.

Cantonment Fund

29 There shall be placed to the credit of the Cantonment Fund the following sums, namely

- (a) all sums directed by section 21, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or by or under any other enactment for the time being in force, to be placed to the credit of that fund, and
- (b) all grants-in-aid and other sums received by the Cantonment Authority in aid of that fund.

30 (1) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department shall, from time to time, intimate to the General Officer of the Command the annual sum (if any) which will from time to time be placed at his disposal by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid to the Cantonment Funds in his Command.

(2) The General Officer of the Command shall distribute the said sum among the said funds in such proportions as he may think fit.

31 The Cantonment Magistrate shall be responsible to the Cantonment Authority for the proper keeping of the accounts of the Cantonment Fund prescribed by these Rules, and shall sign all receipts for money paid to the credit of that Fund.

32 (1) The Cantonment Fund may be applied to the following purposes within the cantonment, namely

- (a) the payment of any expenses directed by or under any enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the Fund,
- (b) the maintenance of the police-force employed in the cantonment, including charges of every description required for the efficient discharge of their duties therein,
- (c) the provision and maintenance of an office for the Cantonment Authority,
- (d) the payment of the salaries of all Cantonment establishments,
- (e) the survey of buildings and lands,
- (f) the management and improvement of lands and other property placed by the Government under the management of the Cantonment Authority, including—
- (i) the construction and maintenance of streets (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial Funds),

(ii) the lighting, watering and cleansing of streets, and

(iii) the maintenance of public parks and gardens and the planting and tending of trees,

(g) the provision and maintenance or aiding of public hospitals, dispensaries and schools,

(h) the provision and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses,

(j) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the cantonment for all its inhabitants other than classes of troops for whom conservancy is provided from public revenues other than the Cantonment Funds, including—

(iv) the pay of the public conservancy establishments,

(v) the construction of public latrines and other conservancy works, and

(vi) the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils and other appliances,

(k) the carrying out of proper systems of water-supply and drainage and of other sanitary measures, including public vaccination and the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders and generally the maintenance of the cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition,

(l) the burial, burning or other lawful disposal of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons,

(m) the abatement of nuisances,

(n) the taking of a census, and

(o) generally, the payment of all expenses incurred under these or any other rules or law for the time being in force.

(2) The Cantonment Fund may, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, be applied to any of the purposes referred to in this rule, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment, in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government the application of the Fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force

Estimates and Sanctions

33 No money shall be paid from the Cantonment Fund unless expenditure is either—

(a) provided for in the sanctioned Budget Estimate, or by re-appropriation under rule 36, or

(b) sanctioned by the Local Government after consultation with the General Officer of the Command, and,

(c) in the case of expenditure on Public Works unless detailed estimates have been prepared and sanctioned

34 The responsibility for administering the funds provided in the sanctioned Budget Estimate or

sanctioned under clause (b) of the last foregoing rule shall rest with the Cantonment Authority, under the direction of the General Officer of the Command.

35 (1) On the first day of June in each year or on such other date as the General Officer of the Command may direct, the Cantonment Authority shall submit to the Officer Commanding the district a Budget Estimate of the receipts (including the grant-in-aid, if any) into, and expenditure from, the Cantonment Fund for the ensuing financial year

(2) Such estimate shall be framed in accordance with Form S in Schedule I, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Comptroller General with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

(3) The Officer Commanding the district may revise such estimates and shall submit them to the General Officer of the Command.

(4) The General Officer of the Command may further revise such estimates and shall submit them to the Local Government through the Accountant General by the twentieth day of November in each year

(5) The Local Government may sanction such estimates, with or without modification

(6) The sanction of the Local Government to such estimates shall be communicated by it—

(a) to the Accountant General, and

(b) to the General Officer of the Command for intimation to the Officer Commanding the district and the Cantonment Authority

36 (1) The Cantonment Authority may,—

(a) with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, re-appropriate any sum from one major head of the Budget Estimate to another, or,

(b) with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the district, re-appropriate any sum from one minor head or sub-head of the Budget Estimate to another minor head or sub-head under the same major head

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall by re-appropriation be varied by more than ten per cent of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government also

(2) A copy of every order made under this rule shall be sent by the General Officer of the Command or the Officer Commanding the district, as the case may be, to the Accountant General

Payments.

37 (1) Every claim for payment from the Cantonment Fund shall be examined, and order for payment of, presented—

(a) to the President of the Cantonment Committee, or,

(b) if so directed by the General Officer of the Command, to the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or,

- (c) if there is no Cantonment Committee, to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment,

and shall be supported by a voucher duly receipted and, if necessary, bearing a stamp.

(2) The President, Secretary or Commanding Officer, as the case may be, shall check and examine every such claim, and, if it is found correct and is supported by a voucher as aforesaid, shall sign an order for payment thereof.

(3) If payment is to be made from the imprest, the order for payment shall be "Pay in cash rupees (in words)," and, if payment is to be made by cheque, the order shall be "Pay by cheque No. , dated , rupees (in words)," the blanks being filled up when the cheque is signed.

Payments how made **38. Payments shall be made,—**

- (a) if the sum does not exceed twenty rupees, in cash, and,
(b) if the sum exceeds twenty rupees, by cheque

39 (1) Money shall be drawn from the Cantonment Fund only by means of cheques written in Form 4 in Schedule I

(2) No cheque shall be current for more than three months from the date on which it was drawn, after the expiration of which period payment will be refused at the treasury, and it shall be necessary for the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn to return it to be re-dated. No fresh cheque shall be issued, but the lapsed cheque shall be re-dated and the alteration initialled by the officer whose duty it would be to sign the cheque as hereinafter provided. A note of the fact of re-dating shall be entered in the register of payments against the original transaction.

(3) All cheques shall be signed,—

(a) if there is a Cantonment Committee,—

- (i) where the sum does not exceed one hundred rupees, by the Secretary, or,
(ii) where the sum exceeds one hundred rupees, by the President, and,

(b) if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment

(4) Cheques drawn in favour of a Government officer shall be made payable to order, and cheques drawn in favour of any other person shall be made payable to bearer.

(5) All cheque forms shall be bound in books, with counterfoils.

(6) Every such book shall bear a number, and each officer authorized by this rule to sign cheques shall notify to the treasury the number of the book which he from time to time brings into use.

(7) On each cheque form there shall be entered the number of the book in which the form is contained and a consecutive number.

(8) There shall be noted on the outside of each cheque book an order to keep the book under lock and key in the personal custody of the officer who is authorized to use the book for the purpose of signing cheques, and, when such officer is relieved, he shall take a receipt for the number of cheques made over to the relieving

officer and shall send to the treasury a specimen of the signature of the relieving officer.

40 (1) The Cantonment Authority shall, if it has not already done so, draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, to form an imprest for the purpose of meeting petty payments.

(2) The amount of petty payments met out of the imprest shall be recouped by cheque on the last day of each month, and, if necessary, during the month also, so that the full amount of the imprest, plus any sum received too late for remittance to the treasury on the last day of the month, shall always be shown in the monthly accounts as being in the hands of the Cantonment Authority.

41 Overdrafts on the Cantonment Funds shall be allowed only if sanctioned by the General Officer of the Command and also by the Local Government.

Receipts

42 All money received for credit to the Cantonment Fund shall be entered in a register of receipts kept in Form 1 in Schedule I, and, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, shall be acknowledged by receipts in Form 2 in the said schedule.

43 All receipts granted by way of acknowledgment under the last foregoing rule shall bear printed numbers in a consecutive series, and the number of every such receipt shall be entered in the second column of the register of receipts.

44 The Cantonment Authority shall be responsible for making such arrangements as will secure—

- (1) that all money received for credit to the Cantonment Fund is duly brought to credit in the accounts,
(2) that all money so received, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, is acknowledged by receipts in Form 2 in Schedule I, and
(3) that, whenever a receipt is given, the foil and counterfoil are correctly filled up.

Account of the imprest

45 An account of the imprest shall be kept in Form 6 in Schedule I, and the expenditure recorded in it shall be entered in a register of payments, to be kept in Form 5 in the said schedule, when a bill for the recoupment of the amount is made out and the amount is drawn from the treasury by cheque.

Bills for expenditure.

46. (1) Every item of expenditure shall be entered in a bill of one of the following kinds, namely:

- (a) Establishment Pay Bill—for the pay of members of the cantonment establishment,

(b) Travelling Allowance Bill—for the travelling allowances of members of the cantonment establishment, and

(c) Contingent Bill—for all charges other than pay and travelling allowances of members of the cantonment establishment

(2) Every Establishment Pay Bill shall be prepared in Civil Account Form *

(3) Every Travelling Allowance Bill shall be prepared in Civil Account Form *

(4) Every Contingent Bill shall contain full details of the charges incurred

47 (1) Claims for supplies or services by Contractors or tradesmen shall be paid on bills presented by them.

(2) When such claims are paid by cheque, the payment shall be at once entered in the register of payments (Form 5 in Schedule I), and, when they are paid in cash, the payment shall be entered in the imprest register (Form 6 in the said schedule)

(3) When a bill is presented by a contractor or tradesman in the vernacular, a brief abstract, stating the amount, the name of the payee, and the nature of payment in terms of Article 9 (b) of the Civil Account Code, shall be indorsed thereon in English.

48 (1) All petty charges to be met from the imprest shall be entered in bills prepared in Civil Account Form.

(2) Such bills shall be supported,—

(a) in the case of all payments for telegrams and in the case of any other payment exceeding ten rupees, by the original vouchers on which the payments were actually made, and,

(b) in other cases, by a certificate that the receipts of the payees have, as far as possible, been obtained, and have been so destroyed, defaced or mutilated that they cannot be used again

(3) The certificate referred to in this rule shall be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or, if there is no Cantonment Committee by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment

49 (1) All charges incurred direct by the Cantonment Authority and paid by cheque shall be entered in bills prepared in Civil Account Form.

(2) The following certificate shall be recorded at the foot of every such bill and signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or, if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, namely

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interests of the cantonment, be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have really been paid"

(3) In the case of expenditure on Public Works, the usual completion certificate shall be furnished

Entry of cheques in accounts

50. All payments made by cheque shall be entered in the register of payments (Form 5 in Schedule I), the vouchers being numbered in a monthly consecutive series

51 If any cheque is cancelled, the amount thereof shall be deducted from the expenditure by a minus entry in the appropriate columns of the register of payments (Form 5 in Schedule I). The deduction shall then pass into the Cash Book (Form 7 in the said schedule) through the daily total of payments carried into it.

Accounts and returns

52 The Cantonment Authority shall keep a Cash Book in Form 7 in Schedule I. The Cash Book shall be balanced monthly, and the balance shown in it reconciled with that shown in the Pass Book (Form 3 in the said schedule) as follows

Balance as per Pass Book	...	..
Add—		
Amount of imprest	..	
Money received too late for remittance to treasury	..	...
		—
Total		—
Deduct—Outstanding cheque, as per details below —		
Balance as per Cash Book	...	.
Cheques outstanding on—		
No	Date	Amount
		—
Total	..	—

53 (1) In the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5 in Schedule I) the amounts sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for the year shall be entered at the top of the columns for the heads for which separate estimates are made

(2) If, during the year, or in any revised estimate which may be sanctioned for the year, any addition to or alteration in the estimates is made, such addition or alteration shall be noted in the appropriate register in red ink, with plus or minus signs, the orders therefor being cited

54 (1) At the end of each month the figures in the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5 in Schedule I) shall be added up, the totals up to the end of the last preceding month being added to those of the month just expired, and grand totals being made from the first day of April last preceding.

(2) If the grand total under any head in the register of payments shows that the budget grant is likely to be exceeded, application shall at once be made for orders under rule 33 (b) or rule 36, as the circumstances may require, to cover the excess.

* Note—Copies of Civil Account Code forms may be obtained on payment from the Accountant General

55. As soon as possible within ten days after the end of each month, the Cantonment Authority shall send to the Accountant General, for purposes of audit,—

(a) extracts from the registers of receipts and payments for the month, prepared in the same detail as those registers and showing the Budget Estimates, each receipt and payment, the monthly totals, the totals to the end of the last preceding month and the grand totals,

(b) the foils of all receipts granted during the month,

(c) all paid bills,

(d) all cancelled cheques (if any), and

(e) a statement of the balances, in the following form

Balance at end of last month

Receipts during the month, as per accompanying schedule ..

Total ..

Expenditure during the month, as per accompanying schedule ...

Balance at the end of the month

Detail of Balance—

Balance in treasury, as per Pass Book

Cash received too late for remittance to treasury ..

Imprest in hands of Cantonment Authority ..

*Deduct—*Outstanding cheques, as per details below

Net balance as above ...

Cheques outstanding on—

No. Date Amount.

Total ...

56 (1) The Cantonment Authority shall prepare annually a consolidated account showing the receipts into and payments from, the Cantonment Fund, classified under the major heads, minor heads and sub-heads contained in the monthly accounts

(2) The total of the details under each head of receipts and payments, as given in the said consolidated account, shall agree exactly with the figures appearing against the entry "From 1st April to date" under the same heads in the extracts forwarded to the Accountant General for the month of March last preceding

(3) The said consolidated account shall be forwarded to the Accountant General, who shall compare the figures with his own classified abstract and, if correct, forward the account to the

General Officer of the Command with the following indorsement, namely

"Examined and found correct.

Signed _____ Accountant General"

Classification

57 (1) All receipts into, and expenditure from, the Cantonment Fund shall be classified, in the monthly and annual accounts, in accordance with Form 8 in Schedule I.

(2) All expenditure shall be classified in the monthly accounts under the appropriate major heads, minor heads and sub-heads with reference to the nature of the charge, whether specific budget provision exists or not, and no expenditure, which from its nature properly falls under one of the other prescribed heads, shall be classified under the head "Miscellaneous" on the ground that there is no specific budget provision for the charge *

Remittance to Treasury and Pass Book.

58 The Cantonment Authority shall remit to the treasury all moneys received for credit to the Cantonment Fund

59 (1) Remittances to the treasury may be made either daily or weekly as may be most convenient

Provided that all moneys in hand on the last working day of each month shall be remitted on that day.

(2) All remittances shall be accompanied by a chalan or invoice and by a Pass Book in Form 3 in Schedule I.

(3) Whenever a remittance is made the officer in charge of the treasury shall acknowledge the receipt of the money by entries in the Pass Book, and shall enter on the charge side of the Pass Book particulars of cheques paid up to date as recorded in his register

(4) The Pass Book shall be sent to the treasury on the last working day of each month whether or not there are any moneys to be remitted to the treasury on that day. The officer in charge of the treasury shall then close the Pass Book for the month and enter therein in words the balance in hand and sign the entry

60 (1) The Cantonment Authority shall from time to time examine the Pass Book and shall immediately call the attention of the officer in charge of the treasury to any discrepancy appearing between the credits or debits shown therein and those shown in the Cantonment registers.

(2) The Pass Book shall be written up only by the officer in charge of the treasury or by some member of his establishment, and no entries or marks shall be made therein by the Cantonment Authority or by any member of the Cantonment establishment

* Note—Every permanent advance to a Cantonment Fund receiving a grant-in-aid under rule 30 shall be held outstanding in the military accounts until the Fund becomes self-supporting, and the advance shall then merely be shown as a balance in the hands of the Cantonment Authority.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure

61. The General Officer of the Command shall, on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget Estimates for the several Cantonment Funds in his Command, forward to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Local Government for information, an abstract statement of the estimated income of, and expenditure from, all such Funds

Submission of proposals as to taxation

62. All proposals made by the Cantonment Authority for the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be submitted to the General Officer of the Command for transmission to the Local Government.

CHAPTER V

Contracts

63. Every contract made by the Cantonment Authority shall be executed on its behalf by the officer authorized by the Governor General in Council so to execute it under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 59, section 2

64. (1) No lease or other contract which is to remain in operation for more than twelve months, shall be executed on behalf of the Cantonment Authority without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command

(2) When any such lease is a lease of land, such sanction shall not be given without the concurrence of the Local Government

65 No contract for the execution of a work shall be executed on behalf of the Cantonment Authority unless it has been examined and approved by the Executive Engineer

Provided that, where a work is estimated to cost not more than five hundred rupees, the contract shall not be referred to the Executive Engineer unless the Cantonment Authority so directs

66. The officer authorized as provided in rule 63 shall not execute on behalf of the Cantonment Authority any contract the value or amount of which exceeds one hundred rupees, without the previous sanction of—

- (a) the Cantonment Committee or,
- (b) where a Cantonment Committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment

Provided that, in case of urgency where there is a Cantonment Committee, such officer may, with the previous sanction of the President, ex-

ecute on behalf of the Committee any contract the value or amount of which exceeds one hundred rupees but does not exceed two hundred rupees and shall in every such case submit to the Committee, at its next meeting, a report of his action and the reasons therefor

67 Every contract executed on behalf of the Cantonment Authority the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees, except a contract for the sale of moveable property, shall be in writing, and if the contract is for the execution of a work, it shall be prepared in the form in use for that purpose in the Public Works Department under the orders of the Local Government.

68 (1) The Cantonment Authority may direct that security be required for the fulfilment of any contract to be executed on its behalf, other than a contract for the execution of a work, and that the whole or any part of such security be deposited before the contract is executed

(2) Whenever any security is required, it shall be of the nature specified in rule 25 (2), and shall be of such amount as the Cantonment Authority may think fit

(3) Whenever any such direction as aforesaid has been given, the contract shall not be executed unless—

- (a) it contains a clause specifying the nature and the amount of the security required, and
- (b) any sum directed to be deposited has been lodged with the Cantonment Authority

69 Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any lease of land for the purposes of a building-site

CHAPTER VI

Nuisances, Drainage and Sanitation

Nuisances

Offences in road or public place

70 Whoever,—

- (1) in any street or public place within the limits of the cantonment,—
 - (a) is drunk and disorderly, or drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or
 - (b) uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned, or
 - (c) exposes himself, or wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or
 - (d) begs importunately for alms, or
 - (e) exposes or exhibits, with the object of exciting charity, any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound, or
 - (f) carries meat exposed to public view, or
 - (g) is found gaming, or
 - (h) pickets animals or collects carts, or

- (j) being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, neglects to sweep away or otherwise effectually remove any portion thereof that may spill or fall on to such street or public place, or
- (k) without proper authority,—
- (i) affixes or causes to be affixed any bill, notice or other document upon any building, monument, post, wall or fence, or
- (ii) defaces, or writes upon, or otherwise marks, any building, monument, post, wall, fence or tree, or
- (iii) removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice or other document put up or exhibited under these Rules, or
- (iv) breaks, throws down or damages any direction-post, lamp or lamp-post maintained by the Cantonment Authority in such street or public place, or
- (l) carries a corpse, or causes the same to be carried, without keeping it decently covered, or without taking due precaution to prevent risk of infection or injury to the public health, or annoyance to passers-by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, or
- (2) carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Cantonment Authority by public notice, or
- (3) deposits, or permits his servant to deposit, any offensive matter or rubbish on road, public place, or waste or unoccupied land in any place not intended for the purpose on any street or public place, or waste or unoccupied land under the management of the Cantonment Authority, or
- (4) having charge of a corpse, fails to bury, Keeping corpse for twenty four hours or otherwise lawfully dispose of the same within twenty-four hours after death, or
- (5) makes any grave, or buries or burns any corpse, at an unauthorised place, or
- (6) having entered or used a public conveyance under the circumstances or for any of the purposes mentioned respectively in rule 190, fails to disinfect the same to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority, or
- (7) keeps or uses, or knowingly permits to be kept or used, any common place as a common gaming-house, or assists in conducting the business of any common gaming-house, or
- (8) wilfully intrudes upon a place set apart for bathing purposes and incommodes persons lawfully using the same, or
- (9) at a time or place prohibited by the Cantonment Authority by general or special notice, beats a drum or tom-tom, blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other instrument or utensil, or plays any music, Playing music
- (10) by singing, screaming or shouting, disturbs the public peace or order, Singing, etc., so as to disturb public peace or order
- (11) fires a gun, or does any other act, in such manner as to frighten or be likely to frighten animals passing by, or to cause or be likely to cause annoyance or danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or Firing gun, or doing other act, so as to frighten animals or cause annoyance or danger
- (12) lets loose any horse or other animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any horse or other animal to cause, injury, danger, alarm or annoyance to any person, or Letting animal loose, etc
- (13) suffers any ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, or, Suffering ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled
- (14) sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person, or, Baiting
- (15) being the occupier of any building or land in or upon which an animal dies, neglects within three hours after the death of the animal, or, if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either— Disposal of carcasses
- (m) to report the death to the Cantonment Magistrate or to some officer (if any) appointed by him to receive such reports, with a view to the removal and disposal of the carcass by the public conservancy establishments, or
- (n) to remove and dispose of the carcass in accordance with any general directions given by the Cantonment Authority by notice, or any special directions given by the Cantonment Magistrate on receipt of a report under clause (m), or
- (16) except with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, stores or uses night-soil, manure, rubbish or any other substance emitting an offensive smell, Storing or using offensive substance
- shall be deemed to have committed a nuisance and breach of these Rules.
- 71. The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed, and such dogs may be destroyed,**
- Destruction of stray dogs at appointed periods

in accordance with such order, by such person and in such manner as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct

EXPLANATION—In this rule the word “house” shall include any hut, shop, warehouse or building

Drainage and Sanitation

72 The following officers shall, for the purposes of sanitation, have control over, and shall be responsible for the sanitary condition of, the parts of the cantonment hereinafter indicated, namely

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) each Commanding Officer, | his regimental lines, including the regimental bazar and all latrines used by the troops and followers under his command or control, |
| (b) the Executive Engineer, | all yards, works, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge, |
| (c) the executive officer of the Commissariat department, | all transport-lines, cattle-yards, slaughter-houses, bakeries and other places used by establishments under his charge |
| (d) the head of any other military department occupying as such any part of the cantonment, | all blocks of buildings, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge |
| (e) the Cantonment Magistrate, | the Sudder Bazar, all roads, and all other parts of the cantonment not under the control of any officer mentioned in clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of this rule. |

73 (1) Every officer mentioned in clauses (a) to (e) (both inclusive) of the last foregoing rule shall forward to the Cantonment Authority a weekly sanitary report, stating that the parts of the cantonment over which he has control as aforesaid have been inspected by him and are, in his opinion, in a sanitary condition or otherwise, as the case may be.

(2) Whenever any such officer reports that any part of the cantonment under his control as aforesaid is not in his opinion in a sanitary condition, he shall specify the defects and may make such suggestions for remedying the same as he may think fit.

74. The Sanitary Officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, shall report every insanitary practice and every insanitary condition of things, whenever or wherever existing therein, both to the officer responsible under rule 72 and to the Cantonment Authority, and shall attach to his report such recommendations for the remedy of the same as he may consider suitable.

Cantonment Magistrate's duties in respect of sanitation

75. It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate,—

- (a) subject to these Rules, to make, and supervise the carrying out of, all arrangements (including the provision and maintenance of a sufficient number of animals, vehicles, receptacles and implements, and of places for keeping the same) necessary for—
 - (i) the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish from latrines, urinals, streets and all other places, public and private, from which the removal of the same by the public conservancy establishments is directed by the Cantonment Authority,
 - (ii) the surface cleansing of all streets and the watering thereof, and
 - (iii) the maintenance in a sanitary condition of public and private latrines and urinals, of encamping-grounds and sarais, of public and private markets and slaughter-houses, of fair-grounds, of all sources from which water is or may be made available for public use, and the lands in the vicinity thereof, of all other places likely to create a nuisance, and generally of every part of the cantonment other than the parts mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) (both inclusive) of rule 72,
- (b) to make frequent inspections of all parts of the cantonment with a view to ensuring that all orders of the Cantonment Authority on sanitary matters are duly obeyed, and that the public conservancy establishments satisfactorily perform their duties, and,
- (c) subject to these Rules, and to the control of the Cantonment Authority, to take all necessary steps for remedying any defects in the sanitary condition of the cantonment of which he may become aware and for which funds can be provided

76. (1) It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Authority, with due regard to the state of its finances, to provide and maintain a sufficient number of public latrines and urinals, with all necessary conservancy establishments

(2) Such latrines and urinals shall be placed in proper and convenient situations, as near as circumstances admit to the dwelling-places or places of resort of the persons for whose use they are intended

Provided that, except with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, no latrine or urinal shall be placed within fifty feet, and no trench latrine shall be placed within two hundred feet, of any inhabited building.

(3) Separate latrines and urinals shall ordinarily be provided for males and females, or, if any latrine or urinal is provided for the use of both sexes, separate divisions shall be provided for each sex, and each such latrine, urinal or division shall be marked as being for the use of men only, or women only, as the case may be.

77. (1) In the provision of public latrines the
Directions as to pro- Cantonment Authority
 vision of public latrines shall observe the following
 and establishments directions, namely
 therefor

- (a) such number of latrines shall be provided as will admit of there being one compartment for the use of every fifteen adults resorting to the latrines,
- (b) no latrine shall be constructed for the use of more than five hundred adults,
- (c) every latrine, other than a trench latrine, shall be provided with proper closed iron receptacles in the proportion of not less than two for every hundred adults using the latrine, and with not less than one iron or glazed earthen pan for each compartment,
- (d) for every latrine, other than a trench latrine, there shall be provided,—
 - (i) for the cleansing thereof sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every hundred adults using the latrine, and
 - (ii) for the removal of night-soil therefrom, air-tight iron filth-carts in the proportion of not less than one for every five hundred adults using the latrine, or, where carts cannot be used, sweepers in the proportion of not less than three for every five hundred adults using the latrine,
- (e) for every trench latrine, there shall be provided digging-sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every two hundred adults using the latrine

Provided that, if in any case it is impracticable owing to want of funds or for any other sufficient reason, fully to observe the foregoing directions, the General Officer of the Command may declare the extent to which they shall be observed.

(2) No public latrine shall be constructed or rebuilt except on a plan approved by the General Officer of the Command

78 The Cantonment Authority shall, whenever necessary, provide
Receptacles or places for temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish
 and maintain in proper and convenient positions receptacles or places for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish

79. The Cantonment Authority shall appoint
Places for disposal of offensive matter and rubbish
 places for the disposal of night-soil, carcasses and other offensive matter and rubbish

80. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing,—

(1) require any person having control,
Cesspools, receptacles for filth and fouling of foul water etc
 whether as lessee owner or occupier, of any land or building—

- (a) to close any offensive cesspool belonging to the land or building, or
- (b) to provide a receptacle (of a pattern, if any, approved by the Cantonment Authority) for filth accumulating on or in the land or building, or

(c) to keep in a cleanly condition (in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the notice), any receptacle provided for such filth, or

(d) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from soaking, draining, flowing or being put from the land or building upon any street or public place or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose, or

(2) require the owner or other person having
Putting private latrine or urinal to public use
 the control of any private latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use, or,

(3) if any plan for the construction of private
Conformity of private latrines and urinals with standard plan
 latrines or urinals has been approved by the Cantonment Authority,—

(e) require any person repairing or constructing a private latrine or urinal not to allow the same to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Cantonment Magistrate and approved by him as conforming with such plan, or

(f) require any person having the control of a private latrine or urinal to rebuild or alter the same in accordance with such plan

Provided that, on the application of any person to whom a notice under clause (e) or clause (f) of this rule is addressed, a copy of the plan approved as aforesaid shall be given to him by the Cantonment Magistrate free of charge, or

(4) require the owner or other person having
Removal of private latrine or urinal
 the control of any private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, creates a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal, and to substitute fresh earth, to such a depth, not exceeding two feet, as may be specified in the notice, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood, or

(5) require any person having control, whether as lessee, owner or
Roofing, etc., of private latrine, or cleansing of private latrine or urinal
 occupier, of any land or building,—

(g) to have any latrine provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or

(h) to cleanse with deodorants any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building, or

(6) require any persons having control, whether as lessees, owners or
Collection of offensive matter and rubbish for public removal
 occupiers, of any lands or buildings, who have allowed any offensive matter or rubbish to accumulate or remain thereon or therein, to collect the same and deposit it, for removal by the public conservancy establishments, at such times and in such receptacles or places as may be specified in the notice.

Provided that no person shall be required to deposit any offensive matter or rubbish in any

receptacle or place situate at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty feet from the nearest boundary of his premises, or

(7) where any land or building is situate within one hundred feet of a public drain, or of some other place set apart for the discharge of drainage, and the drains belonging to such land or building are, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, insufficient, require any person having control of the land or building, whether as lessee or owner, or, in the case of neighbouring lands or buildings, the several lessees or owners having control of the lands or buildings, conjointly, to provide sufficient drainage within fifteen days from the service of the notice, or

(8) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain, or

(9) require any person who is creating or likely to create a nuisance by—

(1) altering, obstructing or encroaching upon a public drain, or

(2) impeding the flow of water owing to the absence of a culvert or the existence of an insufficient culvert under a path leading to his premises,

to desist therefrom, or

(10) require any person who is constructing or laying a drain to obey any directions which the Cantonment Authority may, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, think fit to give in order to ensure the completion of the work to its satisfaction, or

(11) require any person or persons, being the owner or owners and having control, of any drain or drains, to provide and apply to the same within ten days from the service of the notice such covering as may be specified in the notice, or

(12) require any person having the control of a drain to remove, within a period to be specified in the notice, any obstruction from the drain, or to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the drain, or otherwise to put the same in good order.

81. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land to remove or provide any privy, cesspool or other receptacle for filth, or provide any additional privies, cesspools or other receptacles as aforesaid which should in its opinion be provided for the building or land, in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may direct.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

82. (1) The Cantonment Authority may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers.

Employment of public sweepers. in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority for the performance of such duties

(2) When the Cantonment Authority has provided for the performance by its agents of the duties referred to in this rule, all matter removed by such agents in the course of such duties shall be at the disposal of the Cantonment Authority

83 The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to the Cantonment Authority to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

84 Whenever any tank, marshy ground, or waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, is in such a condition as to create a nuisance, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of the land within thirty days from the service of the notice to fill up such tank or ground, or to drain off or remove such water, as the case may be.

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, it is unreasonable to throw the whole expense on the lessee, owner or occupier, it may, with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, require him to pay only a proportion of the expense

85 (1) Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any block of buildings is by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, in an unhealthy condition, the Cantonment Authority may cause the block to be inspected by a special committee consisting of—

(a) the Sanitary Officer,

(b) the Civil Surgeon of the district, or, if his services are not available, some other medical officer of the Government, and

(c) the Executive Engineer, or some person deputed by him

(2) Such special committee shall make a report in writing to the Cantonment Authority on the sanitary condition of the block, and, if it considers that the overcrowded condition thereof is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the buildings or of the neighbourhood, or to endanger the public health, it shall clearly indicate, on a plan verified by the Executive Engineer or by the person deputed by him to serve on it, the buildings which should, wholly or in part, be removed in order to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

(3) If, upon receipt of such report, the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that all or any of the buildings indicated should be removed, it may, by notice in writing, require the owners thereof to remove them

Provided that the Cantonment Authority—

(1) shall make compensation to such owners for any buildings which may have been erected under proper authority, and

(2) may, if it appears to it to be equitable under the circumstances to do so, pay to such owners such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any buildings which may not have been erected under proper authority

(4) The sum payable as compensation under this rule may be settled by mutual agreement between the Cantonment Authority and such owners as aforesaid, or in default of agreement, by a Committee of Arbitration constituted as provided in Chapter XX

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the word “buildings” includes enclosure walls or fences connected with buildings

86. If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, it may, after such inquiry as it may think fit to make, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier, within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, to abate the overcrowding of the building by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates thereof

87 (1) Whenever any building is so ill constructed or dilapidated as to be, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority in an insanitary state, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, within a reasonable time, to be specified in the notice, to execute such repairs, or to make such alterations, as it may think necessary in order to remove such defects

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted on the building to which the notice relates

(3) A notice issued under this rule shall be deemed to have been complied with if the owner of the building to which it relates has, instead of executing the repairs, or making the alterations, directed by the notice, removed the building.

88. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land which appears to it to be in a filthy or unwholesome state within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state in such manner as it may in the notice direct

89 Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under this Chapter, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every

day after the first during which such failure continues

CHAPTER VII

General control over buildings, lands, trees, etc.

90 The Cantonment Authority may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience

91 (1) The Cantonment Authority may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building, and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees

92 The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by the notice, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials without the permission of the Cantonment Authority in writing, and the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed, as it may think fit

93 (1) Every person who intends to erect or re-erect any building (except a person applying under Chapter XXI for permission to occupy land for the purposes of a building site) shall give notice in writing, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, of his intention to the Cantonment Authority, and the Cantonment Authority may, within six weeks after the receipt of such notice, refuse to sanction the said building or sanction it either absolutely or subject to any written directions which it may deem fit to issue in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely

- (a) free passage or way in front of the building,
- (b) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and for the prevention of fire,
- (c) ventilation, and the provision and position of drains, privies or cesspools,
- (d) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and
- (e) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street,

and the person erecting or re-erecting any such building as aforesaid shall obey all such written directions

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage which he may sustain in consequence of its prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street

(2) Any person giving notice to the Cantonment Authority under this rule shall, along with his notice forward a plan and specification of the building which he intends to erect or re erect, together with a site plan of the land of such character and with such details as the Cantonment Authority may require, and no such notice shall be valid until such plans and specification have been supplied

(3) Should any such building be begun or erected without the giving of such notice, or without the submission of such plans and specification as aforesaid, or in contravention of any order of the Cantonment Authority issued within six weeks of receipt of a valid notice under this rule, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, to be delivered within a reasonable time require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

(4) Should the Cantonment Authority neglect or omit for six weeks after the receipt of a valid notice under this rule to make and deliver to the person who has given such notice any order in respect thereof, it shall be deemed to have sanctioned the proposed building absolutely

(5) Every sanction for the erection or re-erection of any building which shall be given or deemed to have been given by the Cantonment Authority, shall be available for one year from the date on which the notice shall have become valid and complete, and no longer, and, should the building so sanctioned not have been begun by the person who has obtained such sanction, or some one lawfully claiming under him, within such year, it shall not thereafter be begun without fresh sanction, but such person as aforesaid may at any subsequent time give fresh notice to the Cantonment Authority in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and thereupon the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to such notice

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the expression "erect or re-erect any building" include —

- (a) any material alteration or enlargement of any building,
- (b) the conversion into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation,
- (c) the conversion into more than one place for human habitation of a building originally constructed as one such place,
- (d) the conversion of two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places,
- (e) such alterations of the internal arrangements of a building as effect an alteration of its drainage or sanitary arrangements, or affect its security, and
- (f) the addition of any rooms, buildings, out-houses or other structures to any building

94. (1) It shall not be lawful, without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, for the owner or occupier of any

building to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on any street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment as aforesaid

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the commencement of these Rules, the Cantonment Authority shall make reasonable compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, give permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in any particular street to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the order.

95 The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street

96 The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has, without its written permission, newly erected or re-built any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe, to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it may think fit

97 If any building, or any well tank, reservoir, tower, pool, depression or excavation, wells, tanks, buildings, etc., is deemed by the Cantonment Authority to be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same, and, if it appears to the Cantonment Authority that there is imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as it may think necessary

98 If any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, is in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall, structure or bank as it may consider necessary for the public safety, and, if it appears to the Cantonment Authority that there is imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as it may think necessary

99. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice

Power to require un-
tenanted building or land
becoming a nuisance to
be secured or enclosed

in writing, require the owner or part-owner, or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner, of any building or land, or the lessee or person claiming to be the lessee of any land, which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained untenanted and become a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time, to be fixed in the notice

Construction and
maintenance of bound-
ary-walls, hedges and
other fences

100 The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee or owner of any land—

- (a) to construct sufficient boundary-walls, hedges or other fences therefor, of such materials, description and dimensions as may be specified in the notice, or
- (b) to maintain the boundary-walls, hedges or other fences thereof in good order

EXPLANATION—In this rule the expression “boundary-walls, hedges or other fences” includes all necessary gates and the posts or pillars thereof

101 The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim, within three days, in the manner specified in the notice, the hedges standing on the land

102 No general felling of trees, and no general lopping or trimming of trees in a manner likely to cause permanent injury thereto, shall be ordered by the Cantonment Authority without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command

103 (1) No tree of mature growth, whether standing in any private enclosure or not, shall be felled without the previous sanction of the Cantonment Authority

(2) If the Cantonment Authority considers that the felling of any tree of mature growth standing in a private enclosure is necessary for sanitary reasons, it may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of the land to fell such tree within a period to be specified in the notice.

Power to require lopping or trimming of trees

104 The Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) cause to be lopped or trimmed any trees standing on land belonging to the Government, or,
- (b) by public notice, require all lessees, owners or occupiers of land, or, by notice in writing, require any lessee, owner or occupier of land, to lop or trim, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, all or any trees standing on the land

105. (1) If the Cantonment Authority considers the cultivation of any description of crop, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any specified manner,

Power to control
agriculture and irriga-
tion.

to be for any reason undesirable, it may, by public notice, prohibit such cultivation, use or irrigation after a certain date to be fixed in the notice

Provided that, if, when any such notice is issued any land to which it relates has been lawfully prepared for cultivation, or any crop is sown therein or is standing thereon, the Cantonment Authority—

- (a) may subject to such conditions (if any) as it may think fit to impose, postpone the date from which the notice shall take effect, or
- (b) may, if it thinks fit and whether or not it postpones the date from which the notice shall take effect, pay to any person interested in the land or crop such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any loss incurred by reason only of his having complied with the notice, and
- (c) shall, if it directs that the notice shall take effect without delay make compensation to all persons interested in the land or crop for any loss incurred by reason only of their having complied with the notice

(2) The sum payable as compensation under this rule may be settled by mutual agreement between the Cantonment Authority and such person or persons as aforesaid, or, in default of agreement by a Committee of Arbitration constituted as provided in Chapter XX.

106 The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of any land to abstain from any improper use of the same, whether by quarrying, or by removing earth, sand, stone or gravel, or by digging a tank, well or pit

107 Whoever, without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, digs up the surface of any public grass-land, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

108 Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under this Chapter shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such failure continues.

CHAPTER VIII.

Regulation of sarāis, encamping-grounds, traffic, etc.

Definitions

109. (1) In this Chapter—

(a) “sarāi” means any building within the limits of the cantonment ordinarily used, whether wholly or in part, for the accommodation of native travellers, and not maintained by the Cantonment Authority;

(b) "keeper of a sarái" includes the owner of a sarái, any person having the care or management of a sarái and the lessee of any land occupied by a sarái,

(c) "market" means any place within the limits of the cantonment where persons periodically assemble for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or any other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or milk,

(d) "slaughter-house" means any place within the limits of the cantonment ordinarily used for the slaughter of animals for the purpose of selling the flesh for human consumption,

(e) "public market" or "public slaughter-house" means a market or slaughter house maintained by the Cantonment Authority,

(f) "private market" or "private slaughter-house" means a market or slaughter-house not maintained by the Cantonment Authority, and

(g) "licensed market" or "licensed slaughter-house" means a private market or private slaughter-house licensed by the Cantonment Authority.

(2) If any question should arise as to whether any building is a sarái, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Authority after giving the owner or occupier of the building an opportunity of representing his case, either orally or in writing, and the decision of the Cantonment Authority shall be final.

Saráis

Obligations of keeper of a sarái **110.** (1) Every keeper of a sarái shall be bound,—

(a) if to his knowledge any person in the sarái is ill of any infectious or contagious disorder, or has died of any such disorder, to make an immediate report of the fact to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which the sarái is situated;

(b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the use of persons frequenting the sarái,

(c) to keep all parts of the sarái in a clean and sanitary condition, and

(d) to give any information which the Cantonment Magistrate may require regarding—

(i) the boundaries of the sarái, and

(ii) any matters affecting its management and condition.

(2) Whoever refuses to give the Cantonment Magistrate any information required under this rule, or wilfully gives him false information, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues

111. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require

Power to require reports as to persons using sarái any keeper of a sarái to report to him, or to any person whom he may appoint in this behalf, either orally or in writing as may be directed in the notice, the name and description, or the names and descriptions, of any person or

persons who resorted to the sarái during any period, to be specified in the notice

(2) If a written report is required, the form in which the same is to be furnished may be specified in such notice.

112 (1) If the keeper of a sarái commits a breach of any of the provisions of rules 110 and 111, the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under these Rules, by notice in writing, require that the sarái be closed to the use of the public.

(2) Such notice shall be cancelled, if the keeper of the sarái satisfies the Cantonment Authority that no such breach as aforesaid would be likely to occur in the event of the sarái being re-opened to the use of the public.

113 The three last foregoing rules shall not apply to any cantonment in which the Saráis Act 1867, is for the time being in force

Encamping-grounds.

114. (1) No public place shall be used as an encamping-ground without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Such permission may be given subject to any conditions which the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose with respect to sanitary arrangements and other matters affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Markets and Slaughter-houses

115 No person shall sell, or expose for sale, in any market, any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit for that purpose

116 (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, limit the hours during which any market may be kept open for public use

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted in each market to which the notice relates

117 The Sanitary Officer and the Cantonment Magistrate shall frequently inspect—

(a) articles of food and drink for human consumption kept for sale in markets,

(b) the water supply of markets,

(c) the arrangements for the removal and disposal of offensive matter and rubbish from markets, and

(d) all other arrangements for maintaining markets in a sanitary and proper condition.

118. The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit the sale or exposure for sale of any animal or article, or class of animals or articles, within a public market.

119. If the owner or the person in charge of any private market applies for a license for the market, such license shall be issued free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate on his being satisfied—

- (a) that convenient passages have been provided between the shops, stalls, sheds or standings in the market,
- (b) that a sufficient supply of pure water is provided for the market,
- (c) that, in the case of a large market, one or more public latrines, at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the market, and one or more public urinals, according to requirements, are provided for the use of persons frequenting the market, and
- (d) that suitable arrangements are made for—
 - (i) keeping the market in a clean and sanitary condition and removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom,
 - (ii) the proper ventilation of buildings and structures in the market, and
 - (iii) the proper maintenance of the public latrines and urinals (if any) provided for the use of persons frequenting the market

120. No private market shall, after the commencement of these Rules, be opened to public use until it has been licensed

121. (1) The Cantonment Authority may require,—

- (a) by notice in writing, the owner or the person in charge of any private market in existence at the commencement of these Rules, or,
- (b) by public notice, the owners or the persons in charge of any class of such markets,

to furnish, within a period to be specified in the notice, any information which may be needed for the purpose of determining whether a license should be required for any such market

(2) On the expiration of the period specified in any such notice the Cantonment Authority shall determine, in respect of each market to which the notice relates, whether or not it is necessary to require a license

(3) If the Cantonment Authority determines that a license shall be required for any such market, and a license either is not applied for or is refused, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of the market to close the same until a license has been obtained

122 The owner or the person in charge of a licensed market shall be bound—

- (a) to maintain convenient passages between the shops, stalls, sheds or standings in the market,
- (b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the market,

- (c) to keep the market in a cleanly and sanitary condition and to remove all offensive matter and rubbish therefrom, and
- (d) to maintain in good order any public latrines or urinals which may have been provided for the use of persons frequenting the market

123. (1) If the owner or the person in charge of a licensed market commits a breach of any of the provisions of rules 116 and 122, the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under these Rules, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period specified in such order, or withdraw the license

(2) No market for which a license has been issued under this Chapter shall be kept open for public use while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn

(3) A copy of every order made under this rule shall be conspicuously posted in the market to which the order relates

124 The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of all private markets which have been licensed under this Chapter, showing—

- (a) the date on which the license was issued, and,
- (b) if the license has been suspended the date and period of such suspension, or,
- (c) if the license has been withdrawn, the date of such withdrawal

125 No person, knowing that a license issued for a private market is for the time being suspended or withdrawn, shall sell, or expose for sale, in such market any meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or milk.

126 If the Cantonment Authority has made or approved any arrangements for—

- (a) passing and marking animals in a slaughter-house as being suitable for slaughter, or
- (b) regulating the admission into a slaughter-house of persons carrying on business or trade or working for gain therein, or regulating the conduct of such persons therein,

the owner or the person in charge of such slaughter-house shall not slaughter, or permit to be slaughtered, any animal therein, unless such arrangements are duly observed.

127. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, limit the hours during which any slaughter-house may be kept open for use and the slaughter of animals be permitted therein.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted in each slaughter-house to which the notice relates.

128. (1) Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary on sanitary grounds to do so, it may, by public notice, prohibit, for any period not exceeding one month, to be specified

Power to prohibit, on sanitary grounds, the use of a slaughter-house or the slaughter therein of any particular description of animal

in the notice, or for such further period, not exceeding one month, as it may from time to time by a like notice prescribe, the use of any slaughter-house or the slaughter therein of any animal of a description specified in the notice

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which the notice relates

129. If the owner or the person in charge of any private slaughter-house applies for a license for the slaughter-house, such license shall be issued free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate on his being satisfied—

(a) that convenient passages have been provided between any pens, standings or yards in the slaughter-house,

(b) that a sufficient supply of pure water has been provided for the slaughter-house,

(c) that sufficient drains have been provided,

(d) that the premises are so enclosed as to prevent the interior being visible by passers-by, and

(e) that suitable arrangements have been made for—

(i) keeping the slaughter-house in a clean and sanitary condition and removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom,

(ii) the proper ventilation of buildings and structures in the slaughter-house,

(iii) the proper maintenance of drains, and of any public latrines and urinals that may be required for the use of persons frequenting the slaughter-house,

(iv) the treatment of animals in the slaughter-house,

(v) the slaughter of animals, in a humane manner, within an enclosure so constructed that animals placed therein shall be out of sight of animals kept outside,

(vi) the removal of animals to the said enclosure,

(vii) the disposal or destruction of animals which are offered for slaughter and are from disease or any other cause unfit for human consumption, and

(viii) the destruction of carcasses which from disease or any other cause are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption

Provided that no license shall be issued for a slaughter-house opened after the commencement of these Rules, if the slaughter-house is situate at any place which the Cantonment Authority may consider, especially with regard to any neighbouring drains or water-courses, to be objectionable.

130 No private slaughter-house shall, after the commencement of these Rules, be opened to public use until it has been licensed.

New private slaughter-houses to be licensed

131. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of any private slaughter-house in existence at the commencement of these Rules to furnish, within a period to be specified in the notice, any information which may be needed for the purpose of determining whether a license should be required for the slaughter-house

(2) On the expiration of the period so specified, the Cantonment Authority shall determine whether or not it is necessary to require a license

(3) If the Cantonment Authority determines that a license shall be required, and a license either is not applied for or is refused, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of the slaughter-house to close the same until a license has been obtained

Obligations of owner or person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house

132 The owner or the person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house shall be bound—

(a) to maintain convenient passages between any pens, standings or yards in the slaughter-house,

(b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the slaughter-house,

(c) to keep the slaughter-house in a clean and sanitary condition, to provide and maintain receptacles for refuse, and to remove all offensive matter and rubbish from the slaughter-house,

(d) to maintain in good order the drains of the slaughter-house and any public latrines or urinals which may have been provided for the use of persons frequenting the slaughter-house,

(e) to maintain suitable arrangements for the purposes mentioned in rule 129, sub-clauses (i) to (viii), both inclusive, and

(f) to prevent the keeping of animals at the slaughter-house for more than twenty-four hours

133 (1) If the owner or the person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house commits a breach of any of the provisions of rules

Power to suspend or withdraw license

127, 128 and 132, the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under these Rules, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period specified in such order, or withdraw the license

(2) No slaughter-house for which a license has been issued under this Chapter, shall be kept open to public use, and no animal shall be slaughtered therein, while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

(3) A copy of every order made under this rule shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which the order relates.

134 The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of all private slaughter-houses which have been licensed under this Chapter, showing—

- (a) the date on which the license was issued, and,
- (b) if the license has been suspended, the date and period of such suspension, or,
- (c) if the license has been withdrawn, the date of such withdrawal.

135 No person, knowing that a license issued for a slaughter-house is for the time being suspended or has been withdrawn, shall slaughter any animal therein

Levy of stallages, rents and fees in markets and slaughter-houses maintained by the Cantonment Authority.

136 (1) The Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) charge for the occupation or use of any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market or slaughter-house and for the right to expose goods for sale in such a market, and for weighing and measuring goods sold in any such market, and for the right to slaughter animals in any such slaughter-house, such stallages, rents and fees as shall from time to time be fixed by it, with the approval of the Officer Commanding the district, in this behalf, or,
- (b) with the approval of the Officer Commanding the district, fix the stallages, rents and fees leviable as aforesaid or any portion thereof, for any period not exceeding one year at a time

(2) A copy of the table of stallages, rents and fees, if any, leviable in any market or slaughter-house under this rule printed in the English language and in such other language or languages as the Cantonment Authority may direct, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the market or slaughter-house

137. (1) No person shall, without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, bring into the cantonment any cattle, sheep, goat or swine intended for human food, or the flesh of any such animal slaughtered outside the cantonment

(2) Any animal or flesh brought into the cantonment in contravention of this rule may be seized by the Cantonment Magistrate or by any servant of the Cantonment Authority and sold or otherwise disposed of as the Cantonment Authority shall direct, the sale-proceeds (if any) being credited to the Cantonment Fund

(3) Whoever commits a breach of this rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

(4) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to apply, to cured or preserved meat.

Traffic.

138. The Cantonment Authority shall not permanently close any street, or open any new street, without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command

139 Every person driving a vehicle along a street shall, except in cases of actual necessity, keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction and to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction.

140 No animal shall be ridden or driven, and no vehicle shall be driven, on any street in a rash or negligent manner

141. No animal shall be ridden or driven, and no vehicle shall be driven, on any street at a time or in a manner prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority or the District Superintendent of Police

142. No vehicle shall be driven, led or kept standing on any street between nightfall and dawn without a suitable lamp, unless there is sufficient moonlight to render a lamp unnecessary.

143 Every person driving an elephant or camel on a street shall remove such animal to a safe distance on the approach of a horse or of bullocks drawing a vehicle

144 No vehicle or animal shall be left on a street without proper control.

145 No animal shall be trained, broken in or led for exercise on any street at a time or place prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority

146 No person shall—

- (a) cause any vehicle, with or without an animal harnessed thereto, to remain or stand on any street longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers, or
- (b) leave or fasten any vehicle or animal so as to cause obstruction in any street, or
- (c) expose any article for sale, whether upon a stall or booth or in any other manner, so as to cause obstruction in any street, or
- (d) in any other manner wilfully obstruct or cause obstruction to the free passage of any street.

Burial and burning grounds.

147. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or keeper of any burial or burning ground to supply any information indicated in the notice which may be required concerning the condition, management or position of such ground.

148 (1) No place not previously used as a burial or burning ground shall, after the commencement of these Rules, be so used without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Such permission may be given subject to any conditions which the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose for the purpose of preventing annoyance to, or danger to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood

149 (1) If the Cantonment Authority is of opinion, after making or causing to be made local inquiry, that any burial or burning ground has become offensive to, or dangerous to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notice in writing, require the owner or keeper of such ground to close the same from a date to be specified in the notice.

(2) Whenever the Local Government sanctions the issue of any such notice, it shall declare the conditions on which such burial or burning ground may be re-opened, and a copy of such declaration shall be annexed to the notice

(3) Whenever the Local Government sanctions the issue of any such notice, it shall declare that a new burial or burning ground shall be provided at the expense of the Cantonment Fund, or, if the community concerned is willing to provide a new burial or burning ground, that a grant shall be made from the Cantonment Fund towards the cost of the same

150 No corpse shall be buried or burnt in any burial or burning ground in respect of which a notice issued under the last foregoing rule is for the time being in force.

151 No grave shall be made in any burial-ground at a less distance than three feet from the margin of the nearest grave

152 Except with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, no corpse shall be buried in any burial ground in a grave of less depth than—

- (a) four feet, if the grave is made of masonry, or
- (b) six feet, if the grave is not made of masonry

153 Every corpse brought to a burial or burning ground shall be buried or burnt, as the case may be, within six hours after it has been so brought

154 Every corpse brought to a burning-ground shall be completely reduced to ashes

155. Whenever a corpse has been buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of in contravention of any of the provisions of rules 148, 150, 151, 152, 153 and 154, the Cantonment Authority may, if it thinks fit, take such order therewith, or with the remains thereof, as shall ensure its or their proper disposal in accordance with these Rules.

156. The provisions of rules 147 to 155 (both inclusive) shall not apply to any burial-ground which is for the time being managed under rules published in the Public Works Department Code

CHAPTER IX.

Water-supply

157 In this Chapter, the expression "source of public water-supply" means all public wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs, channels, reservoirs and other sources within the limits of the cantonment from which water is or may be made available for public use, whether or not they are used for the purposes of water-works, and includes any source of water-supply situate on private premises to the use of which the public is entitled

158 All sources of public water-supply (except those, if any, which are used for the purposes of water-works and are for the time being under the control of the Public Works Department or the Military Works Department) shall be under the control of the Cantonment Authority

159 Where there are no water-works, the Cantonment Authority shall take all necessary measures for maintaining a supply of pure water, for guarding from pollution water which is used for human consumption, and for preventing polluted water from being so used.

160 (1) If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that the water in any source of public water-supply is likely, if used by man or by any milch animal for drinking purposes, to engender or cause the spread of any disorder, it may, by public notice, prohibit the use or removal of the said water for all or any of the following purposes, namely —

- (a) drink for man, or mixing with any article of food or drink for man,
- (b) drink for milch animals, or mixing with any article of food or drink for milch animals,
- (c) washing vegetables or cooking-utensils,
- (d) any other purpose which is likely to cause its introduction into any article of food or drink for man.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates

Power to require proper maintenance, or closing to public use, of private source of public water supply used for drinking purposes

161 The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, or any person having control, of any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes,—

- (a) to keep the same in good order, and to clear it from time to time of silt, refuse or decaying vegetation, or,

- (b) if the water therein is proved to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority to be unfit for drinking purposes, to take such measures as may be specified in the notice to prevent the public from having access to, or using, such water.

Polluting source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes

162 (1) No person shall—

- (a) bathe in any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes, or
- (b) wash, throw or cause or permit to enter, therein any dog or other animal, or
- (c) wash or cleanse therein any clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skin, utensil or other thing, or
- (d) throw or allow to flow thereinto any offensive matter or rubbish, or
- (e) cause or allow the water of any sink, drain, steam-engine or boiler, or any other filthy or polluted water, belonging to him or under his control, to flow thereinto, or
- (f) do any other act whereby the water thereof is polluted or is likely to be polluted

(2) For the purposes of this rule the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, declare what sources of public water-supply are used for drinking purposes.

(3) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates.

Impairing quality or diminishing quantity of water in source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes, or impairing usefulness of water-works

163 The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit any act specified in the notice which would, in its opinion,—

- (a) impair the quality or diminish the quantity of the water in any source of public water-supply which is set apart for public use and is used for drinking purposes or
- (b) injure or impair the usefulness of any of the pipes, locks, cocks or other fittings of water-works

164 (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit trespasses upon land occupied by water-works.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted on the land to which the notice relates.

165. No person shall without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, alter, obstruct or encroach upon any public water-channel

166. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice prohibit fishing, boating or the gathering of flowers or plants, generally or by any particular method specified in the notice, in any source of public

Power to prohibit polluting of source of public water supply by fishing, boating or gathering flowers or plants.

water-supply whenever it considers that any such act is likely to cause danger to the public health.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates

167. No person shall throw a corpse into any source of public water-supply

Throwing of corpse into source of public water-supply

168 The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of any place in which is carried on any offensive trade or manufacture, whereby the water in any source of public water-supply is polluted, to take steps to abate such pollution.

169. No person shall without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority,—

Placing latrine, etc., or depositing off noxious matter or rubbish, near source of public water-supply

(a) place any latrine, urinal, cesspool or drain, or

(b) use for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish any place,

within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply

170 The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any lessee, owner or occupier on whose land any latrine, urinal, cesspool, drain or other receptacle for filth or refuse exists within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply, to remove or close the same within one week from the service of such notice.

Bathing or washing at public well or spring so as to pollute the water

171. No person shall—

(a) bathe, or

(b) wash any animal, or any clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skin, utensil or other thing,

by the side of any public well or spring in such a manner as to pollute the water thereof

172 (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit—

Regulation of public bathing and washing

(a) bathing, or

(b) the washing of animals or of clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skins, utensils or other things, or of any class of such things,

by the public or any section thereof at any public place specified in the notice.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice,—

(c) appoint places for—

(1) bathing, or

(2) the washing of animals or of clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skins, utensils or other things, or any class of such things, and

(d) fix the hours at which alone bathing or washing may be carried on at any place so appointed.

(3) In any notice issued under this rule, separate places may be appointed for bathing and washing, respectively, and separate places may be appointed for bathing by men and women respectively.

(4) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted on or near the place or places to which the notice relates.

EXPLANATION —“Washing an animal” includes driving or throwing an animal, or permitting it to go, into water.

CHAPTER X.

Trades, callings and occupations

173. (1) No persons of any of the following classes, namely

Licenses required for carrying on of certain occupations

- (a) butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,
- (b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,
- (c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,
- (d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,
- (e) dairymen and buttermen,
- (f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,
- (g) sellers of fruit or vegetables,
- (h) manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,
- (j) sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters or ice) which are of a perishable nature,
- (k) sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,
- (l) washermen,
- (m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,
- (n) dealers in fire-works, kerosine oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit,
- (o) tanners and dyers,
- (p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,

shall reside in any part of the cantonment for the purpose of carrying on their trades, callings or occupations, unless they have applied for and obtained a license from the Cantonment Authority

(2) Provided as follows

(i) a license shall not be withheld if the applicant is willing to comply with such

conditions as the Cantonment Authority may consider it necessary to impose under the next following rule;

(ii) no person who may, at the commencement of these Rules, be carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall be bound to apply for a license for carrying on such trade, calling or occupation in that part until he has received from the Cantonment Authority not less than three months' notice of his obligation to do so,

(iii) if the Cantonment Authority refuses to grant a license to any such person to carry on his trade, calling or occupation in such part, it shall pay him reasonable compensation for any loss incurred by reason only of such refusal.

(3) No charge shall be made for any license granted under this rule.

174. A license granted to any person under Conditions which the last foregoing rule shall may be entered in such specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee shall reside for the purpose of carrying on his trade, calling or occupation, and may contain any conditions which the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose with respect to the following matters, namely

(a) in the case of butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,—

- (1) the apparatus and coverings to be used in the operations of their trade,
- (2) the places at which, and the manner in which, meat, poultry, game or fish may be exposed for sale, and
- (3) the disposal of meat, poultry, game or fish when found to be unfit for human consumption.

EXPLANATION —Meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing shall be presumed to be unfit for human consumption.

(b) in the case of persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,—

- (4) the places at which pigs may be kept,
- (5) the number of pigs which may be kept at any one place,
- (6) the season and the places at which pigs may be slaughtered and the flesh offered for sale,
- (7) the manner in which pigs shall be inspected prior to slaughter, and
- (8) the manner in which the flesh thereof shall be inspected and marked prior to sale, and disposed of when found to be unfit for human consumption,

(c) in the case of persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,—

- (9) the places at which such animals may be kept,
- (10) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place,
- (11) the sources from which such animals shall be watered,
- (12) the segregation of any sick or diseased animals, and

(13) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for maintaining the premises in a clean and sanitary state,

(d) in the case of persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,—

(14) the places at which such animals may be kept,

(15) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place, and

(16) the manner of keeping the animals so as to prevent their becoming a public nuisance or injurious to the public health,

(e) in the case of dairymen and buttermen,—

(17) the vessels and other apparatus to be used in the operations of their trade,

(18) the places at which and the manner in which milk or butter may be prepared and kept for sale, and

(19) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for keeping the premises and all vessels and apparatus in a clean and sanitary state,

(f) in the case of makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,—

(20) the apparatus and the water, flour and other ingredients which may be used in the operations of their trade,

(21) the places at which bread, biscuits or cake may be prepared and kept for sale,

(22) the inspection to be exercised over the making of such articles, and

(23) the disposal of any such articles which may be found to be unwholesome,

(g) in the case of sellers of fruit or vegetables,—

(24) the places and seasons at which fruit or vegetables, or any specified kinds of fruit or vegetable, may be sold, and

(25) the disposal of any fruit or vegetables which may be found to be unwholesome, or of which the sale has been prohibited under clause (24) of this rule,

(h) in the case of manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,—

(26) the sources from which water used in such manufacture shall be taken,

(27) the machinery, chemicals and ingredients which may be used in such manufacture,

(28) the measures to be taken in order to ensure the proper filtering of the water used and the cleanliness of all apparatus and receptacles used, and

(29) the attachment of labels or the adoption of other means for the purpose of identifying the factory at which each article was made,

(j) in the case of sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables,

aerated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature,—

(30) the disposal of any articles which may be found to be unwholesome,

(k) in the case of sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,—

(31) the sources from which such water shall be taken, and

(32) the taking of measures to ensure the cleanliness of mussucks or any other vessels or utensils used for carrying such water,

(l) in the case of washermen,—

(33) the places at which clothes may be washed, dried or kept,

(m) in the case of dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,—

(34) the places at which such materials may be kept,

(35) the quantity which may be stored at any one place, and the manner of storing, and

(36) the precautions against fire to be taken by the dealer or the person in charge of the business,

(n) in the case of dealers in fire-works, petroleum, kerosine oil or any other inflammable oil or spirit,—

(37) the places at which, and the quantities in which, any such article may be stored or kept for sale, and

(38) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property,

(o) in the case of tanners and dyers,—

(39) the taking of measures for regulating the discharge of refuse matter from their premises and for abating any nuisance arising from such premises,

(p) in the case of persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,—

(40) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the abatement of any nuisance arising from the premises.

175 The Cantonment Committee (if any) may, by bye-laws made at a meeting of which at least six clear days' notice shall have been given,—

(a) render licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals kept or plying for hire within the limits of the cantonment, and fix the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked; and

(b) limit the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons when hired within

the cantonment for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours

Provided that no bye-law made under this rule by the Cantonment Committee of a cantonment in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, or Bengal Act V of 1866 (*an Act to make better provision for the regulation of hackney carriages and palankeens in the town and suburbs of Calcutta*), or the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1891, or the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, or Bombay Act VI of 1863 (*an Act for the regulation of public conveyances in the town, suburbs and harbour of Bombay*) is in force, shall apply to any vehicle to which any of those Acts applies

176. No person holding a license under rule 173 for keeping for profit
Feeding animals on filth, etc. mulch cattle or mulch goats, or pigs or any other animal which may be used for human consumption, shall allow the same—

- (a) to be fed upon refuse or any filthy or deleterious substance, or
- (b) to graze in any place in which grazing has for sanitary reasons been prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority

177 No dairyman holding a license under rule 173 shall mix water with, or otherwise adulterate, any milk intended for sale.
Adulteration of milk

178. No butterman holding a license under rule 173 shall adulterate any butter intended for sale.
Adulteration of butter

179 No person holding a license under rule 173 shall sell any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit for that purpose
Selling food or drink unfit for human consumption

180 The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—
Removal of brothels or prostitutes

- (a) the keeping of a brothel, or
 - (b) the residence of a public prostitute,
- in any part of the cantonment other than the part or parts specified in the notice

181 No person known to be a public prostitute shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to reside within the limits of any regimental bazar situate in the cantonment
Exclusion of public prostitutes from regimental bazars

182 (1) If any person, holding a license under rule 173 or rule 175, commits a breach of any of the provisions of rules 174, 176, 177, 178 and 179, the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under these Rules, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period specified in such order, or withdraw the license.
Power to suspend or withdraw license

(2) No person who has obtained a license under this Chapter for carrying on a trade, call-

ing or occupation in any part of a cantonment shall carry on such trade, calling or occupation in that part while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

CHAPTER XI.

Prevention and Treatment of Disease.

Information to be given of infectious or contagious disorder **183.** Whoever,—

- (a) being a medical practitioner and in the course of practice becoming cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder in any dwelling, other than a public hospital or dispensary, in the cantonment or its neighbourhood, or, in default of such medical practitioner,
- (b) being the owner or occupier of such dwelling and being cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder therein, or, in default of such owner or occupier,
- (c) being the person in charge of or in attendance on any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder in such dwelling and being cognizant of the existence of the disorder therein,

fails to give information or gives false information to the Cantonment Authority respecting the existence of such disorder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, shall not be punishable if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been, or would be, duly given.

184. (1) In the event of the cantonment being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disorder among the inhabitants thereof, or of any epidemic disease among the cattle, sheep or goats therein, the General Officer of the Command, if he thinks that the provisions of these Rules or of any law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

- (a) take such special measures, and,
- (b) by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as he may deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disorder or disease or the spread thereof

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any temporary regulation prescribed under this rule shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. XI

185 Whenever it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by a medical practitioner that the outbreak or spread of any infectious or contagious
Power to require names of dairyman's customers

disorder is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner attributable to the milk supplied by any dairyman, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require the dairyman, within a period to be specified in the notice, to furnish him with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all his customers within the cantonment, or to give him such information as will enable him to trace the persons to whom the dairyman has sold milk

186 Whenever it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by the Sanitary Officer that it is desirable, with a view to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, that such Sanitary Officer should be furnished with a list of the customers of any washerman, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require the washerman within a period to be specified in the notice, to furnish the Sanitary Officer with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all owners within the cantonment of clothes and other articles for whom the washerman washes or has washed during the six weeks immediately preceding the date of the notice

187 (1) If after an inspection made under rule 241 (2) of a dairy or a place at which a washerman washes or keeps clothes or other articles in the course of his business, the Sanitary Officer is of opinion that any infectious or contagious disorder is caused, or is likely to arise, from the consumption of the milk supplied from such dairy or from the washing of soiled clothes or other articles in any such place as aforesaid or from any process employed by such washerman, he shall make a report to the Cantonment Magistrate.

(2) Upon receipt of any such report the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing,—

- (a) prohibit the person in charge of the dairy from supplying milk therefrom until the notice has been withdrawn, or
- (b) prohibit the washerman from washing soiled clothes or other articles in any such place or by any such process as aforesaid until the notice has been withdrawn or unless he uses such place in such manner or washes by such process as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct in the notice

188 The Sanitary Officer, or any medical officer of the Government appointed by him in this behalf, may take possession of any milk, clothes or other articles which are, or have recently been, in the possession of any dairyman or washerman on whom a notice under rule 185 or rule 186 has been served, and may subject the same or cause the same to be subjected to any chemical or other process which he may think necessary, and the Cantonment Authority shall pay from the Cantonment Fund all the costs of any such process and shall also pay to the owner of the milk, clothes or other articles, such sum as compensation for any loss occasioned by such process as may in the circumstances appear to it to be reasonable

Procedure where introduction of infectious or contagious disorder is attributable to milk supplied from, or to clothes, etc., washed in, a place outside the cantonment

189. (1) If the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe—

- (a) that any person is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder attributable to—
 - (i) milk supplied within the cantonment from a dairy situated beyond the cantonment, or
 - (ii) clothes or other articles washed in a place situated beyond the cantonment, or
- (b) that the consumption of milk from any such dairy or the washing of clothes or other articles in any such place is likely to cause the introduction of an infectious or contagious disorder into the cantonment,

he shall make a report to that effect to the Cantonment Authority

(2) Upon receipt of any such report, the Cantonment Authority may, with the concurrence of the Magistrate of the district in which such dairy or such place as aforesaid is situated, move the Local Government to extend, under section 28 of the Cantonments Act 1889, such of the provisions of these Rules as relate to dairies or places used by washermen, as the case may be, to the area within which such dairy or place is situated

Obligations of person using public conveyance for carriage of infected person or corpse.

190 Every person who—

- (1) enters a public conveyance while suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder which would be likely to be communicated to other persons using the conveyance, or
- (2) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of a person who is suffering from such a disorder, or
- (3) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of the corpse of a person who has died from such a disorder,

shall be bound—

- (a) to notify to the driver the fact that such person or corpse is infected, and
- (b) to communicate to the Cantonment Magistrate the number of the conveyance and the name of the driver

191 When any person suffering, or the corpse of any person who has died, from an infectious or contagious disorder, has been carried in a public conveyance, the driver shall forthwith report the fact to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station in the cantonment, and such officer shall immediately cause the conveyance to be disinfected, if that has not already been done.

192. If the Cantonment Magistrate is, upon the advice of the Sanitary Officer, of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of

Disinfection of building or articles therein, or renewal of flooring

any building or part of a building, or of any articles therein likely to retain infection, or the renewal of the flooring of any building or part of a building, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier to cleanse and disinfect the said building, part or articles, or to renew the said flooring, within a period to be specified in the notice

Provided that, where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, the owner or occupier is from poverty or any other cause unable effectually to carry out any such requisition, the Cantonment Magistrate may, at the expense of the Cantonment Fund, cleanse or disinfect the building or part, or any articles therein likely to retain infection, or renew the said flooring.

193 If the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that the destruction of any

Destruction of infected hut or shed

hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, it may, by notice in writing, require the owner, within a period to be specified in the notice, to destroy the hut or shed and the materials thereof

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall pay to the owner such sum as compensation for any loss incurred by reason of compliance with such notice as may in the circumstances appear to it to be reasonable

194 The Cantonment Authority shall provide

Temporary shelter while building is being disinfected or when infected hut is destroyed

free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which an infectious or contagious disorder has appeared, who have been compelled to leave their dwellings, in consequence of any proceedings taken under the two last foregoing rules

195 (1) Every person who lets a building or

Disinfection of building and articles therein before letting the building

part of a building in which any person has, within the six weeks immediately preceding, been suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, shall, before letting the building or part, disinfect the same, in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may, by public or special notice, direct, together with all articles therein liable to retain infection

(2) For the purposes of this rule the keeper of a sarai shall be deemed to let part of a building to any person who is admitted as a guest into the sarai

196 No person shall, without previous disinfection of the same, give, lend,

Disposal of infected article without disinfection.

sell, transmit or otherwise dispose of to another person any article or thing which he has reason to know has been exposed to contamination by any infectious or contagious disorder

197 The Cantonment Authority shall by public

Disposal of infectious excreta and other matter

notice, prescribe the manner in which infectious excreta and other matter shall be dealt with or disposed of

198 (1) No land shall be selected in a canton-

Cholera hospitals and camps in cantonments

ment for use as a cholera hospital or cholera camp without giving the Canton-

ment Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer an opportunity of stating their opinions upon the proposed selection

(2) Whenever any land in a cantonment is used as aforesaid, it shall be ploughed up as soon as practicable after it has ceased to be put to such use

199 (1) The Cantonment Authority may provide or prescribe suitable

Routes for pilgrims and others

routes for the use of persons passing through the cantonment—

(a) on their way to or from fairs or places of pilgrimage or other places of public resort, or

(b) during times when an infectious or contagious disorder is prevalent,

and may, by public notice, require such persons to use such routes and no others.

(2) All routes provided or prescribed under this rule shall be clearly and sufficiently indicated by the Cantonment Authority.

200 No person shall, when suffering from

Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of cloths, by infected person

any infectious or contagious disorder,—

(a) make or offer for sale any article of food or drink for human consumption, or any medicine or drug, or

(b) take any part in the business of washing or carrying soiled clothes

201 The Cantonment Authority may, by

Power to prohibit the making, carrying or selling of cloths, bedding or other articles by infected person

notice in writing, prohibit any person, while suffering from or likely to spread any infectious or contagious disorder, from making, carrying or offering for sale, or from taking any part in the business of making, carrying or offering for sale, any article of clothing or bedding, or anything for use in the making of clothing or bedding, or any other article for personal wear or use which may be specified in the notice

202 If any cantonment is at any time visited

Power to restrict or prohibit sale of specified articles of food or drink on outbreak of infectious or contagious disorder

or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disorder, the Cantonment Authority may, on the advice of the District Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer, by public notice, restrict in such manner, or prohibit for such period, as may be specified in the notice the sale or preparation of any article of food or drink for human consumption specified in the notice or the sale of the flesh of any description of animal specified in the notice

203 Where any person has died from any

Disposal of infected corpse

infectious or contagious disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing,—

(a) require any person having charge of the corpse—

(i) to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of the same according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged, forthwith, or within any period, shorter than that prescribed in rule

70 (4), which may be specified in the notice, or

(u) to convey the same to a mortuary, thereafter to be disposed of in accordance with law, or

(b) prohibit the removal of the corpse from the place where death occurred, except for the purpose of being buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of as aforesaid or of being conveyed to a mortuary.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Provision and maintenance of Station Followers' Hospitals or dispensaries, or aiding of other hospitals or dispensaries

204 (r) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority may—

(a) provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, a hospital, to be called the "Station Followers' Hospital," or a dispensary or dispensaries, or

(b) make, upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary not maintained by it, subject to the condition that the sick poor of the cantonment and any persons entitled under rule 206 shall receive medical treatment thereat.

(2) Every Station Followers' Hospital shall contain wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

205. (r) The sick poor of the cantonment may receive medical treatment gratuitously at any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under the last foregoing rule, and may be dieted gratuitously as in-patients in any such hospital

(2) Every person admitted to a ward for infectious or contagious disorders in the Station Followers' Hospital shall be treated gratuitously, and, if any such person is without means of support and either is a resident of the cantonment or was admitted to the hospital at the request or with the consent of the Cantonment Authority, he shall also be dieted gratuitously

206 Any person, whether resident in the cantonment or not, who is not, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, a fit object of public charity, may, upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose, obtain medical treatment in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 204

207 If the medical officer for the time being in charge of the Station Followers' Hospital is informed, upon testimony which he believes to be credible, that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever, he may, by notice in writing, require such person to attend at the hospital, at a time to be specified in the notice, and, if upon the attendance of any such person, whether in pursuance of such notice or otherwise, he ascertains that such person

is in fact suffering from any of the above mentioned disorders, he may require such person to remain in the hospital until he is pronounced free from such disorder, or may give such other direction in the matter as may seem to him most expedient for the purpose of preventing the spread of such disorder.

208 If any person, upon whom a notice is served, refuses or neglects to attend at the Station Followers' Hospital in compliance with such notice, he shall be deemed to be suffering from cholera, small-pox, diphtheria or typhoid fever and to have refused to attend at the hospital

209 If the medical officer for the time being in charge of the Station Followers' Hospital certifies in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person living in the cantonment is, or is deemed to be, suffering from cholera, small-pox, diphtheria or typhoid fever and that such person has refused, or is deemed to have refused, to attend at the hospital, or that he, having attended at the hospital, has left it while still under the influence of any of these disorders and that his continuance in the cantonment is likely to be attended with danger to the health of the other inhabitants of the cantonment or some of them, the Cantonment Magistrate may, on the application of such medical officer, order such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours and prohibit him from remaining in or re-entering it without the written permission of such medical officer

210 Save as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be required to attend at, or become a patient in, the Station Followers' Hospital, or be detained therein against his will, nor shall any person, except at his own request, be examined by the medical officer for the time being in charge of such hospital, or by any other person acting under Government authority, with a view to its being ascertained whether he is or is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder

211 Whoever, having under rule 209 been prohibited from remaining in or re-entering the cantonment, remains in or re-enters it without such written permission as is required by that rule, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, for every breach of the said prohibition.

212 A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of the Station Followers' Hospital or any dispensary or dispensaries maintained by the Cantonment Authority.

213 Subject to the control over the Cantonment Fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, there shall be appointed, for the XI

Station Followers' Hospital, a hospital assistant and such other subordinate establishments as the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary.

Medical supplies, etc., for Station Followers' Hospital or dispensaries **214** So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority shall—

- (a) furnish the Station Followers' Hospital or any dispensary maintained by it with all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances, and
- (b) provide such hospital with a sufficient quantity of cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients

215. The Station Followers' Hospital or any dispensary maintained by the Cantonment Authority shall be maintained in accordance with the rules made generally or specially by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries, or in accordance with the said rules modified in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may think proper

216 No spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug or preparation shall be introduced into the Station Followers' Hospital without the permission of the medical officer in charge.

CHAPTER XII

Mendicants, loiterers and disorderly persons. *Mendicancy*

217. No mendicant shall, in any street or public place within the limits of the cantonment, loiter or beg for alms

Loitering and importuning

218 (1) No person shall, in any street or public place within the limits of the cantonment, loiter for the purpose of prostitution or importune any person to the commission of sexual immorality

(2) Whoever commits a breach of this rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days

Provided that no person shall be charged with the commission of any offence punishable under this rule except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889.

219 (1) No person shall be arrested without a warrant on a charge of having committed a breach of the last foregoing rule except—

- (a) at the request of the person importuned, or of an officer as defined in the

Cantonments Act, 1889, in whose presence the breach was committed, or

- (b) by, or at the request of, a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, in whose presence the breach was committed.

(2) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this rule, any member of the police-force employed in the cantonment may arrest, without a warrant, any person committing, or charged with having committed, a breach of the provisions of the last foregoing rule

Provided as follows

- (i) no person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known either to the complainant or the arresting officer,
- (ii) no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his or her name and address unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall be on the arresting officer,
- (iii) no person so arrested shall be detained after his or her name and address have been ascertained.

(3) No person arrested under this rule shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him or her before a Magistrate

Disorderly persons

220 (1) Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate receives information that any person, whether resident in or frequenting the cantonment,—

- (a) is a disorderly person keeping or frequenting—
 - (i) a common gaming-house,
 - (ii) a disorderly drinking-shop, or
 - (iii) a disorderly house of any other description, or

(b) has been convicted more than once, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of an offence against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code or

(c) has been convicted, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of any offence against section 156 of the Army Act, 1889 or

(d) has been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, to execute a bond for his good behaviour,

he may make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, and issue a summons requiring such person to show cause why he should not be removed and excluded from the cantonment.

(2) Every such summons shall be accompanied by a copy of such order, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving the summons to the person served with the same.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, when such person appears before him, proceed to

inquire into the truth of the information upon which he has acted, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary, and, if, upon such inquiry, it appears necessary for the maintenance of good order that such person should be removed and excluded from the cantonment, the Cantonment Magistrate shall issue a notice in writing directing him to remove from the cantonment within a period, to be specified in the notice, and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, to be given on the recommendation of the Cantonment Magistrate.

221. (1) Whenever the Commanding Officer of the cantonment deems it expedient to exclude any person from the cantonment, whether with or without assigning any reason therefor, he shall send to the Cantonment Magistrate an order in writing to that effect, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause a copy of such order to be served on such person, and shall issue with such copy a notice in writing directing him to remove from the cantonment within a period to be specified in the notice, and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Provided that no such order shall be made—

(a) if the only reason for making it is that such person—

(i) is disorderly, or

(ii) has been convicted of any offence against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code or section 156 of the Army Act, or

(iii) has been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to execute a bond for his good behaviour, or

(b) unless the Commanding Officer considers that the presence of such person in the cantonment is dangerous to good order or military discipline

(2) A copy of every such order shall forthwith be sent by the Commanding Officer to the General Officer of the Command

222 When any person has, under either of the two last foregoing rules, been directed to remove from a cantonment, and has not obtained the written permission mentioned in such rule to re-enter the cantonment, no person who has knowledge of those facts shall harbour or conceal him in the cantonment

Harbouring or concealing person ordered to remove from and prohibited from re-entering a cantonment

CHAPTER XIII

Care of animals.

Prevention of cruelty

223. No person shall, within the limits of the cantonment, ill-use, torture or cruelly beat any animal.

224. (1) Unless the General Officer of the Command concurs with the Cantonment Authority in thinking that there is some special reason to the contrary, the Cantonment Authority shall apply to the Local Government to extend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, to the cantonment.

(2) In making such application the Cantonment Authority shall, unless there is some reason to the contrary, suggest that the place appointed to be an infirmary under section 6, sub-section (2), of the said Act shall be the pound (if any) established for the cantonment under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

(3) When the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, has been extended to any cantonment, the provisions of the last foregoing rule shall cease to have effect therein.

Grazing.

225 Every owner, or person in charge, of an animal grazing on any land belonging to the Government in the cantonment shall be bound to keep it under proper care and control.

226 (1) If any animal is found grazing on land belonging to the Government in the cantonment without being under proper care or control, it may be seized by any servant of the Cantonment Authority and sent within twenty-four hours to the nearest pound established under section 4 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

(2) Every animal so sent to the pound shall be dealt with as if it has been impounded under the provisions of the said Act and the provisions of the said Act shall apply thereto.

(3) Every member of the police-force employed in the cantonment shall, when required, aid in preventing resistance to such seizure and rescues from persons making such seizures.

227 (1) Every person who takes delivery of any animal impounded from the pound-keeper (if any) appointed under section 6 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, shall inform the pound-keeper of the name of the owner of the animal and the name of the person who had charge of the same at the time of its seizure.

(2) Whoever refuses to give the pound-keeper the information required by this rule, or wilfully gives him false information, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER XIV

Prevention of fire.

228. No person shall, within the limits of the cantonment,—

Collecting inflammable materials, or building matted structure, in prohibited place

(a) stack or collect dry grass, straw or any other highly inflammable material, or

- (b) build a matted structure or a cooking-place,

within one hundred yards of any public building or of any building having a thatched roof, or in any other place in which the collection or placing of highly inflammable materials may be prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority

- 229 No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Cantonment Authority, let off rockets or fire-works of any description, send up a fire-balloon or light a bonfire.

Letting off fire works, sending up fire-balloon or lighting bonfire, without permission

special permission of the Cantonment Authority, let off rockets or fire-works of any description, send up a

- 230 No person shall set a naked light on or near any building in any street or public place in such manner as to cause danger of fire

Setting naked light on or near building

near any building in any street or public place in

Provided that this prohibition shall not extend to the use of lights with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority for the purpose of illumination on the occasion of a festival or a public or private entertainment

CHAPTER XV

Registration of births and deaths

231. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain registers, in such forms as may be prescribed by the Local Government, of all births and deaths occurring in the cantonment.

Registers

forms as may be prescribed

- (2) No charge shall be made for the registration of any birth or death

- 232 The head of the time being of every house or family in which any birth occurs shall, within eight days after the event, report the same to the Cantonment Magistrate, together with the following particulars, namely

Report of births by head of house or family

or family in which any birth occurs shall, within

- (a) the date of the birth and the sex and the name (if any) of the child,

- (b) the name, place of residence and occupation, and the caste or religion (if any) of the father, if the person making the report is willing to furnish these particulars, and

- (c) the name and place of residence of the person making the report.

- 233 The head of the time being of every house or family in which any death occurs shall, within twenty four hours after the event, report the same to the Cantonment Magistrate, together with the following particulars, namely

Report of death by head of house or family

or family in which any death occurs shall, within

- (a) the date of the death, the sex, name, age and occupation, and the caste or religion (if any), of the deceased, the cause of death, and the place of residence of the deceased at the time of death,

- (b) the name of the father, or, if the deceased was a married woman, the name of her husband, if the person making the report is willing to furnish these particulars, and

- (c) the name and place of residence of the person making the report.

234. It shall be the duty of every medical officer of the Government to inform the Cantonment Magistrate, as soon as practicable after the event, of every birth and death occurring in the cantonment of which he may become cognizant in the exercise of his profession.

Medical officers to inform Cantonment Magistrate of births and deaths

of the Government to inform the Cantonment Magistrate, as soon as practicable after the event, of

- 235 Whoever commits a breach of rule 232 or rule 233 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees.

Penalty

CHAPTER XVI.

Appointment of agents.

236. Every owner of any building or land in the cantonment who is absent from the cantonment, shall appoint some person who resides within or near the cantonment to act as his agent for all the purposes of the Cantonments Act, 1889, and of these Rules, and shall notify such appointment to the Cantonment Magistrate.

237. Whoever fails to appoint an agent as required by the last foregoing rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such failure continues

Penalty.

required by the last foregoing rule shall be punishable

- 238 (1) When any person, by reason of his relieving the rent of immoveable property as agent or trustee, or of his being as agent or trustee, the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would, under these Rules, be bound to discharge any obligation imposed on the owner of the property and for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has or but for his own improper act or default might have had, in his hands funds belonging to the owner sufficient for the purpose

- (2) The burden of proving the facts entitling an agent or trustee to relief under this rule shall be on him

- (3) When any agent or trustee has claimed and established his right to relief under this rule, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing require him to apply to the discharge of such obligation as aforesaid the first moneys which shall come to his hands on behalf, or for the use, of the owner, and, should he fail to comply with such notice, he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge such obligation.

CHAPTER XVII

Inspection, entry, search and arrest.

Inspection, etc.

- 239 The General Officer of the Command, the Officer Commanding the district or the District Magistrate may enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land, if it appears to him to be necessary to do so in view to the exercise of any power conferred upon him by these Rules.

Entry and inspection by the General Officer of the Command, the Officer Commanding the district or the District Magistrate

Officer Commanding the district or the District Magistrate may enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land, if it appears to him to be necessary

240. The Cantonment Authority, by itself or by any person generally or specially authorized by it in this behalf, may—

Entry and inspection by, or by the authority of, the Cantonment Authority.

(1) enter into, or on, any building or land for the purpose of—

(a) removing any buildings or materials, or altering any building, in pursuance of a notice issued by the Cantonment Authority in accordance with the conditions of a lease executed under rule 271, or

(b) resuming any land in pursuance of a notice issued by the Local Government in accordance with the conditions of a lease executed as aforesaid, or

(c) performing any act authorized by any of the provisions of rules 97, 98 and 294 (3), or

(d) making any inspection authorized by rule 85 (1), or

(2) enter into and inspect any place which is, or may recently have been, used as a burial or burning ground, if it appears to the Cantonment Authority to be desirable to do so in order to the carrying out of any of the purposes of these Rules, or

(3) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land in, on, or with respect to, which the Cantonment Authority has reason to believe—

(e) that breach of any of these Rules has been committed, or

(f) that any notice issued thereunder has not been duly complied with, or

(g) that any conditions imposed thereunder have not been duly observed, or

(h) that a notice should be issued thereunder, or

(j) that any conditions should be imposed under any of the provisions of rules 114 (2), 148 (2) and 174.

241 The Sanitary Officer, by himself or by any

Entry, inspection and search by, or by the authority of, the Sanitary Officer.

medical officer of the Government specially deputed by him by an order in writing in this behalf, may—

(1) enter into or on any building or land for the purpose of inspecting any receptacles or places provided under rule 78 for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish, or

(2) enter into, and inspect, any dairy, or any place at which a washerman washes or keeps clothes or other articles in the course of his business if it appears to the Sanitary Officer to be necessary to do so in view to the prevention of the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, or

(3) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that there is, or has recently been, any person suffering, or the corpse of any person who has died, from an infectious or contagious disorder, and search for infected persons, corpses or articles therein or thereon, or

(4) enter into or on any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to be-

lieve that there is any public conveyance which has been used for the carriage of a person suffering or the corpse of a person who has died from an infectious or contagious disorder, and which has not been disinfected, or

(5) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in, on or with respect to which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe—

(a) that any such nuisance as is described in rule 70 clause (4), clause (5), clause (15) or clause (16), has been committed, or

(b) that any breach of any of the provisions of rules 110, 126, 132, 150 to 154 (both inclusive), 162 176 to 179 (both inclusive) and 200 has been committed, or

(c) that any notice issued under rule 192, rule 197 or rule 201 has not been duly complied with, or

(d) that any conditions imposed under rule 148 (2) or any conditions imposed under rule 174 and affecting sanitation or hygiene, have not been duly observed, or

(e) that the Cantonment Authority should be moved—

to issue any notice under any of the following rules, that is to say, rules 80, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 103 (2), 105, 106, 160, 161, 163 (a), 166, 168, 170, 193 and 202, or

to take any action under rule 85 (1), or

(6) enter into and inspect any private slaughter-house, or any structure therein, for the purpose of assisting the Cantonment Magistrate in determining whether a license should be issued under rule 129, or

(7) enter on, and inspect any land which it is proposed to use as a burial or burning ground, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such permission as is referred to in rule 148 (1) should be given, or

(8) enter into or on, and inspect any building or land for the purpose of advising the Cantonment Authority as to the conditions which should be imposed under rule 174 in any license which it is proposed to grant under rule 173, or

(9) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that there is any animal or flesh which has been brought into the cantonment in contravention of rule 137, and search for such animal or flesh, or

(10) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land, for the purpose of—

(f) ascertaining whether the General Officer of the Command should be moved to take any action under rule 184 (1), or

(g) advising the Cantonment Authority whether any, and, if so, what, directions should be issued under rule 93 (1) (b) or rule 93 (1) (c), or

(11) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land with respect to which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that the Cantonment Authority should be moved to issue a

notice under rule 81, rule 87, rule 88 or rule 99.

242 The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or Entry, inspection and search by, or by the authority of, the Cantonment Magistrate by any person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, may—

(1) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land for the purpose of—

(a) inquiring into occupation, ownership, agency rights or any other matter required to be entered in the registers maintained under rules 278, 279 and 280, or

(b) performing the duties imposed on the Cantonment Magistrate by any of the following rules, that is to say, rules 19 (2), 72, 75 and 80 (3) (e), or

(c) determining whether a license should be issued under rule 119 or rule 129, or

(d) ascertaining whether any notice should be issued under rule 187 (2) or rule 192, or

(e) cleansing or disinfecting a building or any articles therein, or renewing flooring, in pursuance of the proviso to rule 192, or

(2) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that there is the corpse of any person who has died from an infectious or contagious disorder, and search for such corpse, or

(3) enter into and inspect any building which is being used, or is intended to be used, as a theatre or place of public entertainment or resort or any structure therein, for the purpose of enquiring into and testing the safety of such building or structure, or

(4) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that there is any animal or flesh which has been brought into the cantonment in contravention of rule 137, and search for such animal or flesh, or

(5) enter any building in order to enforce its surrender in pursuance of the conditions of a lease executed under rule 271.

243 The Sanitary Officer, or the Cantonment Entry into, and inspection of, markets by Sanitary Officer or Cantonment Magistrate Magistrate, may enter into any market, or any structure therein, and inspect the same or any article therein, in the performance of the duty imposed upon him by rule 117

244. If the Cantonment Authority has, under Entry by public conservancy establishments, rule 82 (1), provided for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, the persons employed by it to perform such duties may enter into or on the building or land for the purpose of performing their duties.

245 (1) Every entry made under any of the foregoing rules 239 to 243 Time of entry (both inclusive) shall be made between sunrise and sunset

Provided that, if in any such case the authority empowered by any of the said rules to make, or

authorize an entry considers it necessary, in the interests of the public health or safety, that entry should be made at any other time, he or it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, make such entry, or authorize it to be made, at any reasonable time between sunset and sunrise.

(2) Any entry made under rule 244 may be made at any reasonable time.

246 When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Chapter, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers, and no apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman shall be entered under this Chapter until she has been informed that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility has been afforded to her for withdrawing

247. Every entry and inspection made in pursuance of rule 240 (2) shall be made under such arrangements as shall ensure due regard for the religious feelings of the community concerned.

Arrest without warrant

248 (1) Any member of the police-force employed in the cantonment Arrest by police without warrant may, without a warrant, arrest any person committing in his view a breach of any rule specified in the first column of Schedule II

(2) Provided as follows

(a) no member of such police-force shall arrest any person without a warrant for committing a breach of any rule specified in Part B of the said schedule, unless—

(i) the name and address of such person are unknown to him, and

(ii) such person declines to give his name and address, or there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name or address given by him

(b) no person arrested without a warrant under this rule shall be detained after his name and address have been correctly ascertained

(c) no person arrested under this rule shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate

CHAPTER XVIII.

Service of summonses, notices, etc.

249 (1) Unless it is in these Rules in any case otherwise expressly provided, any summons, notice, requisition or other document issued thereunder may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

(2) If the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the summons, notice, requisition or document is addressed is not within the cantonment, it may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode or business

(3) If the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, any such summons, notice, requisition or document addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) If the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, any such summons, notice, requisition or document addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

250 The service of a summons, notice, requisition or other document as aforesaid on any agent appointed by an absentee owner shall be deemed to be service on the owner

CHAPTER XIX.

Appeals from executive orders.

251. Any person aggrieved by any of the executive orders described in the second column of Schedule III may appeal to the authority specified in that behalf in the third column of the said schedule

252 (1) No such appeal shall be admitted unless made within the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of the said schedule

(2) The period specified in the said column as the time allowed for making an appeal shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to the computation of the period of limitation thereunder.

253. (1) Every petition of appeal shall be in writing and must be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(2) Any such petition may be presented to the authority which made the order appealed against, and such authority shall be bound to forward such petition to the appellate authority, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make in explanation of such order

(3) If any such petition is presented direct to the appellate authority and an immediate order on the petition is not necessary, such authority may refer the petition, for report, to the authority which made the order appealed against

254. (1) Except as provided in the next following rule, the order of the appellate authority confirming setting aside or modifying an order appealed against shall be final

(2) Provided that no order shall be confirmed, set aside or modified in appeal until the appellant has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

255 Whenever an appeal has been presented, within the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of Schedule III, from any order, other than an order contained in a notice issued under any of the following rules, that is to say, rules 80 (4), 80 (5), 80 (7), 81 (1), 81 (2), 87, 97, 161, 163 (a), 220 (3) and 221, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal, and, if such order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

256 (1) When an appeal from an order made by the Cantonment Authority has been disposed of by the District Magistrate, the Cantonment Authority, if it is dissatisfied with the decision of the District Magistrate, may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply, through the General Officer of the Command, to the Local Government, or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, for a review of such decision.

(2) The provisions of this Chapter with respect to appeals shall apply, so far as may be, to every application made and every decision given under this rule.

CHAPTER XX.

Committees of Arbitration.

257. Whenever a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment under Condition XVIII or Condition XIX set forth in a lease executed under rule 271 in Form B in Schedule IV, within the period mentioned in such Condition, he shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(a) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(b) to determine whether any, and, if so, what, repairs are necessary, and the extent to which they are necessary.

258 (1) Whenever an application is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment under Condition XX or Condition XXI set forth in a lease executed under rule 271 in Form B in Schedule IV, he may, after such enquiry as he may think fit to make, proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(a) to determine whether the house has become unfit for occupation, or

(b) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(c) to determine whether any, and, if so, what, repairs are necessary, and the extent to which they are necessary, or

(d) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

(2) In the exercise of the discretion vested in him by this rule, the Commanding Officer may

refuse to convene a Committee of Arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous, or for any other sufficient reason.

259. If the Cantonment Authority and the person or persons concerned are unable to agree as to the amount of any compensation payable under rule 85 (3) (1) or rule 105 (1) (c), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine the amount payable.

260 (1) Whenever a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall cause an order to be published in Station Orders, stating the matter to be determined

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall send a copy of such order to the District Magistrate and to the parties concerned, and shall, by notice in writing, require such parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with the following provisions.

261. (1) Every Committee of Arbitration convened in pursuance of rule 257 or rule 258 shall consist of—

(a) the District Magistrate or, if it is inconvenient for him to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, appointed by him to act in his stead,

(b) a member to be nominated by the officer concerned, and

(c) a member to be nominated by the lessee

(2) Provided that,—

(i) if the said officer or lessee fails to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he may be called upon to do so, or,

(ii) if any member who has been nominated, neglects or refuses to act, and the said officer or lessee, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his stead within seven days from the date on which he is called upon to do so,

the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint a member in the stead of a nominee of such officer or lessee, as the case may be.

262 (1) Every Committee of Arbitration convened in pursuance of rule 259 shall consist of—

(a) the District Magistrate or, if it is inconvenient for him to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, appointed by him to act in his stead,

(b) a member to be nominated by the person or persons concerned; and

(c) a member to be nominated by the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Provided that,—

(i) if the person or persons concerned fails or fail to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he or they is or are called upon to do so, or,

(ii) if any member nominated by such person or persons neglects or refuses to act, and such person or persons fails or fail to nominate another member in his stead within seven days from the date on which he or they is or are called upon to do so,

the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of such nominee

263. No person shall be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration unless he is personally disinterested in the matter under reference and his services are immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, and the nomination of any person who is, in the opinion of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, personally interested in the matter under reference, or whose services are not immediately available as aforesaid, shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of the foregoing rules.

264 When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by notice in writing, inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall assemble within seven days from the service of such notice.

265 The District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed by him to act in his stead shall be the chairman of every Committee of Arbitration

266 For the purpose of determining the amount of monthly rent to be paid for any house, every Committee of Arbitration shall estimate, as nearly as may be, the market-value of all buildings and authorized additions; and the amount of rent determined upon shall be such percentage on such market value as the Committee may consider reasonable with reference to the circumstances of the neighbourhood and the period for which the house is likely to remain vacant during the year, and shall include the taxes (if any) levied upon the land, or such proportion thereof as the Committee may find to be customarily paid for the time being in the neighbourhood by tenants

267 (1) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting at which the chairman attends and of which notice in writing specifying the time and place therefor has been served on each of the other members.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(3) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be final.

CHAPTER XXI.

Applications for building-sites on Government land in cantonments.

268. Every application for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, land belonging to the Government in a cantonment shall be submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate in writing, and shall contain the following particulars, namely —

- (a) the situation, area and boundaries of the land;
- (b) the materials to be used in the intended buildings,
- (c) the period after the date of occupation within which the intended buildings are to be completed, and
- (d) the purposes for which the land and the intended buildings are to be used

Documents to accompany applications

269. Every such application shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a plan, on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, showing—
 - (i) the boundaries of the land,
 - (ii) the roads or lands adjoining, and
 - (iii) all buildings intended to be erected on the land,
- (b) a ground plan and elevation of the principal building intended to be erected, showing the dimensions of the same,
- (c) a statement of the buildings intended to be erected,
- (d) an approximate statement of the intended outlay on the buildings and of the rent which it is proposed to charge for the same, if let to a tenant, and
- (e) a declaration that the applicant has read the appropriate form of lease referred to in rule 271 and undertakes, in the event of his application being sanctioned, to execute a lease in that form

270. (1) Every such application shall, if the procedure prescribed by the two last foregoing rules has been correctly observed, be referred by the Cantonment Magistrate to the Executive Engineer—

- (a) for verification of the plan referred to in clause (a) of the last foregoing rule, and
- (b) for report as to whether the land is within one thousand yards of a fortified place, whether the land is, in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, likely to be required for any public purpose, and whether there is any departmental objection to the application being sanctioned

(2) On receipt of such verification and report, the application shall be submitted to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(3) Where the land is not situate in a bazar, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers that its occupation in the manner proposed would not be objectionable, either as

regards the health or comfort of the troops or in any other respect, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application to the General Officer of the Command

Provided that, where the Commanding Officer of the cantonment does not command the district, the application shall be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the district, who shall, unless he considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would be objectionable as aforesaid, forward the application to the General Officer of the Command.

(4) Where the land is situate in a bazar, and there is a Cantonment Committee, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would not be objectionable as aforesaid, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application to the Cantonment Committee

(5) The General Officer of the Command, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or the Cantonment Committee, as the case may be, may sanction or reject any such application, as he or it may think fit

Provided as follows.—

(i) if the land is within one thousand yards of a fortified place, or is applied for by a railway-administration, such sanction shall not be accorded without the express orders of the Governor General in Council, obtained through the Local Government

(ii) if the land is applied for by any Civil Department, or for the purpose of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, or if it is intended to set apart for occupation by civil officers the house to be erected on the land, such sanction shall not be accorded without the concurrence of the Local Government

271. (1) When an application under this Chapter is sanctioned, the applicant, before using or occupying the land or erecting any building thereon, shall duly execute a lease in one of the forms indicated in Schedule IV and subject to the conditions set forth in the annexure to such form, or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may, by notification prescribe, and shall register the lease under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents

EXPLANATION—Form A in Schedule IV shall be applicable to leases of land applied for by a railway administration or Civil Department, or for the purpose of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, and to leases of land situate in a bazar

Form B shall be applicable to all other leases of land under this Chapter

(2) There shall be appended to the lease a site-plan of the land, on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, showing—

- (a) the boundaries of the land,
- (b) the roads or lands adjoining, and
- (c) all buildings authorised to be erected on the land.

(3) Such plan shall be verified by the Executive Engineer, and shall be signed,—

(i) if the land is situate in a bazar, by the Cantonment Magistrate, or,

(ii) if the land is not situate in a bazar, by the Officer Commanding the district or his principal staff officer,

and shall be indorsed with the date of its preparation, the name of the lessee, and a note specifying the period within which the buildings to be erected on the land are to be completed.

(4) Two copies of such plan, prepared at the cost of the lessee and verified by the Executive Engineer, shall be delivered by the lessee to the Cantonment Magistrate.

272. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall cause Record of copies of to be prepared, and shall leases and site-plans authenticate with his signature, two copies of every lease executed in pursuance of this Chapter

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall—

(a) record in his office one of the said copies of each such lease and one of the copies of each site-plan delivered to him by the lessee under the terms thereof, and

(b) forward the other copy of each such lease and site-plan to the head-quarters of the Command for record.

CHAPTER XXII.

Registration of immoveable property in cantonments

273. The Cantonment Authority shall maintain a general plan of the cantonment, on a scale of twenty-four inches to the mile, showing all necessary details, and distinguishing in particular—

(a) all houses (if any) which have been set apart, in accordance with the conditions of leases executed under rule 271, for occupation by civil officers, and

(b) all land (if any) which does not belong to the Government, and all houses (if any) situate thereon

274. The Cantonment Authority shall also maintain a plan, on a scale of fifty feet to the inch of each bazar in the cantonment

275. (1) Every site shall be shown on such Sites and roads to be distinguished plans under a distinguishing number, and the numbers for each bazar shall form a separate series

(2) Every street shall be shown on such plans by its name or under an alphabetical letter or under a number

276. (1) Every such plan shall on completion be dated and be authenticated by the signature of the Executive Engineer

(2) Whenever a general plan is altered, the alteration shall be explained on the plan in a memorandum dated and signed by the Executive Engineer

277. No plan relating to land in a cantonment which is in the custody of the Cantonment Authority or any public officer (other than a plan submitted with

an application under Chapter XXI) shall be destroyed without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

278 The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, Register of Govern- ment land held by les- sees outside bazars, ment land held by lessees and not situate in a bazar (whether the sites were occupied by the lessees before or after the commencement of these Rules) and the buildings situate thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely

(1) the name of the cantonment, and the number and date of any orders declaring it to be a cantonment or defining its limits,

(2) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of these Rules,

(3) the date of registry of the site,

(4) the number of the site, as shown on the general plan,

(5) the dimensions of the site,

(6) the boundaries of the site,

(7) in the case of a site occupied before the commencement of these Rules, the date of the permission to occupy the site, and, in the case of a site occupied after the commencement of these Rules, the date of the lease executed by the lessee under rule 271,

(8) the name and description of the lessee at the date of registry,

(9) the name and description of the lessee's agent (if any) at the date of registry,

(10) the nature of the lessee's right—

(a) under these Rules, or

(b) under any other provision of law, including the particulars of any special right of occupancy,

(11) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry,

(12) the dates of authorities to add to buildings, and

(13) a note of changes occurring from time to time, whether—

(c) by transfer,

(d) by alterations or additions,

(e) by decisions of Committees of Arbitration,

(f) in dimensions,

(g) in value, or

(h) in agency.

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder

279. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, Register of Govern- ment land held by les- sees in bazars, ment land held by lessees and situate in a bazar (whether the sites were occupied by the lessees before or after the commencement of these Rules), and the buildings situate

thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely

- (1) the name of the bazar,
- (2) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of these Rules,
- (3) the date of registry of the site,
- (4) the number of the site, as shown on the bazar plan,
- (5) the dimensions of the site,
- (6) the boundaries of the site,
- (7) in the case of a site occupied before the commencement of these Rules, the date of the permission to occupy the site, and, in the case of a site occupied after the commencement of these Rules, the date of the lease executed by the lessee under rule 271,
- (8) the name and description of the lessee at the date of registry,
- (9) the name and description of the lessor's agent (if any) at the date of registry,
- (10) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry, and
- (11) a note of changes occurring from time to time, whether—
 - (a) by transfer,
 - (b) by alterations or additions,
 - (c) in dimensions
 - (d) in value, or
 - (e) in agency

EXPLANATION—In this rule the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder

280. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, in regard to all land (if any) which is private property, and the buildings situated thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely

- (1) the name of the cantonment, and the number and date of any orders declaring it to be a cantonment or defining its limits,
- (2) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of these Rules,
- (3) the date of registry of the site,
- (4) the number of the site as shown on the general plan,
- (5) the dimensions of the site,
- (6) the boundaries of the site,
- (7) the name and description of the owner at the date of registry,
- (8) the name and description of the owner's agent (if any) at the date of registry,
- (9) the particulars of the owner's right, namely
 - (a) reference to any acknowledgment by the Government, or
 - (b) reference to any other proof,

- (10) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry, and
- (11) a note of changes occurring from time to time, whether—
 - (c) by transfer,
 - (d) by alterations or additions,
 - (e) in dimensions,
 - (f) in value, or
 - (g) in agency.

EXPLANATION—In this rule the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder

281. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of transfers, in which he shall from time to time enter references to all transfers of immoveable property—

- (i) registered in his own office, where he is himself Registrar or Sub-Registrar of the cantonment, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, or
- (ii) appearing in the copies forwarded to him by the Registrar of the district under section 32, sub-section (2), of the Cantonments Act, 1889,

as the case may be

(2) The register of transfers shall contain the following particulars, namely

- (a) a serial number for each transfer,
- (b) the date of registry,
- (c) the distinguishing number of the site, as recorded in the register maintained under rule 278, rule 279 or rule 280, as the case may be,
- (d) the name of the transferor,
- (e) the name of the transferee,
- (f) the nature of the transfer, that is to say, whether by sale, mortgage, gift, exchange or bequest,
- (g) the date of the transfer, and,
- (h) where the cantonment has been constituted a district or sub-district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, references to the Indexes Nos I, II and III kept in the cantonment under sections 54 and 55 of that Act

EXPLANATION—In this rule the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder

282. Reference, when possible, to the serial numbers in the register of transfers shall be sufficient record, in the registers maintained under rules 278, 279 and 280, respectively, of changes occurring by transfer.

283. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall, in the month of July in each year, make an inspection of the registers maintained under rules 278, 279 and 280, respectively, and shall ascertain—

- (a) whether all the changes referred to in rule 278 (13), or in rule 280 (11), which have taken place during the last preceding twelve months, have been duly noted in the appropriate register, and
- (b) whether any of the said registers are in such a condition as to require renewal.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall give any directions which may appear to it to be necessary after making such inspection, and shall send a brief report to the Officer Commanding the district of any action taken by it under this rule.

CHAPTER XXIII

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Bye-laws.

284. The Cantonment Committee (if any) of a cantonment wholly or in part situated in a hilly tract may, at a meeting of which at least six clear days' notice shall have been given, make bye-laws for regulating or prohibiting the cutting or destroying of trees or shrubs, or the making of excavations or removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears to the Cantonment Committee to be necessary for the maintenance of a water-supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of land-slips or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones

285. (1) In making any bye-law under rule 175 or the last foregoing rule, the Cantonment Committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues

(2) In lieu of or in addition to such fine, the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy the mischief so far as within his power.

286 (1) No bye-law made under rule 175 or rule 284 shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf

(2) The Local Government may cancel its confirmation of any such bye-law, and thereupon the same shall cease to have effect.

287. (1) The Cantonment Committee shall, before making any bye-laws under rule 175 or rule 284, publish, in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed bye-laws, with a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making such bye-laws, consider any objection or any suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified

(2) If, on such consideration of the draft, any modification is made, the Local Government shall determine whether or not the draft shall be republished under this rule.

(3) Every such bye-law shall be notified in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct, and

such notification shall be conclusive proof that such bye-law has been duly made in accordance with the requirements of this rule.

Delegation of functions.

288. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, authorize any person mentioned in such order to discharge any of the functions imposed by these Rules on the Cantonment Magistrate, except those imposed by Chapter XXI

Provided as follows

- (a) a person so authorized shall discharge such of the said functions only as the Cantonment Magistrate may, by order in writing, assign to him, and
- (b) the Cantonment Magistrate may, by a like order, resume any functions which he may have assigned to such person.

(2) In the discharge of any functions so assigned to him, such person as aforesaid shall, under the control of the Cantonment Magistrate, have the same powers and responsibilities as the Cantonment Magistrate

289 With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the General Officer of the Command may, by notification in Command Orders, delegate any of his functions under these Rules to any officer named in such notification, and may, in like manner, vary or rescind any such notification

290 (1) The Cantonment Committee (if any) may, by order in writing, entrust any of its duties to a Sub-committee consisting of any two or more of the members of the Cantonment Committee

(2) Every order passed by any such Sub-committee shall have the same effect as an order of the Cantonment Committee

Provided that the Cantonment Committee may, in any particular case, require that any such order shall be submitted to it for confirmation before issue

Notices.

291 (1) When any notice under these Rules requires any act to be done by which no time is fixed by such rule, it shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same

Provided that it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this rule.

(2) Whenever it is provided by any such rule as aforesaid that any such notice may be given to the owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building and the owner or lessee and the occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to the one of them primarily liable to comply with such notice, and in case of doubt to both of them.

Provided that in any such case, where there is no owner or lessee resident within the cantonment, the delivery of such notice to the occupier shall be sufficient.

292. Every notice issued by the Cantonment Authority under these Rules shall be signed—
Authentication and validity of notices issued by Cantonment Authority

- (a) by the President or Secretary of the Cantonment Committee (if any), or
- (b) by the members of any Sub-committee specially authorized by the Cantonment Committee (if any) in that behalf, or
- (c) if a Cantonment Committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment

293 (1) Unless it is in these Rules in any case otherwise expressly provided, every public notice issued thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in such other manner as the Local Government may direct.
Publication of public notices

(2) Proclamation shall be by such method as the authority issuing the notice, or the Cantonment Magistrate, may deem to be the customary method.

Penalties and Prosecutions.

294. (1) Whoever, in any case not otherwise provided for, commits a breach of any of the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
Penalties

(2) In lieu of, or in addition to, any fine imposed under these Rules, the Court may require the offender to remedy, so far as it lies within his power to do so, any mischief in respect of which such fine is imposed.

(3) If any person, required by any notice issued by the Cantonment Authority under these Rules to perform any act, fails to perform such act, the Cantonment Authority may cause the act to be performed and recover the cost from him.

295 No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under these Rules except on the complaint of the Cantonment Authority or of some person authorized by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf.
Authority for prosecutions

EXPLANATION—The Cantonment Authority may authorize persons to prosecute either generally in regard to all offences against these Rules or particularly in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class. The person authorized may be authorized by office, if he is President or Secretary of the Cantonment Committee. In other cases the authority shall be personal. The authority shall in all cases be in writing and may at any time be cancelled by the Cantonment Authority.

296 No person shall be liable to punishment for any offence punishable under these Rules, unless complaint of such offence is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to entertain such complaint within three months after the commission of such offence.
Limitation of prosecutions

297 In any case in which a Magistrate is satisfied that the Cantonment Authority had no reasonable ground for instituting a prosecution under these Rules, he may direct the Cantonment Authority to pay to the accused such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as he may think fit, and the sum so awarded shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.
Compensation for groundless prosecution

Miscellaneous.

298. The Cantonment Authority shall maintain such standards as it may deem requisite for the purpose of verifying weights and measures, and shall provide proper means—
Verification of weights and measures

- (a) for verifying weights and measures in use in the cantonment, by comparison with the said standards, and
- (b) for stamping weights and measures so verified, and may, by public notice, fix the times and places at which a servant of the Cantonment Authority shall attend for the purpose of such verification

299. (1) The Cantonment Authority, in any case not otherwise provided for, may make compensation out of the Cantonment Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Cantonment Authority, its officers and servants, by these Rules, and shall make such compensation if the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.
Compensation for damage resulting from exercise of powers under these Rules

(2) Should any dispute arise touching the amount of any compensation which the Cantonment Authority is required as aforesaid to pay for injury to any building or land, the matter shall be referred to, and decided by, a Committee of Arbitration constituted under Chapter XX.

300 Any power conferred by these Rules on the General Officer of the Command, the Officer Commanding the district, the Cantonment Authority, the Sanitary Officer or the Cantonment Magistrate may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.
Powers to be exercisable from time to time

301 When a notification under the Cantonments Act, 1889, or under these Rules has been published at length in the official Gazette or in Command Orders, it shall be sufficient in any subsequent notification to the same effect in such Gazette or Orders to refer to the number, date and subject of the previous notification.
Method of framing notifications

302 No notice, order, requisition, license, written permission or other such document issued under these Rules shall be invalid for defect of form.
Validity of notices and other documents

303 No act done or proceeding taken under these Rules shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in the Cantonment Committee (if any) or in any Sub-committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.
Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings

304. (1) A copy of these Rules and of any bye-laws made under rule 175 or rule 284 shall be kept at the Cantonment Authority's office, and shall be open during office hours to the inspection free of charge, of any inhabitant of the cantonment.
 (2) Copies of the said Rules, including any such bye-laws as aforesaid, shall be kept at the Cantonment Authority's office for sale to the public.
Rules and bye-laws to be available for inspection and purchase

SCÈDULE I.
(See Chapter IV.)
FORM I.

Register of Receipts into the _____ Cantonment Fund.

No. of Coun- terfoil re- ceipt.	Date.	From whom received.	MAJOR HEAD. Minor heads and sub-heads.	MAJOR HEAD. Minor heads and sub-heads.	Total of each receipt.	Daily total carried to Cash Book.
		Budget Estimate				
		Total for the month .				.
		Add total to end of last month .				
		Total from 1st April to date.				

FORM 2.

RECEIPT.

[To be retained in Cantonment
Authority's Office]

No. _____

Dated _____

Received from _____

on account of _____

R. _____

[To be sent to Accountant-General with the
monthly extracts from the accounts.]

No. _____ dated _____

Received on account of _____

(to be classified under the head _____)

R. _____

Signed _____

[To be given to the person from whom the money
is received.]

No. _____ dated _____

Received from _____

on account of _____

R. _____

Signed _____

PASS BOOK.

The _____ Treasury in account current with the _____ Cantonment Fund.

CHEQUE BOOK No. _____

ADVISED_____

[illegible]

FORM 4.

CANTONMENT FUND CHEQUE.

ONE-ANNA STAMP,
if the cheque is
for an amount
exceeding twenty
rupees.

Cheque Book No. _____

Cheque No. _____

Dated _____ 189 .

To the Officer in charge of the Treasury at _____

Pay to _____

and charge to the _____

Cantonment Fund.

Under
R

Signed _____

Secretary, Cantonment Committee,

or

President, Cantonment Committee,

or

Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

This cheque is current for three months only.

AMOUNT OF IMPREST, R_____

Date.	No of Sub-voucher.	To whom paid	CLASSIFICATION		Amount.
			Major head	Minor head and sub-head	
		Total drawn from treasury by Cheque No _____ on Voucher No. _____			

Cash Book of the _____ Cantonment Fund.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Date.	Amount as per Register of Receipts.	Date.	Amount as per Register of Payments.
	Total of month ...		Total of month ...
	Opening Balance ..		Closing Balance ...
	GRAND TOTAL . .		GRAND TOTAL ...

Budget Estimate of Receipts into and Expenditure from the

Heads of Receipt	Actuals (previous year)	ESTIMATE (CURRENT YEAR)		Estimate (ensuing year).	REMARKS
		Original, as sanctioned by the Local Government	Revised		
I.—Land Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Income from land					
II.—Excise—					
License Fees and Duties					
III.—Assessed Taxes—					
Taxes on Houses (a)					
Tax on Trades and Professions (b)					
Chaukidari Tax					
Octroi					
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)					
IV.—Police—					
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures					
Unclaimed property					
Miscellaneous (including Cattle- pound Receipts)					
V.—Minor Departments—					
Agriculture—					
Public Gardens					
Sanitation—					
Conservancy Tax and Fees ..					
Sales of Manure, etc. . .					
Water-supply—					
Water-rates					
Other Receipts					
VI.—Miscellaneous—					
Sales of old Materials					
Contributions (c) { Provincial and local grant Road working subscriptions					
Rents of Houses					
Sales of Fruit, Grass, etc.					
Other Miscellaneous Receipts (Slaughter-houses, Markets, etc.), to be detailed in manuscript on the back of this form					
VII.—Public Works—					
Tolls and Ferries					
Miscellaneous					
Total receipts from local sources					
Grants-in-aid allotted by the General Officer of the Command, <i>vis</i> —					
For Hospitals and Dispensaries					
For Conservancy					
For Sadr Bazar Establishments					
For Tree-tending and Forests ..					
For					
Opening Balance ...					
GRAND TOTAL ...					

(a) To include, e.g., compound tax.

(b) " " tax on weighmen.

(c) Purpose of any such contribution to be stated in Remarks column.

CANTONMENT AUTHORITY'S OFFICE;

Dated the _____ 189 . }

Signed _____

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Cantonment Fund for the year

DATED 189

Heads of Expenditure	Actuals previous year	ESTIMATE (CURRENT YEAR).		Estimate (ensuing year).	REMARKS
		Original, as sanctioned by the Local Government	Revised.		
Refunds—	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Refunds of Taxes ..					
Miscellaneous Refunds					
Charges for Collection of Revenue—					
Collecting Establishments					
Contingencies					
General Administration—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Contributions towards Establishments in Government Offices (a)					
Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Law and Justice—Jails—					
Police—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds and Establishment therefor)					
Education—					
Grants-in-aid to schools					
Medical—					
Hospitals and Dispensaries—					
Establishments ..					
Contingencies					
Vaccination					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Minor Departments—					
Public Gardens, Ice-tending and Forests—					
Establishments ..					
Contingencies ..					
Cemeteries—					
Establishments ..					
Contingencies					
Conservancy—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Public Fairs and Exhibitions—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Water-supply—					
Establishments ..					
Contingencies					
Miscellaneous—					
Rents, Rates, and Taxes					
Petty Establishments					
Contingencies					
Public Works—					
Original Works—					
Buildings ..					
Roads ..					
Other works					
Maintenance and Repairs—					
Buildings ..					
Roads ..					
Other works					
Petty Construction and Repairs					
Deposits and Advances—					
Total Expenditure					
Closing Balance ..					
GRAND TOTAL ..					

(a) In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, contribution towards cost of office establishments of District Superintendents of Police; and in the Lower Provinces, the Treasury rate

Signed _____

President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX A.

Detailed List of Establishments provided for in the _____ Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate for the year—

ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN COLLECTION OF REVENUE.		ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS		CATTLE POUND ESTABLISHMENTS	
Details	Monthly cost	Details	Monthly cost	Details	Monthly cost	Details	Monthly cost.
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY ESTABLISHMENTS		VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENTS		ESTABLISHMENTS FOR PUBLIC GARDENS, TREE TENDING, AND FORESTS		CEMETERY ESTABLISHMENTS	
Details.	Monthly cost	Details	Monthly cost	Details	Monthly cost	Details.	Monthly cost.
ESTABLISHMENTS FOR PUBLIC FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS		WATER-SUPPLY ESTABLISH- MENTS		MISCELLANEOUS PETTY ESTAB- LISHMENTS			
Details	Monthly cost	Details	Monthly cost	Details	Monthly cost		

[illegible]

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B.

*Detailed List of Expenditure provided for in the _____ Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate for the year _____
other than that included in Appendices A, C, and D.*

1	2	3			4			
Major head.	Minor heads and sub heads	Details			Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.			
			Rs	A.	P	Rs	A.	P.
Refunds	Refunds of Taxes							
...	Miscellaneous Refunds.							
Charges for Collection of Revenue	Contingencies							
General Administration	Contributions towards Establishments in Government Office							
Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	...							
Law and Justice—Jails.	...							

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*continued.*

1	2	3			4			
Major head	Minor heads and sub-heads	Detail			Total assignmen in Cantonment For Budget Estimate			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	F
Police ...	Contingencies.							
	Miscellaneous (including Cat- tle-pounds, but not Establish- ments there- for).							
Education ...	Grants-in-aid to schools.							
Medical								
	Hospitals and Dispensaries							
	Contingencies.	Fixed assignment to Cantonment Dispen- sary Fund.						

P. T. O.

FORM 8—APPENDIX B—*continued.*

1	2	3			4			
Major head	Minor heads and sub heads	Details			Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate			
			Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.
Medical ...	Vaccination Contingencies							
	Public Gardens, Tree-tending and Forests Contingencies							
Minor Departments.	Cemeteries Contingencies							

R

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—concluded.

1	2	3			4			
Major head.	Minor heads and sub heads	Details			Total assignment in Cantonment San Budget Estimate.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.

Signed _____

Secretary, Cantonment Committee

Signed _____

President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment

Note.—All expenditure should be fully detailed in column 3, thus—

Purchase of three Crowley carts	..	..	450	0	0
.. of bullocks	...	..	100	0	0
Feed .. of ditto	...	..	168	0	0
Repairs and renewals to pans and receptacles	..	..	200	0	0
Purchase ..	..	..	50	0	0
*M .. not included in above, but excluding any reserve	...	..	100	0	0

Rs A P.

968 0 0

e all petty expenditure which cannot be detailed, but should not include anything of the nature of a reserve.

MAJOR HEAD "Public Works."

FORM 8.—APPENDIX C.

Details of Budget Estimate for Original Works (construction of Buildings, Roads, Latrines, etc.) in the _____ Cantonment for the year _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sub-heads.	Nature of each work	Estimated cost of work	* Estimate for current year.	Previously expended.	Estimate for (ensuing year)	REMARKS.
Buildings	...					
Roads	...					
Other works	...					

Note—Column 3 will show the entire cost of the work, column 4, the sum sanctioned for expenditure during the current year; column 5, the amount previously expended since commencement of the work, and column 6, the amount proposed for expenditure during the ensuing year. Thus, if the work is to be completed during the ensuing year, the total of columns 4, 5 and 6 will equal that in column 3, otherwise the difference will show the amount which will still be required to complete the work.

* The totals in column 4 will agree with the allotments made in the body of the revised estimate for the current year

Signed _____

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed _____

President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

MAJOR HEAD "Public Works."

FORM 8.—APPENDIX D.

Details of Budget Estimate for Maintenance and Repairs in the Cantonment for the year

Sub-heads	Nature of each work	Estimate (ersung year)	REMARKS.
Buildings ..			
Roads ...			
Other works ...			
Petty Construction and Repairs...			

Signed _____
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed _____
President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

SCHEDULE II.

CASES IN WHICH POLICE MAY ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

(See rule 248.)

1	2
Rule	Subject

PART A.

70 (1) (a)	...	Drunkenness, etc.
200		Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes, by infected person
284	...	Cutting or destroying trees or shrubs, making excavations, removing soil, or quarrying, in a cantonment situated in a hilly tract

PART B

70 (1) (b)	.	Using threatening or abusive words, etc
70 (1) (c)		Indecent exposure of person, etc
70 (1) (d)	...	Begging
70 (1) (e)		Exposing deformity, etc
70 (1) (g)	...	Gaming
70 (1) (k) (iii)	...	Destroying public notice, etc
70 (1) (k) (iv)	...	Breaking direction-post, etc
70 (7)	...	Keeping common gaming-house, etc
70 (8)	..	Intruding on bathing-place, etc
70 (9)	.	Playing music
70 (10)	.	Singing, etc, so as to disturb public peace or order
70 (11)	...	Firing gun, or doing other act, so as to frighten animals or cause annoyance or danger.

1	2
Rule	Subject

PART B—contd.

70 (14)	...	...	Baiting
91 (2)		..	Destroying, etc., name of street or number affixed to building
140	..	..	Rash riding or driving
141		..	Riding or driving at prohibited time or in prohibited manner.
142	...		Driving, etc., between nightfall and dawn without a suitable lamp
144	...	..	Leaving vehicle or animal without proper control
146	...	...	Obstructing street
162 (1)	...	...	Polluting source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes
163	...	...	Impairing quality, or diminishing quantity, of water in source of public water-supply which is set apart for public use and is used for drinking purposes, or injuring or impairing usefulness of water-works
164	...	...	Trespass on water-works
167		...	Throwing corpse into a source of public water-supply
171	...	...	Bathing or washing at public well or spring so as to pollute the water
176	...	...	Feeding animal on filth, etc
216	.	...	Introducing liquor or drug into Station Followers' Hospital
217	...	..	Mendicancy
211	.	...	Remaining in, or returning to, a cantonment after notice of expulsion
220 (7)		...	
221 (1)	.	...
223	..	..	Cruelty to animals
229	...		Letting off fire works, etc, without permission.

SCHEDULE III.

APPEALS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

(See Chapter XIX.)

1	2	3	4
Rule.	Executive order	Appellate authority	Time allowed for appeal.
80 (4)	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove a latrine or urinal and to supply fresh earth	Officer Commanding the district	Fifteen days from service of notice.
80 (5)	Cantonment Authority's notice to have a latrine shut out from the view of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or to cleanse a latrine or urinal	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice
80 (7)	Cantonment Authority's notice to provide sufficient drainage	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice
81 (1)	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove or provide a privy, cesspool or other receptacle for filth, or provide additional privies, cesspools or other receptacles as aforesaid	Officer Commanding the district	Fifteen days from service of notice.
81 (2)	Cantonment Authority's notice to provide latrines and urinals and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice
84	Cantonment Authority's notice to fill up a tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove waste or stagnant water.	Officer Commanding the district	Thirty days from service of notice
87	Cantonment Authority's notice to make a building fit for the purpose for which it was constructed or is intended to be used	General Officer of the Command	Thirty days from service of notice.
93 (1)	Cantonment Authority's refusal to sanction the erection or re erection of a building	Officer Commanding the district	Thirty days from date of refusal.
93 (3)	Cantonment Authority's notice to alter or demolish a building.	Officer Commanding the district	Thirty days from service of notice.
94 (2)	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove or alter a projection or encroachment added to or placed against or in front of a building	Officer Commanding the district	Thirty days from service of notice
95	Cantonment Authority's notice to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.

1 Rule	2 Executive order	3 Appellate authority	4 Time allowed for appeal
96 . ..	Cantonment Authority's notice to pull down or otherwise deal with a building newly erected or rebuilt without permission over a sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe	Officer Commanding the district	Thirty days from service of notice
97	Cantonment Authority's notice to repair, protect or enclose a building, well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation	Officer Commanding the district	Thirty days from service of notice.
98	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove a building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto, or a bank or tree, or to repair a building, wall, structure or bank	Officer Commanding the district	Thirty days from service of notice
112 (2) ..	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a sarai	District Magistrate	Thirty days from service of notice.
121 (3) ..	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a market	General Officer of the Command	Thirty days from service of notice
128 .	Cantonment Authority's notice prohibiting the use of a slaughter-house or the slaughter therein of animals of a particular description	District Magistrate	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
131 (3) .	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a private slaughter-house	General Officer of the Command	Thirty days from service of notice.
161 .	Cantonment Authority's notice to keep a source of public water supply in good order or to take measures to prevent the public from having access to, or using, the water in a source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes	Officer Commanding the district	Thirty days from service of notice.
163 (a)	Cantonment Authority's notice prohibiting an act which would impair the quality or diminish the quantity of the water in a source of public water-supply which is set apart for public use and is used for drinking purposes	Officer Commanding the district	Thirty days from service of notice
209 . . .	Cantonment Magistrate's order, issued on the application of the medical officer in charge of the Station Followers' Hospital, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without written permission	Officer Commanding the district	Thirty days from service of notice

1	2	3	4
Rule	Executive order	Appellate authority	Time allowed for appeal
220 (3)	Cantonment Magistrate's notice directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without written permission	District Magistrate	Thirty days from service of notice
221	Cantonment Magistrate's notice, issued on a written order of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without written permission	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
258 (2) .	Commanding Officer's order refusing to convene a Committee of Arbitration	General Officer of the Command	Thirty days from date of order
263 ..	Commanding Officer's order rejecting a person nominated a member of a Committee of Arbitration, on the ground of such person being personally interested in the matter under reference	General Officer of the Command	Fifteen days from date of order
271 and Schedule IV (Conditions of lease)	Cantonment Authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring the lessee to let a house, not already occupied by a military officer, to a military officer	General Officer of the Command	Twenty-one days from service of notice
	Cantonment Authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a departmental military officer to vacate a house in favour of a regimental officer, or requiring a regimental officer to vacate a house in favour of a departmental military officer	General Officer of the Command	Twenty-one days from service of notice
	Cantonment Authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house to a civil officer	General Officer of the Command	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
	Cantonment Authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a tenant to vacate a house	General Officer of the Command	Twenty-one days from service of notice.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rule 271)

FORM A.

**FORM OF LEASE TO BE EXECUTED IN CASES OF
LAND APPLIED FOR BY A RAILWAY ADMIN-
ISTRATION OR CIVIL DEPARTMENT, OR FOR
THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING A HOSPITAL,
SCHOOL OR OTHER PUBLIC BUILDING, OR OF
LAND SITUATE IN A BA/R**

THIS INDENTURE, made the day of ,
 , BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF
 STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter
 called the Secretary of State) of the one part
 and ,
 son of ,
 of ,
 (hereinafter called the Lessee) of the other
 part

WHEREAS the Lessee has applied for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, the land belonging to the Government in the Cantonment which is delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and has submitted with his application the particulars and documents required by rules 268 and 269 of the Cantonment Rules, 1897,

AND WHEREAS the said application has received the sanction of the General Officer of the Command (or, if the land is situate in a bazar the Cantonment Authority of _____),

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH as follows

1. The Secretary of State doth hereby grant unto the Lessee liberty and license to enter into and upon the piece or parcel of land delineated in the sit-plan hereto appended, and henceforth to occupy and enjoy the same as a site for the erection of buildings, subject to the conditions set forth in the Annexure hereto

2 The Lessee doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the Secretary of State, his successors and assigns, that the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will duly observe all and every the conditions hereinbefore referred to and on his and their part to be observed.

In Witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signed, sealed and delivered by

Staff Officer of the _____, Principal
on behalf of the General Officer of the _____ Command,
said Command (*or, if the _____ and is*
situate in a bazar, the Cantonment
Authority of _____),
acting in the premises for and on
behalf of the Secretary of State for
India in Council, in the presence of _____

Signed, sealed and delivered by the
above-named _____,

in the presence of

NOTE—Copies of this form, with the Annexure, will be obtainable gratis on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

ANNEXURE TO FORM A.

CONDITIONS.

CONDITION 1—The buildings to be erected on the land in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease shall be commenced within six months from the execution of the lease, and shall be completed within the period specified in the note indorsed on such plan, or within such further period (if any) as the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Rules, 1897, may, by order in writing, allow.

CONDITION II—(1) Buildings may be erected on the land only in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease or, where a proposed building, alteration or addition is not in accordance with such plan, with the written permission of the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Rules, 1897.

(2) Any such permission may be made subject to any conditions which may be agreed upon between such authority and the Lessee.

CONDITION III — The land shall not be used for any purposes other than those specified in the Lessee's application under rule 268 (d) of the Cantonment Rules, 1897 nor shall the buildings erected on the land be permitted to fall into such a state of ruin as absolutely to prevent their being used for the purposes so specified

CONDITION IV. (1) Whenever the Lessee intends to transfer, by sale, gift, mortgage or exchange, his interest in the land, or in the buildings erected on the land, or in any part of the land or buildings, he or the intended transferee shall give the Cantonment Magistrate one month's notice in writing before the transfer is completed.

(2) The General Officer of the Command shall have power, within the said period of one month and with the concurrence of the Local Government, to impose, by order in writing, his veto on any such transfer, and, if in any case the Cantonment Authority considers it desirable that the said power of veto should be exercised, it shall report the case to such General Officer without delay.

(3) If notice of any such transfer is not given as aforesaid, or if any such transfer is made after the same has been vetoed, the transfer shall be void.

CONDITION V.—Every person on whom the Report of devolution Lessee's interest in the of Lessee's interest land, or in the buildings, erected on the land, may devolve by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, shall send to the Cantonment Authority, within one month from the date of such devolution, a report in writing of the fact, together with such particulars as may be required by that Authority, for entry in the register maintained under rule 278 or 279, as case may be, of the Cantonment Rules, 1897.

CONDITION VI—(1) If the Lessee does not commence or complete, as required by Condition I, the buildings to be erected on the land, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove all or any buildings or materials which he may have erected or collected thereon, and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the Cantonment Authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal to be effected and recover the cost from him, and may also cancel the lease.

(2) If the Lessee erects any building or makes any alteration or addition otherwise than as allowed by or under Condition II, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove the building or to alter the same to its satisfaction, and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the Cantonment Authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal or alteration to be effected and recover the cost from him.

CONDITION VII.—(1) So long as the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall duly observe the conditions hereinbefore specified, and on his part to be observed, he or they may, subject to Condition IX, hold the land without interruption.

(2) If the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall break any of the conditions hereinbefore specified, other than Condition I or Condition II, and on his or their part to be observed, the Local Government may, after giving one month's notice in writing, resume the land or any portion thereof, and may, on such resumption, declare all or any part of the right and interest of the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, in the buildings erected on the land to be forfeited.

CONDITION VIII.—The Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss incurred by reason of anything done in pursuance of Condition VI or Condition VII, clause (2).

CONDITION IX—The Local Government may resume the land or any portion thereof at any time, after giving one month's notice in writing, and on payment of compensation for such buildings standing on the land or portion as shall have been erected under proper authority.

FORM B.

FORM OF LEASE TO BE EXECUTED IN ALL CASES OTHER THAN THOSE FOR WHICH FORM A ABOVE IS PRESCRIBED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the _____ day of _____, BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State), of the one part, and _____ son of _____ of _____ (hereinafter called the Lessee) of the other part.

WHEREAS the Lessee has applied for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, the land belonging to the Government in the _____ Cantonment which is delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and has submitted with his application the particulars and documents required by rules 268 and 269 of the Cantonment Rules, 1897.

AND WHEREAS the said application has received the sanction of the General Officer of the _____ Command,

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH as follows

1. The Secretary of State doth hereby grant unto the Lessee liberty and license to enter into and upon the piece or parcel of land delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and henceforth to occupy and enjoy the same as a site for the erection of buildings, subject to the conditions set forth in the Annexure hereto.

2. The Lessee doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the Secretary of State, his successors and assigns, that the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will duly observe all and every the conditions hereinbefore referred to and on his and their part to be observed.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signed, sealed and delivered by

_____, Principal Staff Officer of the _____ Command, on behalf of the General Officer of the said Command acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the presence of

Seal

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named _____, in the presence of _____

Seal

NOTE—Copies of this form, with the Annexure, will be obtainable gratis on application to the Cantonment Magistrate

ANNEXURE TO FORM B.

CONDITIONS.

In these Conditions—

(a) "house" means the house erected on the land occupied by the Lessee, and includes the land and buildings appurtenant to the house, and, if any question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to the house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, whose decision thereon shall, subject to revision by the District Magistrate, be final

(b) the expression "repairs" to a house shall be deemed to include such repairs as are usually made in the neighbourhood to buildings of the same class as that to which the house belongs, but does not include additions, improvements or alterations except in so far as they are necessary to carry out such repairs as aforesaid or have been made with the Lessee's consent:

- (c) "military officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer of the army on military duty in the cantonment, and includes a chaplain, a Cantonment Magistrate and any person in Army departmental employment whom the General Officer of the Command may for the purposes of these Conditions place on the same footing as a military officer and
- (d) "civil officer" means a gazetted civil officer of the Government, and includes any other person in the service of the Government, not being a military officer, whom the Local Government may for the purposes of these Conditions place on the same footing as a civil officer.

CONDITION I.—The buildings to be erected on the land in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease shall be commenced within six months from the execution of the lease, and shall be completed within the period specified in the note indorsed on such plan, or within such further period (if any) as the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Rules, 1897, may, by order in writing, allow.

CONDITION II.—(1) Buildings may be erected on the land only in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease or, where a proposed building, alteration or addition is not in accordance with such plan, with the written permission of the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Rules, 1897.

(2) Any such permission may be given subject to any conditions which may be agreed upon between such Authority and the Lessee.

CONDITION III.—The land shall not be used for any purpose other than those specified in the Lessee's application under rule 268 (d) of the Cantonment Rules, 1897, nor shall the buildings erected on the land be permitted to fall into such a state of ruin as absolutely to prevent their being used for the purposes so specified.

CONDITION IV.—(1) Whenever the Lessee intends to transfer, by sale, gift, mortgage or exchange, his interest in the land, or in the buildings erected on the land, or in any part of the land or buildings, he or the intended transferee shall give the Cantonment Magistrate one month's notice in writing before the transfer is completed.

(2) The General Officer of the Command shall have power, within the said period of one month, and with the concurrence of the Local Government, to impose, by order in writing, his veto on any such transfer, and, if in any case the Cantonment Authority considers it desirable that the said power of veto should be exercised, it shall report the case to such General Officer without delay.

(3) If notice of any such transfer is not given as aforesaid, or if any such transfer is made after the same has been vetoed, the transfer shall be void.

CONDITION V.—Every person on whom the Lessee's interest in the land, or in the buildings

erected on the land, may devolve, by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, shall send to the Cantonment Authority, within one month from the date of such devolution, a report in writing of the fact, together with such particulars as may be required by that Authority for entry in the register maintained under rule 278 or rule 279, as the case may be, of the Cantonment Rules, 1897.

CONDITION VI.—The Government reserves a right, subject to the Conditions hereinafter contained, to appropriate the house at any time for occupation by any military officer or civil officer.

CONDITION VII.—If the Lessee lets the house to any person other than a military officer or (if the house has been set apart in accordance with Condition X for occupation by civil officers) a civil officer, possession of the house shall not be given until—

- (a) such person has executed a stamped agreement undertaking to vacate the house whenever required so to do in pursuance of a notice issued under Condition VIII or Condition X, and has registered such agreement under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents, and
- (b) the Lessee has forwarded an attested copy of such agreement to the Cantonment Authority.

CONDITION VIII.—Whenever the Cantonment Authority considers that the right reserved by Condition VI should be exercised in behalf of any military officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a military officer, and if it has not been set apart in accordance with Condition X for occupation by civil officers, by notice in writing—

- (a) require the Lessee to let the house to the military officer named in the notice, and
- (b) require the existing tenant (if any) to vacate the same.

CONDITION IX.—If the house is occupied by a departmental military officer and the Cantonment Authority considers that the right reserved by Condition VI should be exercised in behalf of a regimental officer, or *vice versa*, it may, by notice in writing, require the officer in occupation to vacate the house, and may, if necessary, by further notice in writing, require the Lessee to accept the change of tenancy.

CONDITION X.—(1) The Cantonment Authority may at any time, with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government, set apart the house for occupation by civil officers.

(2) If the house has been so set apart, the arrangement shall not be revoked without the concurrence of the Local Government.

(3) If, while the house is so set apart, the Cantonment Authority at any time considers that

the right reserved by Condition VI should be exercised in behalf of any civil officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a civil officer, by notice in writing,—

- (a) require the Lessee to let the house to the civil officer named in the notice, and
- (b) require the existing tenant (if any) to vacate the same

CONDITION XI—(1) Whenever a military officer or a civil officer considers that a notice should be issued in his behalf under Condition VIII, Condition IX or Condition X, he may request the Commanding Officer of his regiment, or (in the case of a departmental military officer) the local head of his department, or (in the case of a civil officer) the District Magistrate, to make an application to that effect to the Cantonment Authority

(2) On receipt of any such application the Cantonment Authority shall inquire into the case, and it shall not issue the notice unless it is satisfied—

- (a) that the officer ought to reside in the cantonment, and
- (b) that the circumstances are such as to require its intervention, and
- (c) that the rent offered by the officer for the house is reasonable, and,
- (d) if the house is vacant, that it is suitable for the residence of the officer, and,
- (e) if the house is occupied, that it is suitable for the residence of the officer, and that there is no vacant house in the cantonment which is suitable for his residence

EXPLANATION—In considering whether a house is suitable for the residence of an officer, regard shall be had to (i) the locality in which his duties chiefly lie and (ii) his rank

CONDITION XII—(1) The house shall not be occupied for the purposes of a bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration, without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government

(2) Before application is made for such sanction, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall certify whether or not in his opinion the number of houses in the cantonment, as compared with the strength of the existing or probable garrison, renders it likely that such occupation as aforesaid would—

- (a) cause any difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the cantonment, or in the part of the cantonment in which the house is situate, for military officers or civil officers, or
- (b) necessitate the acquisition of land at some future time for the extension of the cantonment

CONDITION XIII—No notice shall be issued under Condition VIII or Condition X if the house—

House not to be appropriated for military or civil officer if it is occupied, with sanction, as a bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration, or is otherwise appropriated by the Government

- (a) is occupied, with the sanction required by Condition XII, as a bank, hotel, shop or school, and has been so occupied continuously during the three years immediately preceding the time when the

- occasion for issuing the notice arises, or
- (b) is occupied, with the sanction aforesaid, by a railway administration, or
- (c) is appropriated by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command, or by the Governor General in Council for use as a public office or for any other purpose.

CONDITION XIV—Every notice to the Lessee issued under Condition VIII, Condition IX or Condition X, shall state the amount of monthly rent which the proposed tenant offers to pay for the house

CONDITION XV—(1) If the house is unoccupied, any notice issued under Condition VIII or Condition X may require the Lessee to give possession of the same to the proposed tenant within four days from the service of the notice

(2) If the house is occupied, no such notice as aforesaid shall require its vacation in less than thirty days from the service of the notice

CONDITION XVI—(1) Subject to the terms of any agreement in writing between the Lessee and a military officer or a civil officer, and to the terms of this condition, every lease of the house to such an officer shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable—

- (a) without notice, in the case of the departure of the officer from the cantonment on duty or under medical certificate, or in the case of a Committee of Arbitration deciding that the house has become unfit for occupation, or
- (b) by one month's notice in writing to the Lessee in any other case

(2) A notice under clause (1) of this condition must be signed by or on behalf of the officer concerned, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the officer so desires, cause it to be served on the Lessee free of charge

(3) When a military officer or a civil officer has, in pursuance of clause (1) of this condition, given up his occupation of the house without notice, and has occupied the house during a portion only of the calendar month in which his occupation ceased, he shall be liable to pay as rent for that portion a sum bearing the same proportion to the monthly rent as the said portion bears to the whole month

Provided that the sum shall not in any case, be less than one-fourth of the monthly rent

CONDITION XVII—If any tenant of the house, being a military officer or a civil officer, sub-lets the same without the consent of the Lessee, the sub-lease shall be voidable at the option of the Lessee

CONDITION XVIII—(1) If the Lessee considers that any rent offered by a proposed tenant and stated in a notice in accordance with Condition XIV is insufficient he may, within a period of fifteen days from the service of such notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If the Lessee does not make such a requisition within the said period, he shall be deemed to have accepted the rent so offered.

(3) After such acceptance, or the decision of a Committee of Arbitration, the amount of such rent shall not be called in question by either party, except in the circumstances mentioned in clause (a) of Condition XXI.

CONDITION XIX—(1) If the Lessee fails to execute any repairs to the house which any tenant, being a military or civil officer, may consider necessary, the Cantonment Authority may, at the request of the tenant, and if it is satisfied that such repairs or any of them are necessary, by notice in writing, require the Lessee to execute such repairs, or such of them as it may consider necessary, within a period, not less than fifteen days, to be specified in the notice.

(2) If the Lessee objects to comply with any notice issued under clause (1) of this condition, he may, within fifteen days from the service of the notice require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

CONDITION XX—If any tenant of the house, being a military or civil officer, considers that his lease should be terminable without notice in consequence of the house having become unfit for occupation, he may apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a Committee of Arbitration.

CONDITION XXI—If the Lessee and any tenant of the house, being a military or civil officer, disagree—

- (a) as to any change in the rent of the house which is proposed in consequence of dilapidations or additions to buildings or for any other similar reason, or
- (b) on any matter relating to rent or repairs, other than a matter referred to in clause (a) of this condition or in Condition XVIII, Condition XIX or Condition XX,

either the Lessee or the tenant may apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a Committee of Arbitration.

CONDITION XXII—Whenever any matter is referred to a Committee of Arbitration in pursuance of Condition XVIII, Condition XIX, Condition XX or Condition XXI, the Committee shall be constituted as provided in Chapter XX of the Cantonment Rules, 1897, and the Lessee and his tenant shall be bound by the decision of the Committee.

CONDITION XXIII—If the Lessee fails to comply with any notice issued under clause (1) of Condition XIX, and has not, within fifteen days from the service of such notice, required that the matter be referred to a Committee of Arbitration, or,

if any Committee of Arbitration constituted under Chapter XX of the Cantonment Rules,

1897, decides that repairs are necessary and the extent to which they are necessary, and the Lessee fails to execute such repairs within a period to be specified in a notice issued by the Cantonment Authority in that behalf,

the tenant of the house may himself cause the repairs specified in the notice to be executed at rates not exceeding those paid in the cantonment by the Military Works Department or the Public Works Department, and may deduct the cost thereof from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the Lessee.

CONDITION XXIV—(1) If the Lessee does not commence or complete, as required by Condition I, the buildings to be erected on the land, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove all or any buildings or materials which he may have erected or collected thereon, and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the Cantonment Authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal to be effected and recover the cost from him, and may also cancel the lease.

(2) If the Lessee erects any building or makes any alteration or addition otherwise than as allowed by or under Condition II the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove the building or to alter the same to its satisfaction, and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the Cantonment Authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal or alteration to be effected and recover the cost from him.

CONDITION XXV—(1) So long as the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall duly observe the conditions hereinbefore specified and on his or their part to be observed, he or they may, subject to Condition XXVII, hold the land without interruption.

(2) If the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall break any of the conditions hereinbefore specified, other than Condition I or Condition II, and on his or their part to be observed, the Local Government may, after giving one month's notice in writing, resume the land or any portion thereof, and may, on such resumption, declare all or any part of the right and interest of the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in the buildings erected on the land to be forfeited.

CONDITION XXVI—The Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss incurred by reason of anything done in pursuance of Condition XXIV or Condition XXV, clause (2).

CONDITION XXVII—The Local Government may resume the land or any portion thereof at any time after giving one month's notice in writing, and on payment of compensation for such buildings standing on the land or portion as shall have been erected under proper authority.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th December, 1896.

THE Lieutenant-Governor appoints Saturday, the 13th instant, at 11 A.M., at the time, and the Bengal Council Chamber at Dalhousie Square as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations and hereby summons the several Members of the said Council to attend the said meeting at the time and place mentioned.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Off. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 6688A.

GENERAL—No 6577A—*The 10th December 1896.*—Mr. Herbert Philip Duval, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Midnapore district.

No 6579A—*The 10th December 1896.*—In modification of the order of the 8th December 1896, Mr. W. S. Adie, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Gaya.

No 6585A—*The 10th December 1896.*—Mr. F. R. Roe, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Champaran.

No. 6609A—*The 14th December 1896.*—Mr. Alfred James Chotzner, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Chittagong Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Tippera district.

No 6620A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. F. A. Slack, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 28th November 1896, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane.

No. 6622A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. Nunda Krishna Bose, Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahi, is confirmed in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 28th November 1896, *vice* Mr. F. A. Slack.

No. 6624A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. O. G. H. Allen, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on settlement duty, is appointed to the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 28th November 1896, *vice* Mr. Nunda Krishna Bose.

No 6628A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. W. Maxwell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 6th November 1896, *vice* Mr. J. E. Webster, on settlement duty.

No 6663A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Nadia.

No 6667A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. R. R. Pope, District and Sessions Judge, Dinajpur, is allowed leave for three months, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd January 1897.

No 6669A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. A. F. Steinberg, District and Sessions Judge, Rangpur, on furlough, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dinajpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. R. Pope, or until further orders.

No 6671A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Muzaffarpur.

This cancels the orders of the 10th and 23rd November 1896, posting Mr. Bonham-Carter to Gaya and Champaran, respectively.

No 6673A—*The 15th December 1896.*—In supersession of the order of the 2nd July 1896, Mr. R. H. Anderson, District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, *viz*, two months and twenty-eight days, under articles 307 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations, with effect from the 19th July 1896.

No 6675A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Babu Ashutosh Bagchi, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Collector, Ghatal, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that subdivision.

No 6678A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. B. Allen, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhagalpur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Monghyr district.

POLICE—No. 6645A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. R. E. Bradley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is posted to Muzaffarpur.

No 6647A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. T. M. Brown, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is posted to Darbhanga.

No. 6650A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. G. P. Whalley, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarpur, is posted to Darbhanga.

No 6653A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. H. B. Hyde, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is posted to Champaran.

No. 6656A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. F. Boxwell, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore, 24-Parganas, is posted to Champaran.

No. 6659A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. W. Y. Reily, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, is posted to Muzaffarpur.

No 6661A—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. A. B. C. Comber, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on furlough, is posted to Serampore, in the district of Hooghly.

This cancels the order of the 26th October 1896, appointing Mr. Comber to act as District Superintendent of Police, Purnea, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, or until further orders.

The following is republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 7783 G.—The 30th November 1896.—With effect from the 11th October 1896, in consequence of the expiry of the privilege leave granted to Mr. W. J. Reid, I.C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, first grade,—

Mr. B. C. Allen, I.C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, first grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, second grade

Mr. F. E. Jackson, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, second grade, *sub. pro tem.*, to officiate in that grade

No. 7784 G.—The 30th November 1896.—With effect from the 12th October 1896, in consequence of the expiry of the privilege leave granted to Captain P. R. T. Gurdou, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, second grade,—

Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, second grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, third grade.

* * * * *

Mr. D. H. Lees, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, fourth grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, first grade.

Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, I.C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, first grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, second grade, *sub. pro tem.*

* * * * *

No. 7785 G.—The 30th November 1896.—With effect from the 14th October 1896, in consequence of the expiry of the privilege leave granted to Mr. G. Godfrey, I.C.S., Judge and Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts,—

Mr. R. B. McCabe, I.C.S., Officiating Judge and Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, first grade.

Mr. A. Porteous, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, first grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, second grade.

* * * * *

Mr. B. V. Nicholl, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, third grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, fourth grade

No. 7786 G.—The 30th November 1896.—With effect from the 26th October 1896, the date from which Mr. L. J. Kershaw, I.C.S., was relieved of his duties as Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet,—

Mr. L. J. Kershaw, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, fourth grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, first grade.

Mr. H. F. Samman, I.C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, first grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, second grade, *sub. pro tem.*

Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, second grade, *sub. pro tem.*, to officiate in that grade.

* * * * *

No. 7787 G.—The 30th November 1896.—With effect from the 1st November 1896, in consequence of the expiry of special duty of Mr. W. A. M. Duncan, I.C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, first grade,—

* * * * *

Mr. H. F. Samman, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, second grade, *sub. pro tem.*, to officiate in that grade.

Mr. G. Balhasar, I.C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, second grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, third grade

No. 7941 G.—The 4th December 1896.—Privilege leave of absence for two months and seven days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. F. E. Jackson, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Gauhati, with effect from the 14th November 1896.

U. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—(FORESTS).

NOTIFICATION—No 5232 For

The 15th December 1896.—Mr. H. H. Haines, F.C.S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, on special duty in connection with Working Plans, is retransferred to the charge of the Jalpaiguri Division.

Mr. H. A. Farrington, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is, on being relieved of the Jalpaiguri Division, attached to that Division.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—(LAND REVENUE).

NOTIFICATION—No 5220L R.

The 12th December 1896.—Rai Kailas Chandra Das Bahadur, General Manager of Wards' Estates in Chittagong, is granted leave for ten days, under article 845 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave allowed to him under Government Notification No. 3916L.R., dated the 3rd October 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5221L R

The 12th December 1896 —Babu Narendra Kumar Ghosh, Assistant Settlement Officer, Muzaffarpur, is granted extraordinary leave, without allowances, for 2 months and 7 days, under article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the 3 months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 3282L.R., dated the 15th August 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION—No 5233L R

The 15th December 1896 —Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for filling up the tank called Alankar Dighi of the Katwa Court compound, in the village of Katwa, pargana Indrani, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 bighas 4 cottahs and 11 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the north and west by Mon Mohini Das's māl land, east by Man Lal Shah's tank, Thakur pukur, south by the municipal drain, is required within the aforesaid village of Katwa.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Burdwan.

M FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER the provisions of section 2 of Act VI of 1876, as amended by Act V of 1884, the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum is appointed to be the Manager, and the management is vested in him, of the undermentioned immoveable property of Babu Udayaditya Deb, Zamindar of Patkum, in the district of Manbhum, and of any other immoveable property to which the said holder is entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by, or devolve on him, or his heirs, during the continuance of such management:—

Name of estate.	Name of holder.
The entire estate of Patkum, pargana Patkum, bearing tauzi No 20 in the revenue roll of the district of Manbhum.	Babu Udayaditya Deb.

C. R. MARINDIN, *Offg. Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.*

CHOTA NAGPUR COMMRS.'S OFFICE,
CAMP PURULIA, *the 7th December 1896.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5981R P.

The 11th December 1896 —It is hereby notified that the District Road Committee of Lohardaga have determined to levy in the district, road cess for the cess year commencing from the 1st April 1897, at the maximum rate of six pies, or two pice, on each rupee of the annual value of lands and of the annual net profits from mines, &c., and the said rate having been approved by the Commissioner of the Division, the fact is hereby published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6017S.R.

The 11th December 1896.—Babu Sarat Chandra Sen Gupta, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Khulna, with effect from the 23rd October 1896, vice Babu Jogueswar Bhowas, transferred, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6021S.R.

The 11th December 1896—Babu Basanta Kumar Raha, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Murshidabad, with effect from the 10th November 1896, *vice* Babu Barada Das Bose, transferred, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 6061S R

The 11th December 1896—Babu Ganendra Nath Pal, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Backergunge, *vice* Maulvi Amin-ul-Islam, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION—No 6003S R

The 12th December 1896—Mr. A. S. Judge, Officiating Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service, Calcutta, and of the Sulkea Salt Golahs, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 2nd June 1896, *vice* Mr. H. Dawson, retired.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION—No 6069F.

The 15th December 1896—The following notification issued by the Comptroller-General is published for general information

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION No 1389.—*The 15th December 1896**Rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance.*

Under Rule 8 of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No 3624A, dated 18th August 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the fourth quarter of 1896-97 has been fixed at 1s. 2½d, the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being Rs 10-14-2 approximately

A. F. Cox,
Offg. Comptroller-General

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

No 4761Med—The 11th December 1896—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W H Gregg, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, is, under orders of the Director-General Indian Medical Service, attached to the office of the Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, Calcutta, for a period of two months.

No. 4763Med—The 11th December 1896—Surgeon Captain W J. Buchanan, Officiating Superintendent of the Bhagalpur Central Jail, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W H Gregg, or until further orders

No 4765Med—The 11th December 1896—Surgeon Captain B C Oldham, Officiating Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, is appointed to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle

No. 4785Med—The 11th December 1896—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J Moorhead is allowed furlough for one year six months and twelve days, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th November 1896.

This cancels the notification No 4241Med, dated the 16th November 1896

No. 4788Med—The 11th December 1896—Surgeon-Captain H W Pilgrim reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 24th November 1896

No. 4790Med—The 12th December 1896—In supersession of the notification No. 4683Med, dated the 7th December 1896, Military Assistant Surgeon P. Fitzpatrick, of the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Medical Officer at the Sandheads, during the absence, on leave, of Second Class Military Assistant Surgeon J C. Gillman

No 4836Med—The 15th December 1896—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Bose, Additional Chemical Examiner to Government and Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, is promoted to the first grade, with effect from the 1st October 1896, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 352, dated the 8th July 1891

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 6684A.

No. 6577A.—The 10th December 1896.—Mr. Herbert Philip Duval, Assistant Magistrate, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 6595A.—The 12th December 1896—Mr. E. P. Chapman, Joint-Magistrate, Saran, is vested, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

No. 6603A.—The 12th December 1896—Mr. J. H. Temple, Joint-Magistrate, Dacca is vested, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, and also with powers under sections 110, 133, 186, 191 (c) and 524 of the same Code.

No. 6609A.—The 14th December 1896—Mr. Alfred James Chotzner, Assistant Magistrate, Tippera, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 6635A.—The 15th December 1896—Mr. F. R. Roe, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Champaran, is vested, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, and with powers under sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 174, 186, 191 and 524 of the same Code.

No. 6641A.—The 15th December 1896—Mr. W. Maxwell, substantive *pro tempore* Joint-Magistrate, Nadia, is vested, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

No. 6643A.—The 15th December 1896—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Mr. Sakawat Hossein, Deputy Magistrate, Shahabad, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*No. 6613A.—The 7th December 1896*—Babu Kunja Behary Gupta, Munsif of Nabinagar, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave for fifteen days, viz., ten days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 7th December 1896.—Babu Bimala Charan Majumdar, Munsif of Khulna, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, viz., five days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations, with effect from the 18th November 1896.

No. 6614A.—The 10th December 1896.—Babu Bihari Lal Banerjee, Munsif of Suri, in the district of Birbhum, is allowed leave for two months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th November 1896.

No. 6615A.—The 12th December 1896—Babu Nikunja Behari Roy, Munsif of Cox's Bazar, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for nine days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of that granted to him on the 22nd September 1896.

No. 6003J.—The 9th December 1896.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Samastipur, in the district of Darbhanga, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class:—

Mr Arthur Hume.

Maulavi Shah Mohamad Basit.

No. 6090J.—The 14th December 1896—Babu Benode Behary Mullick is appointed, under section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be a Presidency Magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

No. 6117J.—The 14th December 1896.—Babu Gajendra Nath Maity is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Contai, in the district of Midnapore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 6118J.—The 15th December 1896—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr W. M. Donald of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Manikganj Independent Bench, in the district of Dacca.

No. 6120J.—The 15th December 1896.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Gopal Lal, an Honorary Magistrate of the Araria Independent Bench, in the district of Purnea, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6056J.

The 11th December 1896.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) is in force in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau and Manbhum, and in pargana Dhalbhum and the Kolhan, in the Singhbhum district, of the Chota Nagpur Division.

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 6113J.

The 15th December 1896.—Under the provisions of section 75 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, (as modified by subsequent Acts), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vary the amount of the institution fees payable under section 71 (a) of that Act as follows —

When the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, the sum of annas $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the rupee on such amount or value

This notification shall take effect from the 1st day of January 1897.

C. W. BOLTON.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION—No. 6054I

The 9th December 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the construction of a police-station at Kalna in Banagidanga in the town of Kalna, pargana Ambica, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 10 cottahs of standard measurement (corresponding to 3 roods 12 23 poles), bounded on the north by the Municipal road to the cutcherri, on the east by a line from the cutcherri road westwards, on the south by the land belonging to Satis Chandra Bhattacharjee and others, and on the west by the drain which divides Jagannath Bari from this land, is required within the aforesaid town of Kalna

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Burdwan.

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

PROCLAMATION—No 6122J.

The 16th December 1896—Under section 15 of Act V of 1861 (as amended by Act VIII of 1895), the Lieutenant-Governor declares that the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages of Gonnogohali, Katal Baria and Paikpara in the jurisdiction of the Puthia police-station, and the villages of Simla, Palashi Furehpur, and Mungli in the jurisdiction of the Charghat police-station, in the district of Rajshahi, has rendered it expedient to increase the number of the police-force by the appointment of an additional force to be quartered therein at the cost of the inhabitants of the said villages. This proclamation shall remain in force for a period of six months from this date

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 10th December 1896.

No 244—With reference to this Department Notification No. 237, dated 7th December 1896, Mr. J. H. Tuogood, Executive Engineer, is attached to the Sone Circle

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 15th December 1896.

No. 250.—*Declaration*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the construction of a road from Jhalakati to Kirtipasha, running from south-east to north-west through the villages of Urua Jhalakati, Pirtala, Ramnagar, Bagmara, Nehalpur, Govindadhabal and Tarpasha in police-station Jhalakati, pargana Silmahad, zilla Backergunge, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less, 84 bighas 16 cottahs $1\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks of standard measurement, 15,600 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth, together with a plot of land measuring 12 cottahs $3\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks of standard measurement, and 110 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth, situated to the east of the south-eastern extremity of the road, is required within the aforesaid villages of Urua Jhalakati, Pirtala, Ramnagar, Bagmara, Nehalpur, Govindadhabal and Tarpasha

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may be concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The 14th December 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SONE CANALS.

No. 245 — Notification — In notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to pass certain rules concerning the Sone Canals and to fix certain rates to be charged for water supplied from those canals. In notification No. 28, dated the 28th January 1895, it was notified that it was intended to increase some of those water-rates. The rules which were passed under notification No. 262, dated the 14th of August 1894, contained provision for a class of leases having a currency of three years. That class of lease is no longer considered suitable. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B C) of 1876, to make the following alterations in the rules and rates referred to in consequence of his determination to cease to grant such leases:—

The 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th November and the 2nd and 9th December 1896

A draft of the alterations was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the dates noted in the margin, as Notification No. 211, dated the 3rd November 1896.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

(i) Rule 16 to read as follows:—

16. Applications under section 74 of the Act for permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix I), or upon *khariif* season leases (Appendix III), shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- I.—The application must be for a block of land having well-defined boundaries and so situated that adjoining lands will not ordinarily or probably be irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the application.
- II.—The application must be in the form annexed to these rules, which states that water-rates will be paid on all lands contained in the block for which an application is presented, whether or no water is required.
- III.—The applications may be for a term of seven years, or for the season only:—
 - (a) In the case of applications for the season only, the issue of the permit will not necessarily be delayed until the lands have been measured. The boundaries of the block must be stated in the application, which must be signed by or by authority of the cultivators of all the land included in the boundaries mentioned, and the approximate area in the occupation of each on the block must be specified. Water-rates will be charged on the areas in the block as found by actual measurement.
 - (b) In the case of applications for a term of seven years, a permit will not be issued until the land has been measured and an application complete in every respect for all the land included in the block has been signed. If water is required to be supplied before the application is completely signed in the manner specified above, an application for water for the season must be made which will be cancelled on a permit for seven years being issued.
 - (c) Notice that a permit for seven years is required must be given by the 1st of April, and no permit will be issued unless the application is completely signed by the 30th of November, or, with the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer, by the 1st of March following. An application for a permit for the season must be filed by the 1st of September.
- IV.—With the special sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer:—
 - (a) Existing leases for terms of three years may be cancelled and included in an application for a seven-year lease under the preceding rules.
 - (b) An application may be made for an addition to a seven-year lease, which, if granted, shall be considered as part of the original lease and terminate therewith.

(ii) Rule 22 to read as follows:—

22 Permits for irrigation upon leases for a term of years (Appendix VIII) or upon *khariif* season leases (Appendix IX) shall be issued under the following conditions:—

- I.—The land to be irrigated must form a compact block defined by well-marked boundaries of such a nature as clearly to distinguish leased from the adjoining unleased lands, and also be so situated that unleased lands will not be ordinarily or probably irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the block. The boundaries must be mentioned in the application for a permit for the season, and in the notice referred to in Rule 16 (c), when a permit for a seven-year lease is applied for.

II.—The Canal Officer may exclude lands included in the block not irrigable by flow or for which canal water is ordinarily not required. In the case of permits for seven years, the block must be not less than 50 bighas in area. In cases where the Divisional Canal Officer considers it advisable to grant a permit to a block of less area than that mentioned above, the previous sanction of the Superintending Canal Officer must be obtained. No permit for seven years shall be issued unless the owners of the village channel from which water is to be obtained have been registered and the channel itself is in a good state of repair such as to fit it for the conveyance of water without wastage occurring. Such leases will not be issued unless it is known from the experience of previous year's irrigation that a sufficient supply of water is always available and that the quantity required is not excessive.

III.—A permit for a seven-years' lease may be cancelled by the Superintending Canal Officer with effect from a date to be specified in the order for good cause on the application of all the signatories thereto.

IV.—Permits for the season will be issued under less favourable conditions as to situation, soil, and the quantity of water available; it will not be necessary that the owner of the channel should be registered, but the channel itself must be entered on the register.

V.—Water-rates will be levied on the areas of the blocks specified in the permits, and measurement of the areas actually irrigated will not be necessary.

(iii) In Rules 3 (1), 9 (VIII), 11, 12, 24 (II), 25, 31, 39, 50, 62, omit the two words "three or."

(iv) In Rule 42 omit the words "three-years' leases."

Further, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following alterations in the rules referred to in consequence of the increase he intends to make in certain water-rates:—

(v) In Rule 71 (a) change the words "1st of April 1892" into "1st of April 1897."

(vi) In Rule 71 (b) change the words "1st of April 1891" into "1st of April 1897"

(vii) Rule 72 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE No. I.

Leases for a term of years.

For water supplied between the 25th of June of one year and the 25th March of the next.	FLOW OR LIFT.	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For leases for seven years, all crops	Rs. A. P. 1 9 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 6

Leases having a currency of seven years will be granted at the rate defined in this Schedule until and including the year 1903.

(viii) Rule 73 will read as follows:—

SCHEDULE No. II

Season leases (kharif).

	FLOW OR LIFT	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For water supplied between the 25th of June and the 25th of October for all crops	Rs. A. P. 2 3 0	Rs. A. P. 0 3 6

- (ix) In Rule 42 omit the five words "for bhadoi, &c., 1st November."
- (x) Appendix IVB. to be omitted altogether.
- (xi) Further, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to alter Rule 47 by adding the following words to it:—
 "All applications for compensation under section 76 (c) must be made not less than 20 days before the crop is cut"
 And in Rule 46 to add the words "not less than" before the words "twenty days before the crop is cut."
- (xii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix III omit the figures "1—14"
- (xiii) In paragraph 2 of Appendix IVO alter the words "1st of January" into "25th of March."

The 14th December 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE SARAN CANALS.

No 246 —Notification—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules and to fix the undermentioned rates to be charged for water supplied under individual assessment from the Saran Canals during the *rabi* season of 1896-97 and the hot weather season of 1897, in addition to the rules in notification No. 201, dated 2nd November 1896, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 4th idem.

The 4th, 11th, 19th and 25th November and the 2nd and 9th December 1896

A draft of the rules and rates was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the dates noted in the margin, as Notification No. 209, dated the 3rd November 1896.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

IN Notification No. 110 of the 9th August 1880, issued under the provision of Act III of 1876, Government reserved to itself the rights of property in the water of the river channels known as the Daba, the Dhanai, the Gaudaki and the Gangri, and their appendant tributaries, including the Rupan Chap Sita

2 The revenue administration of the Saran Canals is vested in the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle. The Executive Engineer of the Gandak Division is, as Canal Officer under the Irrigation Act [III (B.C.) of 1876], charged with the proper maintenance and management of the canals, and with the control of the supply of water in them. All orders passed by him, or by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, are under the terms of that Act subject to correction on appeal to the Collector of Saran.

3 The following rules will be applicable to all irrigation effected from the Saran Canals in the *rabi* season (1st November to 31st March) of 1896-97, or to the hot weather season (1st April to 13th July) 1897

4. Any person who wishes to make bunds in the canals must obtain the written permission of the Canal Subdivisional Officer before doing so

5 Any person who constructs bunds in the canals, who interferes with the supply of water in them, or who takes water from them without the written permission of a duly authorised person, will render himself liable to the penalties defined in the Irrigation Act

6. Any person who requires water from the channels of the Saran Canals must apply either to (a) the Patil, (b) the Sectional Officer, or (c) the Subdivisional Canal Officer, who will take his signature on the Form A attached. If the application is approved, the Canal Subdivisional or Sectional Officer (all of whom are hereby empowered in that behalf) will grant a permit for irrigation in Form B

7. Any person who holds a permit in Form B will be allowed to take canal water for irrigation, and he will be charged for it at the rates detailed in the following schedule.—

Schedule of rates for irrigation.

Crop	Rate per Saran bigha. Rs A P.
For indigo irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March ...	2 4 0
For indigo irrigated between the 1st April and 15th July ...	4 8 0
For other crops ditto ditto ...	3 0 0
For opium	1 8 0
For <i>rabi</i> crops irrigated between the 1st November and 31st March	0 12 0

These rates apply equally to irrigation by lift and flow.

8 Persons who take water from any of the river channels named in rule I, without a permit in Form B, and persons who waste the water, are liable to be charged water-rates, under sections 79 and 80 of the Irrigation Act, at rates which shall be fixed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer, but which shall not be greater than twice the rate which would have been payable for licensed irrigation

9 All water-rates assessed under rule 7 will be due on the following dates:—

For irrigation in the *rabi* season—5th April 1897.

For irrigation in the hot weather season—20th July 1897.

Water-rates assessed under rule 8 will be due as soon as the demand statement has been prepared.

10 The demand statements for water-rates due will be sent to the Collector as soon as possible after the irrigation in any village is completed, and a *parcha*, showing the area and amount assessed against each cultivator, will be sent to the rate-payer as soon as possible.

11 Any claim for remission of water-rates under section 76 (b), or for compensation under section 76 (c) of the Irrigation Act, must be presented in writing to the Subdivisional Canal Officer at least twenty days before the crop is cut. The Subdivisional Canal Officer shall, after such enquiry as he may consider necessary, pass orders on the application. Any application for remission presented direct to the Collector must be forwarded for the orders of the Canal Officer.

12 Objections to the demand statements must be presented within thirty days of the date on which the *parcha* is issued by the Subdivisional Canal Officer. He will pass orders on such objections.

13. Any person who is not satisfied with an order passed by the Subdivisional Canal Officer may appeal to the Collector under section 91 of the Irrigation Act. Such appeal must be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, and it must be submitted to the Collector within thirty days of the date of the order.

14. Remission statements must be signed by the Divisional Canal Officer. Any statement so signed shall be sufficient authority for a refund by the Collector.

15 No guarantee can be given either as to the volume or duration of the supply, or of the delivery of any quantity of water at any particular point of any canal.

16 The Canal Officer will regulate the water passing into, and along, any canal to the best of his ability to meet requirements. If there is any difficulty in supplying all the channels, the Canal Officer will endeavour to divide the available supply as fairly as possible. The Canal Officer shall have complete control of the distribution of water.

FORM A.

Application for water, No.

Name of village
Name of channel
Date of application

We, the undersigned, hereby apply for water from the abovenamed channel for the irrigation of our fields, and we engage to pay, for the area actually found to have been irrigated, to the Canal Officer (or other person duly authorised in that behalf), the water-rates prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Bengal Irrigation Act; and we further agree to abide by the rules issued under the Act —

Description of crop	Approximate area in bighas	Signature of cultivators
1	2	3

FORM B.

*Permit**No*

Permission is granted to the persons named below to take water from the channel for the irrigation of an area of about bighas in the village of

Name of cultivator.	Approximate area in bighas
1	2

*Signature of Canal Subdivisional Officer
or Sectional Officer.*

Date

The 15th December 1896.

No. 247.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of the Public Works Department Sub-Overseer's quarters at Routara, in the village of Samudrapore, pargana Dakkhinmal, subdivision Contai, zilla Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 bighas 3 cottas 3 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the spoil bank corner and the abandoned embankment of Pichhabani khal, on the south by the spoil bank and the paddy-field of Hati Giri, on the east by the abandoned embankment, and on the west by the Pichhabani khal, is required within the aforesaid village of Samudrapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Midnapore.

A. D. McARTHUR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 15th December 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE MIDNAPORE CANAL

No. 248 Notification.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to propose the following modifications in the Water-rate Rules for the Midnapore Canal passed by him under the provisions of sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876 in notification No. 162 of the 19th June 1893.

A. D. McARTHUR, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

1. The Divisional Canal Officer is responsible for maintaining the canal in an efficient state of repair, for providing drainage channels where necessary, and generally for all engineering work involved in its management, as well as for the distribution of water to lessees. The word "canal" is here used as defined in section 3 of the Act.

2. The Deputy Collector is responsible for the assessment and collection of water-rates accruing to Government from the canal.

3. Water shall not be distributed otherwise than on the application of a lessee, or to a person in whose favour a provisional license under Rule 15 has been issued. Such application may be made verbally or in writing to any subordinate in charge of that part of the canal from which water is required.

4. If any lessee apply for water to the Deputy Collector or one of his subordinates verbally, he shall be directed to address himself to an irrigation officer or subordinate. If he makes such an application in writing, his petition shall be forwarded direct by the zilladar, to whom it is addressed, to the Sub-divisional Canal Officer in charge of that part of the canal from which the petitioner's village is supplied.

5. The Divisional Canal Officer shall map out the irrigable area into blocks in accordance with the natural features of the ground, and so determine that the whole block shall be irrigable from one outlet or from one set of outlets. So far as may be practicable, the blocks shall be separated by drainage lines.

6. Each block determined as above shall be numbered and recorded with its irrigable area in registers to be maintained by the Divisional Canal Officers and Deputy Collector. The blocks shall also be marked on maps to be maintained by the same officers.

7. Leases for not more than five years may be granted for the whole irrigable area of a block, or, subject to the provisions of Rule 13, for definite parts of a block, under the following conditions—

I.—Ordinarily the whole irrigable area of any village, so far as situated within the block, must be included in the lease.

II.—All leases within one block shall be granted so that they shall expire on the same date.

III.—In order to equalise the areas to be dealt with in each year, the date of expiry of the leases in each block shall be determined by the Divisional Canal Officer in consultation with the Deputy Collector, so that, as far as practicable, one-fifth of the total area usually irrigated may fall out of lease in each year.

IV.—No permit shall be granted, when the supply of water must of necessity be delivered across an unleased area, unless a village channel exists, which, in the opinion of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer, will deliver water without waste across the unleased area.

8. The rates to be charged for water supplied between 15th June and 30th November, whether by flow or lift, to lessees on application shall be—

For a term of five years—Rs. 1-8 per acre for each season.

For one year or for water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued, Rs. 3 per acre.

Provided that the leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than five years in order to develop the system of block as explained above, shall be charged Rs. 1-8 per acre only.

9. For the supply of water, when available, for winter crops, a rate of Rs. 2-8 per acre per season shall be charged.

10. For the unauthorized use of canal water a rate of Rs. 5 per acre, or such less rate as may be sanctioned by the Deputy Collector, shall be charged.

11. Application for water leases under section 74 of the Act shall be presented to the Sub-divisional Officer through the zilladar in whose charge the land lies.

12. Every application for a water-lease shall contain the following particulars:—

1.—Name and residence of applicant.

2.—Name of pargana, mahal and village in which the land to be irrigated is situated.

3.—Total area for the irrigation of which the application is made and its boundaries, and if the lands to be irrigated lie in separate *chaks*, the name of each *chak*.

4.—Names of the raiyats whose lands are to be irrigated, and the quantity of land held by each

5.—Name of the canal and number of distributary from which water is required.

6.—Signatures of the applicants

13. A separate application must be presented for lands in each village, but *tehsilaula* or other lands lying within the village boundary at the time of survey may be included.

14. Before a permit for a term of years is granted, the written consent of the Divisional Canal Officer shall be obtained, but permits for one year only and provisional licenses may be issued with the written assent of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer. The Deputy Collector shall on the day of issue forward a copy of all permits granted to the Divisional Canal Officer.

Existing leases may, with the written consent of the Divisional Canal Officer, be extended for not more than three years, without enquiry or re-measurement, payments being made in accordance with the existing assessment.

15. When a water lease is granted, a *kabuliyat* shall be taken in a form approved by Government, and a "permit" shall be given to the lessee or lessees in a form similar to that prescribed in Schedule C of the Act. Pending the completion of a lease, the zilladar may issue a provisional license for the supply of water to an area covered by an application.

16. On the issue of a permit or provisional license, the zilladar shall forward to the Sub-divisional Canal Officer direct a requisition requesting him to supply water to the lessee on application. This requisition shall be kept by the Canal Officer till January 1st next following, and shall then be returned to the Deputy Collector. On the back should be noted the several dates on which the village was supplied with water. A fresh requisition shall be issued on or before June 1st, and returned on or before January 1st each year, till the lease expires.

17. When it comes to the knowledge of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer that canal water has been taken without authority, he shall hold a local investigation and transmit the record thereof to the Divisional Officer, who shall, if he is of opinion that the fields should be assessed, forward the case with his remarks to the Deputy Collector. Separate proceedings shall be taken in the case of each village irrigated without authority.

18. On receipt of the record mentioned in Rule 17, and after hearing any objection which may be raised, the Deputy Collector shall determine whether water-rates can be legally charged, and if so, he shall proceed to assess, at the rate provided in Rule 10, the land irrigated without authority. Water-rates shall not be charged where the unauthorized irrigation has occurred through the neglect or default of a Canal Officer or subordinate.

19. The statements of the amounts demandable for water-rates leviable under the rules in force shall be prepared under the supervision and signature of the Deputy Collector in such form as shall from time to time be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Persons charged under Rule 10 or 18 shall be served, by post or otherwise, with a statement showing the amounts charged to enable them to lodge an appeal to the Collector under section 91 of the Act, if they desire to do so.

20. Should it be proved, after due enquiry, that the supply of water given to any leased area is habitually wasted, or used for the irrigation of lands not under lease, it shall be competent for the Superintending Canal Officer to direct that the lease shall be cancelled with effect from the 1st of June next following.

21. The rates for water supplied from June to November shall in each season fall due on the 1st January and 15th February following, but all sums of Rs. 5 and under shall become due on the 1st January and be payable in one instalment. The Deputy Collector may, however, require one-half of the rates due on applications filed after the 1st of September to be paid in advance, and may refuse to issue a permit for more than one year. The rates for water supplied for winter crops shall fall due on the 1st April following.

22. Water-rates imposed under Rule 10 or 18 shall fall due as soon as the assessment is made, and shall be realized at once.

23. The Superintending Canal Officer may, with the concurrence of the Collector, direct the Deputy Collector to—

I.—Cease to issue permits for the irrigation of lands in villages where there have been constant difficulties in realizing water-rates until all the arrears of water-rates due are paid up, and also, if specially so ordered, unless half the amount due under new applications is paid in advance. An order under this rule shall be in force for the time stated therein, which shall not exceed three years.

II.—Cancel any five-years' lease if on the 1st of June of any year water-rates to the extent of half the demand for one year are in arrears.

24. Remission of water-rates, either in whole or part, as the case may require, shall be granted by the Deputy Collector for—

I.—Errors in the assessment of rates

II.—Injury to the crop on a leased area caused by deficient supply of water, provided a written application for remission has been made 15 days at least before the crop is cut.

In regard to applications under II, the written opinion of the Divisional Canal Officer shall be obtained and form part of the record of the case

25. The Deputy Collector, with the written consent of the Divisional Canal Officer, may grant remissions of water-rates, either in whole or part, for injury to the crops on leased areas caused by excess of water due to deficient drainage.

26. The Deputy Collector may, with the written assent of the Divisional Canal Officer, commute rates charged under Rules 10 and 18 to those chargeable for water supplied on application, provided that a lease either for a term of years or for the season has been subsequently executed for the lands in question.

27. Remissions on other grounds than the above require the sanction of Government.

28. In cases where sums due on account of water-rates cannot be collected owing to the death, bankruptcy, or absconding of the defaulter, the amount which is non-realizable may be written off as irrecoverable on the authority of the Superintending Canal Officer.

29. Before awarding compensation under section 16 of the Act, or making a reference under section 17 of the Act, the Collector shall obtain the written opinion of the Superintending Canal Officer, and his written opinion shall form part of the record of the proceedings.

30. The *chaukidar* of any village in which lands are leased for a term of years shall be entitled to a remission of water-rates for his holding either as a *yaghir* or *rayats* up to a limit of 3 acres, provided he gives efficient and willing assistance to the Canal Officers in respect to the following matters—

I.—In the preparation of applications for leases.

II.—In the measurements of irrigated lands.

III.—In giving the names of the occupiers of the various fields

IV.—In receiving demand statements and informing the cultivators of the demands against them.

V.—In receiving *tappas* from the *zilladars* and distributing them

VI.—In being present when complaints are investigated by Canal Officers, and giving information regarding the matters under investigation.

VII.—In reporting to the *zilladars* any mutations in holdings of persons who have signed a lease for a term of years.

31. Tanks may be filled with canal water without charge, wherever water can be made available without injury to the cultivation dependent on a canal under the following conditions.—

I.—No tank shall be filled unless the water is to be exclusively used for domestic purposes or for watering cattle

II.—No tank shall be filled from which irrigation is practised.

III.—No tank shall be filled which intercepts any line of drainage or is liable to overflow from the accumulation of water from natural causes.

IV.—No tank shall be filled except on the written order of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer issued on the written application of the persons concerned.

V.—No tank shall be filled unless the village channel used to convey water to it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer to be in a sound condition when the application is made.

VI.—The privilege here accorded may, by the written order of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer, be suspended for twelve months for the breach of any of the above rules

32. The Divisional Canal Officer may supply water for manufacturing or other purposes, and charge for the same at the rate of one rupee for each 10,000 cubic feet or part of 10,000 cubic feet supplied. The same charge will be made if water is taken into a tank without authority or used in an unauthorized manner

33. No person shall, without the permission in writing of the Divisional or Sub-divisional Canal Officer, pass or cause any animal or vehicle to pass on or across any of the works, banks or channels of a canal or drainage work after he has been desired to desist therefrom, except by means of such bridges, fords and ferries and their approaches as are provided by the Divisional Canal Officer.

34. No officer employed on the canals, unless especially exempted by the Lieutenant-Governor from the operation of this rule, shall have any interest in the distribution of water from any of the canals, or purchase or bid for any Government property sold thereon, either in his own name or in the name of another, or jointly, or in shares with others.

35. Except as provided in the Act and in these rules, no appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Canal Officer; but the Sub-divisional Canal Officer shall modify any order passed by him in accordance with the order of the Divisional Canal Officer, and the Subdivisional

Canal Officer or Divisional Canal Officer shall modify any orders passed by them in accordance with the orders of the Superintending Canal Officer, who shall exercise a general control over the proceedings of all Canal Officers.

36. In appeals to the Collector under section 91 of the Act other than those specially provided for in Rule 19, the Collector may require the Superintending Engineer to state his opinion in writing, which shall form part of the record of the proceedings in the case.

The 15th December 1896

No. 249 — Notification.—With reference to notification No. 156, dated the 10th August 1896, and published at pages 850-51, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, it is hereby notified that the rate for hot-weather irrigation under clauses VII and VIII of schedule I annexed to the revised water-rate rules for the Orissa Canals is payable on the 1st July.

[Second Publication]

The 8th December 1896.

No. 243 — Notification.—Notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under the provisions of section 6 of Act II (B O) of 1882, to declare that the provisions of clause (b) of section 76 of that Act shall take effect over the whole area between the sea-dyke and the Bay of Bengal, commencing from the village of Dariapur, pargana Bahjora, and ending where the sea-dyke terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Khandaigobra, pargana Birkul, save and except the tract specified hereunder, viz., the lands between the sea-dyke and the sea so far as they appertain to the Majumutha estate, bounded on the east by the boundary of mauza Kalurabarn (up to the creek near Kanaichata), pargana Bahjora, and on the west by the boundary of mauza Saradpur, pargana Sarifabad near Haripur, pargana Dakshinmal.

2. The erection of any new embankment, or any addition to any existing embankment, or the obstruction or diversion of any water-course within the tract above declared without the previous sanction of the Collector of Midnapore, is prohibited.

Boundary of the tract to be declared.

[Subject to the exceptions above noted]

Particulars.	North by	East by	South by	West by	No.	District.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tract of country between Hiji sea-dyke and the Bay of Bengal	Hiji sea dyke from village Dariapur, pargana Bahjora.	Rasulpur river	Bay of Bengal	Hiji sea-dyke and sand hill near village Khan daigobra, pargana Birkul	1	Midnapore.

[Sixth Publication.]

The 10th November 1896.

No. 219.—Notification—With reference to Government of Bengal orders Nos 1848-50 I A, dated 26th September 1883, and subsequent modification of these orders notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under section VI of Act V (B O) of 1864, to abolish, with effect from the 1st April 1898, all concessions in respect of tollage hitherto granted to Steamer Companies for their transport services on the canals in Bengal

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The 14th December 1896

No. 155.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of a new station at Tarapukur at 8½ mile on the Eastern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in the mauza of Tarapukareeh, pargana Calcutta, zila 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose 2 plots of land measuring more or less 5 bighas 16 cottahs and 6 chittaks of standard measurement, bounded as under, are required within the aforesaid mauza.

Plot No. 1—1 bigha 8 cottahs and 14 chittaks, bounded on the North by land occupied by Amrita Lall Roy Chowdhury, East by land occupied by Kally Churn Ghose and Fakir Ibrahim, South by land occupied by Fakir Ibrahim and Girish Chunder Banerjee, and on the West by land belonging to Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Plot No. 2.—4 bighas 7 cottahs and 8 chittacks, bounded on the North by land occupied by Tarack Nath Ghose and Amrita Lall Roy Chowdhury, East by land belonging to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, South by land occupied by Girish Chunder Banerjee, Shama Churn Ghose and others, and on the West by land occupied by Shama Churn Ghose and others, Rajoni Ghose and Tarack Nath Ghose.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

The 15th December 1896

No 156 — Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the South Bihar Railway in the district of Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land of an average width of 176 feet, more or less, is required in the villages of Keul and Jaynagar, as named in the following schedule, of an approximate area of 34 74 acres —

Village Keul	2 07	} 34 74 acres.
„ Jaynagar	32 67	

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the railway, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

No 157 — Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the South Bihar Railway in the district of Gaya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land of an average width of 422 feet, more or less, is required in the villages named in the following schedules, of an approximate area as therein stated —

Ohitraghati	16 88	} 17 44 acres.
Manjhawa, sheet 20	...	...	0 33
„ „ 19	...	...	0 23

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the railway, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No 6685A.

No 6616A.—*The 15th December 1896*—Babu Biseswar Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Darca, is transferred temporarily to the Pirojpur subdivision of the district of Backergunge.

No 6680A.—*The 15th December 1896.*—Mr. C. H. J. Craven, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Southal Parganas, is transferred to the Malda district.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

No 12793, dated the 10th December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghosh made over charge of the Motihari Jail to Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans on the afternoon of the 26th November 1896.

A. D. LARMORE,
Offg. Inspector-Genl. of Jails, Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No 8808, dated 10th December 1896—Assistant Surgeon Nilkanta Chatterjee did supernumerary duty at the Presidency General Hospital from the 5th to the 8th October 1896, both days inclusive, and from the 10th to the 23rd October 1896, both days inclusive, at the Medical College Hospital.

No 8815, dated 10th December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Kali Prasanna Kumar, a supernumerary at the Medical College Hospital, is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Howrah General Hospital until further orders.

No 8833, dated 11th December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Hira Lal Dutt was on special duty at Kharswan, in the Singhbhum district, from the 31st July to the 8th August 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 8841, dated 11th December 1896.—The following Civil Hospital Assistants have passed in the order in which their names are mentioned the medico-legal qualification examination of Medical Subordinates:—

Grade.	Name.
2nd	Sasi Mohun Dass.
2nd	Brojo Nath Mitter.
2nd	Uma Mohun Sircar.

No. 8924, dated 14th December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Mohendra Nath Das is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th December 1896.

No. 8926, dated 14th December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Rojoni Kant Das Gupta did supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital from the forenoon of the 22nd July to the afternoon of 20th August 1896, and again on the 21st November 1896

(t. C Ross, Surgeon-Col.,
Insp.-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal

TREASURY NOTICE.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU SURENDRA NATH MAZUMDAR is hereby placed in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, with effect from the 3rd December 1896, vice Babu Girindra Chandra Banarji, Deputy Collector in charge, and is authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

ATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEA, *Personal Assistant, for Offg. Commissioner on tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION, CHINSURA, the 11th December 1896

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th December 1896.

BABU ANUND NATH MOZUMDAR, Munsif of Howrah, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to act temporarily as a District Delegate, under section 235A of Act X of 1865 and section 52 of Act V of 1881, respectively, within the local limits of the district of Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Probodh Chander Dutt, or until further orders.

T. W. RICHARDSON, Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th December 1896.

BABU SHYAM CHAND ROY, Subordinate Judge of Jessore, is appointed to be a District Delegate under section 235A of Act X of 1865 and section 52 of Act V of 1881 within the local limits of his jurisdiction

T. W. RICHARDSON, Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

Apprentice Department

THE date for admission to this Department is 1st February 1897. Candidates must be at least 15, and not more than 17, years of age.

They must have passed standard VII of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th January 1897. No application will be attended to after this date.

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If the officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in February. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of February, except by

special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list. For Natives there will be at least nine vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced† fee list.

These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can therefore be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER, *Principal, Civil Engineering College*

SIBPUR, the 16th November 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.*

No. 2226B.

APPLICATIONS for tickets of admission to the Opium Sale Rooms for the year 1897

OF

THE HON'BLE MR W H GRIMLEY

should be made at the office of the Board of Revenue, L.P., on or after the 21st December 1896.

Tickets for the year 1896, which have not already been surrendered, should be returned at the same time.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. H. WALSH, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 3rd December 1896.

No 2185B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Provision Opium to be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1897 will consist of about 19,500 chests prepared at the Patna Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, and about 19,500 chests prepared at the Ghazipur Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, being of the seasons 1895-96 and 1896-97 in the proportion marginally noted.

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory.		Chests
Supply from 1895-96	...	19,500
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory.		Chests
Supply from 1895-96	..	17,989
Ditto 1896-97	.	1,511
Total		39,000

2. The dates on or about which the sales will be held, and the total quantity of opium, as well as the respective quantities manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories, which will be brought forward for sale every month, are specified below. The Board of Revenue reserve to themselves the right of altering the dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so. In accordance with the notification of the Government of India, No. 2760, dated 24th June 1896, 1,625 chests of Patna and 1,625 chests of Benares opium will be sold monthly from January to December 1897:—

Dates.			Chests manufactured at the Patna Factory.	Chests manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory.	Total chests
On or about Monday 4th January	1897	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 3rd February	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 1st March	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 1st April	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 3rd May	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 3rd June	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 1st July	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 2nd August	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 1st September	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday 24th September	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 1st November	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 1st December	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total			19,500	19,500	39,000

The following are the conditions of sale :—

1.—The opium will be sold for exportation by sea only, and no certificate will be granted, except to cover such export.

2.—The opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rs. 800 per chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by clause 13 of these conditions of sale. The bids must advance by Rs. 5 at a time.

3.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A.M. of the day fixed by previous notification, and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P.M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold, the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday), at the hour of 11 A.M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board of Revenue may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

4.—Each lot shall contain five chest.

5.—A Promissory Note for a sum, calculated according to the scale, noted in the margin,

DEPOSIT

When the amount bid is less than

Rs. 1,200 per chest, Rs. 200 per chest

On bids of Rs. 1,200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 1,600 per chest, Rs. 300 per chest

On bids of Rs. 1,600 and upwards, but less than Rs. 2,000 per chest, Rs. 400 per chest

And so on, Rs. 100 being added to the deposit for every bid additional, to the extent of Rs. 400

shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale-room and before the lot is registered in the sale-book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal receipts or by substitution of other public securities of the Government of India, on or before 3-30 P.M., in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the said notes must be redeemed by 1-30 P.M., or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Bank

of Bengal receipts or deposit of other public securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit, and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6.—The said Promissory Notes shall be absolutely payable in any event, and the amount thereof shall be absolutely forfeited upon such default as before mentioned, and the amount thereof shall not go or be credited in reduction of any loss on re-sale or expenses thereby incurred, but shall be recoverable whether such re-sale shall be had or not, or whether there shall be a loss on such re-sale or not.

7.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the fifth condition, if remaining unredeemed at 3-30 P.M. of the fifth day following the day of sale, or 1-30 P.M., if the last day falls on a Saturday, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

8.—No tender of money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or public securities, on account of opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before the prescribed time in clause 5 on the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted. Provided always that money so subsequently tendered may be taken in payment of the said Promissory Note, but such acceptance of money shall in no way entitle the payer thereof to any right to delivery of the lot or lots in respect whereof the said note was given, or to any of the rights of a purchaser thereof, or release the payer from liability for any unpaid balance of such notes or from the additional liability for the loss and expenses of such re-sale as provided for in clauses No. 5 and No. 6.

9.—The opium advertised for sale shall be paid for not later than by 3-30 P.M. of the fifteenth day from the day of sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the opium must be paid for by 1-30 P.M.; and in case any lots of such opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any public securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the opium shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good all expenses and any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale, and the liability for the loss or difference of price and expenses shall be in addition to, and wholly independent of, the amount of the deposit so forfeited.

10.—Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of opium, after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase, which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lots or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

11.—No deposit of public securities under the fifth of the present conditions will be received in this office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the sale-book, or his authorized agent. The receipt for deposit of public securities will be granted only in the

name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

12.—The officer superintending the sale on the part of the Government is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the fifth of these conditions.

13.—With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the sale, it is hereby notified that the officer of Government superintending the sale shall be competent, at any time during the sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually by Rs. 5 at a time until a bid is obtained; and the first *bond fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot, and the officer of Government Superintending the sale shall also be competent to dispose, in the same manner, of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of Rs. 800 specified in the second of these conditions.

14.—The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency opium not exceeding altogether twenty-five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of the opium to complete the said twenty-five.

15.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the opium included in this notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

16.—The following papers will be exhibited for inspection on the day of sale, or may be seen previously to that date by personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue:—No. 1, certificate of the opium advertised for sale; No. 2, report of the examination of such opium.

17.—The public are hereby informed that in providing the investment of the opium manufactured at the Patna Factory and the opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory for the year 1895-96, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken, for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

18.—Any further information respecting weight or quality of the opium advertised for sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue. But, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board of Revenue entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the sale and delivery of the opium for shipment.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

E. H. WALSH,
Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, the 28th November 1896.

No. 2193B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 4th January 1897; at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,250 chests, viz.—

				Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	...	1,625
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	...	1,625
Total	...	...	...	3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1896, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th January 1897, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th January 1897, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th January 1897.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale down to December 1897 about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so —

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Wednesday, 3rd February 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st March 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st April 1897 .	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 3rd May 1897 ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 3rd June 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st July 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 2nd August 1897 .	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st September 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday, 24th September 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st November 1897 .	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st December 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total ...	17,875	17,875	35,750

By order of the Board of Revenue, L P,

E. H. WAISH, *Secretary*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 30th November 1896.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Rule 15 of the revised Election Rules, for general information that, under section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act III (B O) of 1884, as now amended, the general election of Municipal Commissioners of the following Municipalities in the Patna Division will be held on Saturday, the 6th of March 1897.—

Districts.	Municipalities	Districts	Municipalities
1 Patna ...	{ Patna. Bihar Dinapur Nizamut Barh.	4 Saran .	{ Chapra. Siwan. Ravienganj.
2 Gaya ...	{ Gaya	5 Champaran ...	Motihari
3. Shahabad . .	{ Arrah Sasaram. Dumraon Buxar Jagdispur. Bhabua	6 Muzaffarpur .	{ Muzaffarpur. Hajipur
		7 Darbhanga	{ Darbhanga. Madhubani.

This notification supersedes the notification previously issued and published in Part I, page 862 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 12th August 1896, fixing the 3rd October 1896 as the date for holding the general election in the Dinapur Nizamut Municipality.

J. A. BOURDILION, *Commissioner*;

PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BAKHIPUR, the 7th December 1896.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1896

No. 980.—Sir W. E. Ward, K C S I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 28th November 1896.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th December 1896.

No. 366.—The Reverend A. G. A. Roberts, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th February 1897

J. P. HEWETT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 4th December 1896.

No. 1893G.—With reference to notification No. 445G, dated the 20th March 1896, M. George Flamburiani, Consul-General for Greece at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 20th November 1896.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 11th December 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE

No. 1325 — The following extracts are published for general information —

"*London Gazette*," dated the 17th November 1896, pages 6271, 6272, 6275 and 6276.

* * * * *

India Office, 17th November 1896

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India —

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Captains to be Majors.

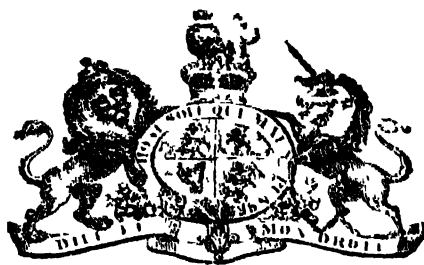
Dated 11th September 1896

George Herbert Watson.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel William Flood Murray, Bengal Establishment, to be
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 2nd April 1896

P. J. MAILLARD, *Major-General,*
Secy to the Govt of India



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4740M—The 10th December 1896—Whereas a notification No. 3351, dated the 5th August 1896, was published at page 158, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Berhampore Municipality in the district of Murshidabad, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION

No. 4771L.S.-G—The 11th December 1896—It is hereby notified that the members of the Bhadrak Local Board, in the district of Bilasore, having at a meeting, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, requested the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the said section, to appoint Babu Raj Kisore Das, Subdivisional Officer, to be the Chairman of that Local Board.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION

No. 4732M.—The 8th December 1896.—Under Rule 9 of the Rules framed under section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, it is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Nauratal Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, for a loan of Rs. 5,000 from Government, bearing interest at 4½ per cent per annum, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4773M.—The 10th December 1896—Whereas a notification No. 588T.—M, dated the 19th September 1896, was published at page 192, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of Bengal Act II of 1891 (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to hackney carriages and palanquins in Calcutta), to the Darbhanga Municipality, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 1, clause 3 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the provisions of the said Act to the above Municipality, with effect from the date of this notification.

2. Under section 61, clause 1 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints the Commissioners of the Darbhanga Municipality and their Chairman, and the members of the District Board of Darbhanga and their Chairman, to perform the duties imposed and exercise the powers conferred by the Act on the Commissioners and the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, within their respective jurisdictions.

3. Under section 61 (2) of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor prescribes that for the purposes of sections 32 (1), 45 (2) and 49 of the Act, the languages shall be English and Hindi.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4776M.—The 10th December 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 692T.M., dated the 25th September 1896, was published at page 200, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of sections 223A to 236, 249 to 251, 254 to 266, 268 to 274, 277 and 278 of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Nadia Municipality in supersecession of the orders contained in the Government notifications noted in the margin, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in

(1) Notification, dated the 21st July 1879, published at page 717, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, introducing the provisions of certain sections of the Bengal Municipal Act V of 1878 into the Nadia Municipality.

(2) So much of the notification No. 2005M, dated the 20th May 1896, published at page 105, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, as relates to the extension to the Nadia Municipality of certain sections of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894.

the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 231 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Nadia Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4792L S-G.—The 12th December 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Gaya to be the Chairman of the Gaya District Board, with effect from the 20th November 1896.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4793L S-G.—The 12th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Shahabad to be the Chairman of the Shahabad District Board, with effect from the 18th December 1896.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4794L S-G.—The 12th December 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-appoint the Magistrate of Muzaffarpur to be the Chairman of the Muzaffarpur District Board, with effect from the 1st December 1896.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4799 Med.—The 14th December 1896.—In accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 910, dated the 19th October 1896, sanctioning the abolition in Bengal of the present classification of Civil Surgeons by stations, and the substitution in its place of a personal classification under which the higher emoluments now given for the charge of first class stations will be granted to Commissioned Medical Officers according to seniority and merit without regard to the stations at which they may be employed, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that the following Medical Officers shall, with effect from the 1st December 1896, draw the higher emoluments hitherto attached to the six first class Civil Stations, Bengal —

Brigade-Surgeon	Lieutenant-Colonel	W. H. Gregg.
Ditto	ditto	C. J. W. Meadows.
Surgeon	Lieutenant-Colonel	J. M. Zorab
Ditto	ditto	Russik Lal Dutt
Ditto	ditto	G. Price
Surgeon Major	A. W. D. Leahy.	

Officers drawing the higher allowance will in future be styled Civil Surgeons of the 1st class, all others being styled Civil Surgeons of the 2nd class

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4812 M.—The 14th December 1896—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by clause 2, section 30 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to exclude, from the operation of section 69 (1) of the said Act, that portion of the Gariahat road from the railway crossing to Dhakuria outpost which lies within the limits of the South Suburban Municipality.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to authorise the transfer of the said road to the charge of the District Board of the 24-Parganas.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4828 M.—The 15th December 1896—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, as modified up to the 1st November 1896, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Bhabhua Municipality, in the district of Shahabad, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of sections 257, 259, 260A, and 274 of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4829 M.—The 15th December 1896—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, as modified up to the 1st November 1896, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Dumraon Municipality, in the district of Shahabad, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of sections 254 to 260A and 274 of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No 4822 M.—The 15th December 1896—Under rule 9 of the rules framed under section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, it is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Vishnupur Municipality, in the district of Bankura, for a loan of Rs. 5,000 from Government, bearing interest at 4½ per cent per annum, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No 4831M.—The 15th December 1896.—Whereas, a notification, No 3604M., dated the 19th August 1896, was published at page 165, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Acts IV of 1894 and II of 1896, to Ward No. IV of the Darbhanga Municipality, and whereas no valid objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Darbhanga Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality

H H. RISLEY,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No 4839M.—The 15th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, as amended by Acts IV of 1894 and II of 1896, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Bhagwan Bajpai to be a Commissioner of the Tikari Municipality, in the district of Gaya, *vice* Babu Deoki Nandan, resigned.

H H. RISLEY,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No 4841Med.—The 15th December 1896—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to amend the rules for the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries by local authorities and for the management of hospitals and dispensaries under Government supervision, by adding to them the following rule 47A and by substituting the following rule 49 for the existing rule bearing the same number

47A. All compounders appointed to dispensaries in classes I and II, after the 1st April 1897, must hold certificates under the rules for the grant of certificates to compounders under section 252 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, and section 303 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act II of 1888, and will draw pay at the rate of Rs 10 rising by biennial increments of Rs 1 to Rs 15. Compounders already employed in such dispensaries will be entitled to draw pay at the above rate on obtaining such certificates

49. The employment of apprentices is prohibited, except in hospitals and dispensaries, the Superintendents of which are authorised by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, to receive and train candidates for the compounder class

H H. RISLEY,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION

No 4825M.—The 9th December 1896—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Faridpur Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for the establishment of a Muhammadan burial ground in manza South Gopalpur, pargana Horn, zilla Faridpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 9 kottahs 10 dhurs of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the North by the side-drain of the Palma Road, on the East by Mafi's house, on the South by Kudratulla's house, and on the West by a Halot

The plan and specification of the land are filed in the office of the Collector of Faridpur for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

H H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

DECLARATION

No 4836M.—The 10th December 1896—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Tangail Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for a Muhammadan burial ground in the village of Bhuluk-Kandi, pargana Kagmar, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 bighas of standard measurement is required. The land is bounded on the north by the land of Srimati Jahnabi Chaudhury, occupied by Ali Mandal, on the east by the land of Srimati Jahnabi Chaudhury, occupied by Mahar Sheik, Sarbesh Sheik, Nasu Sheik and Garibulla Sheik; on the south by the land of Srimati Bindubasini Chaudhury, occupied by Binode Sheik, and on the west by a Municipal track

The plan and specification of the land are filed in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 4779 M.—The 10th December 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for the improvement of Shib Narain Dass' Lane, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land No. 39, Shib Narain Dass' Lane, in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring more or less, 14 chataks, of standard measurement is required. The land is bounded on the North by a portion of No. 39, Shib Narain Dass' Lane, on the South by Shib Narain Dass' Lane, on the East by sewered ditch, and on the West by No. 41, Shib Narain Dass' Lane.

The plan and specification of the land are filed in the office of the Commissioners for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION

No. 4814 M.—The 14th December 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Chittagong Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for a burial-ground in mauza Shahar, kismat Nij Shahar (locally known as Bhag-ghutna), in the town of Chittagong, pargana Islamabad, zilla Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 bighas 2 cottaks of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the north by Asmat Ali's house, on the south and on the west by Mr. Teixeira's hill, and on the east by Mchendibag road and Mr Teixeira's tank.

The plan and specification of the land are filed in the office of the Collector of Chittagong for public inspection.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896..

PART II. Advertisements.

[N B—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday]

No. 6097R C.

Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ROAD CESS

Dated Calcutta, the 9th December 1896.

RESOLUTION.

Receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Funds and District Road Accounts in Bengal during 1895-96.

READ—

Annual reports and accounts of the several District Road Funds and District Road Accounts in Bengal for the year 1895-96, received from the Commissioners of Divisions concerned

Read again—

Annual reports and accounts of the several District Road Funds and District Road Accounts in Bengal for the previous year, and the review thereof, No 210R C, dated 16th January 1896

REMARKS.—The Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 has been introduced into all the districts of this Province, except the following —

Darjeeling	Manbhum
Hazaribagh.	Singbhum
Lohardaga	Sonthal Parganas
Palamau	Chittagong Hill Tracts

In the first five of these districts, and in the Dalbhum pargana of the Singhbhum district the Cess Act of 1880 is in force, while the other parganas of this

latter district, and the Sonthal Parganas and Chittagong Hill Tracts are not under the operations of any of the above Acts.

RECEIPTS.

2. In the districts in which the Cess Act is in force, the cess was levied at the maximum rate allowed by law, while in those districts which were not under the operations of the Act, and in which therefore there were no cess collections, funds were provided by grants-in-aid. The receipts for the year 1895-96, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below:—

	CESS BUT NON-LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS										NON CESS AND NON LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS					
	Darjeeling		Hazaribagh		Lohardaga		Palaman		Manbhum		Singbhum		Sonthal Parganas		Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Balance on 1st April	Rs. 13,611	Rs. 10,784	Rs. 28,164	Rs. 29,391	Rs. 13,333	Rs. 14,219	Rs. 14,780	Rs. 21,100	Rs. 17,441	Rs. 16,012	Rs. 4,391	Rs. 2,791	Rs. 13,081	Rs. 23,705	Rs. 13,308	Rs. 17,449
Provincial rates— Cess on lands	17,904	17,686	49,116	48,681	46,602	47,111	21,194	21,070	26,646	29,738	4,415	4,411				
Cess on mines, &c.	108	108	7,000	6,901			1	9	1,001	807	173	193				
Public Works— Road tolls	1,812												218			
Ferry tolls																
Irrigation— Canal tolls																
Miscellaneous— Rents of sarais and bungalows			200	145	160	205	257	123	1,754	1,478	19	235	6,9	761		
Fees, fines and forfeitures			91	253	173	133	83	95		7	9		10	7		
Interest on various collections			46		61	51	51	48	153	141						
Miscellaneous			111	61	1	10	115	68	33	132	20	81	107	238	1	6
Donations from private persons					2,000						120			23		
Grant from Darjeeling Improvement Fund	2,661	1,062														
Grant from Government	1,121	2,900	1,657	1,681	630	810	7,433	2,168	17,174	19,000	10,000	10,105	70,864	71,358	30,276	31,708
Total Revenue	25,112	25,446	59,063	61,075	49,700	53,311	29,104	4,621	50,513	53,178	14,735	15,097	71,873	74,280	36,257	31,773
Suspense Accounts— Advances	7,557	7,620	5,186	8,8	499	474	580	327	584	295	2,090	150	18,306	6,645		
Deposit			2,132	3,749	2,611	1,021	2,188	2,865	9,000	275			6,000	2,917	1,000	
Provisional Fund receipts			1,000	1,111	91	3	83	79	107	102	210	62		43		
Savings Bank investment withdrawn			38	170		58			1,900							
Total Receipts	31,000	30,111	67,353	69,500	52,911	57,470	31,061	47,832	62,867	55,575	17,035	15,319	90,341	83,795	37,257	32,773
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS IN CLUDING BALANCE	56,110	40,000	95,315	91,042	66,216	56,719	65,447	71,901	70,340	74,163	21,478	18,019	1,09,939	1,07,600	40,565	40,222

* The receipts under this head being annas only, no notice is taken thereof.
† Includes Rs. 15,564 under Land Revenue. ‡ Includes Rs. 16,644 under Land Revenue.

3. The decrease in revenue in the Darjeeling district, compared with the revenue of the previous year, is owing to the collection of Rs. 1,812 on the Balisan ferry at Matigara, which belonged to the Darjeeling Improvement Fund having been credited to the District Road Fund in 1894-95, but which amount was subsequently refunded, less the percentage cost of establishment for officers of account and control and audit, while that in the Hazaribagh district is attributed to the decrease in the valuation made of the coal mines of the Bengal Coal Company during the year by the Collector of Burdwan, the principal place of business of the Company being at Burdwan. In the Lohardaga district the decrease is due to advantage being taken by the zamindars of the 15 days' grace allowed under the Act for the payment of the cesses. The decrease in the Singbhum district is due to the decrease in the receipts under 'Advances,' which amounted to Rs. 151 only against Rs. 2,088 in the previous year. The decrease in income in the Palaman district is mainly due to the increase in the Government grant, the amount being Rs. 22,606 against Rs. 7,130 in the previous year, and that in Manbhum to the assessment of new coal mines.

4 The following table shows the outlay incurred in 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year:—

	OTHER NON-LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS										NOVEMBER AND NON-LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS					
	Darjeeling		Hazaribagh		Lohardaga		Palamau		Manbhum		Singbhum		Sonthal Parganas		Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	1894-5	1895-6	1894-5	1895-6	1894-5	1895-6	1894-5	1895-6	1894-5	1895-6	1894-5	1895-6	1894-5	1895-6	1894-5	1895-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Refunds— Of excess Of other receipts	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Provincial rates— Establishment and contingencies of the office of collection	1104	1,137	1,114	1,163	1,430	1,406	921	99	1,311	1,39	360	165				
Administration— Establishment and contingencies of the Committee office Percentage cost of establishment for officers of account and control and fund	188	1,015	1,214	1,197	518	543	10	2	819	44	60	174	1,287	1,441	13	116
Stationery— Stationery and Printing	170	111	21	190	207	203	401	30	38	10	1,8	17	51	11	56	4
Public Works— Original Works Repairs Establishment Tools and Plant Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	64	0	0	5,121	7,87	9,762	8	177	1,18	44	84	1,9	13,60	1,11	7,178	9,15
Miscellaneous— Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies Staging bungalow petty construction and repairs Miscellaneous Contribution to Provincial Fund Contribution to Provincial Government Employment of Government loan	104	0	0	17,13	0,18	27,12	1,27	111	6,30	4,118	1,00	7,87	13,81	48,83	2,13	31,06
Total Expenditure	2,311	1,154	5,342	16,564	50,081	50,100	3,100	4,194	1,102	61,438	10,16	14,812	1,14	90,11	3,16	34,13
Suspense Accounts— Advances Deposits Savings Bank deposits Provident Fund withdrawal	0	0	0	0	0	943	0	0	401	701	1,131		14,731	5,418	1,100	
Total Disbursements	1,156	1,154	5,342	16,564	50,081	50,100	3,100	4,194	1,102	61,438	10,16	14,812	1,14	90,11	3,16	34,13
Balance on 31st March	1,156	1,154	5,342	16,564	50,081	50,100	3,100	4,194	1,102	61,438	10,16	14,812	1,14	90,11	3,16	34,13
GRAND TOTAL	2,311	1,154	5,342	16,564	50,081	50,100	3,100	4,194	1,102	61,438	10,16	14,812	1,14	90,11	3,16	34,13

5. The closing balances of the Darjeeling, Hazaribagh and Palamau districts at the end of the year were more than one quarter's lists of the respective Committees, as prescribed in paragraph 9 of the Resolution No. 4228R C, dated 18th December 1895. The heavy closing balances were due (i) in the Palamau district, to the large unexpended balance of the grants for the 1st and 2nd sections of the Gurwa Singu road owing to the hilly nature of the country through which the road passes, the scarcity of local labour and the difficulty of importing coolies from the neighbouring districts; (ii) in the Darjeeling district to the Committee having been allowed, in letter No. 5106R C, dated 26th September 1892, to accumulate its balance to enable it to construct important bridges in the district without having recourse to borrowing. The District Road Committee of Hazaribagh should explain the clause of the large closing balance in that district.

6. Of the total expenditure incurred during the year, Rs. 3,47,554 were devoted to Public Works, while the outlay under other sub-heads, exclusive of

'Suspense Accounts,' was small, being Rs. 54,913 only in the aggregate. The distribution of the outlay on Public Works is as follows:—

	Original Works	Repairs.	Total Works and Repairs	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Tolls and Ferry establishment and contingencies.	Total Public Works
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Darjeeling	23	9,414	9,437	635		342	10,414
Hazariabagh	5,729	47,004	52,733	8,202	1,470	..	62,405
Lohardaga	9,762	27,622	37,384	7,874	539	..	45,797
Palamau	20,787	3,116	34,902	5,211	350	..	39,496
Manbhum	2,166	43,118	45,284	8,210	105	680	51,869
Singhbhum	4,518	6,827	10,345	2,809	165	..	13,319
Southal Parganas	27,113	48,863	76,116	10,318	793	..	87,227
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,157	21,040	27,197	6,556	244	..	34,027
Total	73,745	2,10,244	2,92,988	49,878	3,666	1,022	3,47,554

7 *Original Works.*—The principal works carried out during the year are detailed below:—

Number	Name of district	Name of work	Outlay during the year	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs	
	Darjeeling	Suspension bridge, 400 ft span, over the Balasun river at Panighata	23	This bridge was constructed by the Public Works Department in 1893-94 at a cost of Rs 21,177. The sum of Rs 23 shown was adjusted during 1896-96 on account of expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department
		Total Darjeeling District	23	
	Hazariabagh	Inspection bungalow at Dudhumati on Gola-Dakugaria Road	205	The estimate sanctioned for the work amounts to Rs 870, against which Rs 604 were expended up to end of 1894-95 and Rs 265 in 1895-96
	Ditto	Inspection bungalow at Khejuri on the Gaya and Deoghur Pilgrim Road from Majhne to Khejuri	654	The estimate sanctioned for the work amounts to Rs 876, against which Rs 205 were expended in 1894-95 and Rs 654 in 1895-96
	Ditto	Inspection bungalow at Nasirganj on the Gaya and Deoghur Pilgrim Road	649	The estimate sanctioned for the work amounts to Rs 875 against which Rs 205 were expended in 1894-95 and Rs 649 in 1895-96
	Ditto	Inspection bungalow at Barkagaon on the Hazariabagh Tandwa Road	105	The estimate sanctioned for the work amounts to Rs 862, against which Rs 655 were expended in 1894-95 and Rs 205 in 1895-96
	Ditto	Inspection bungalow at Kulkamsandi on Old Benares Road.	197	The estimate sanctioned for the work amounts to Rs 862, against which Rs 655 were expended in 1894-95 and Rs 197 in 1895-96
	Ditto	A pukka well at Itkhuri on the Chowparan Chatra Road	925	
	Ditto	One well at Chatra on the above Road	295	Estimate sanctioned for the work amounts to Rs 507, against which Rs 194 were expended up to the end of 1894-95 and Rs 295 in 1895-96
	Ditto	One well at Jubra on the Balumath-Sherghati Road	19	The estimate sanctioned for the work amounts to Rs 325, against which Rs 10 were expended up to end of 1894-95 and Rs 19 in 1895-96
	Ditto	Gravelling the Dhanwar and Jamoo Road	1,471	The estimate for the work amounts to Rs 6,513, against which Rs 1,471 were expended in 1895-96
	Ditto	30 Dari wells (water springs)	1,336	
		Total Hazariabagh District	5,729	
		Aggregate total carried over	5,752	

Number	Name of district	Name of work.	Outlay during the year	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Brought forward	Rs. 5,752	
	Lohardaga	An inspection bungalow at Jaria, on Ranchi Palkote Road	524	The work was commenced in 1894-95, and completed in 1895-96. Of the total expenditure of Rs 1,927 incurred on it, Rs 528 were spent in the latter year
	Ditto	A cart sarai at Bili	761	
	Ditto	Sinking wells and improving daries or natural springs	519	
	Ditto	Construction of Bero-Toto Road <i>via</i> Sesai (35 miles)	7,951	The estimate for the work amounting to Rs 12,638 has been sanctioned by the Bengal Government. The work was commenced in 1894-95 and completed in 1895-96. Of the total expenditure of Rs 12,554 incurred on it, Rs 7,951 were expended in 1895-96.
		Total Lohardaga District	9,762	
	Palamau	Constructing 2 pukka culverts and re-grading certain steep grades on Daltonganj-Garwa Road	1,104	The amount sanctioned for this work is Rs 2,043, but the expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1896 was Rs 1,104.
	Ditto	Pukka culverts on the Daltonganj-Maharajganj Road.	3,030	The estimated cost of the work is Rs 6,659, but an expenditure of Rs 3,185 only was incurred up to the close of the year 1894-95, and that during 1895-96 was Rs 3,030.
	Ditto	35 dry rubble stone culverts on the Daltonganj towards Ranchi Road	1,150	
	Ditto	A 20-feet arched bridge on the 23rd mile of the Daltonganj towards Shergathi Road	1,000	
	Ditto	19 dry rubble stone culverts on Majiwan-Japla Road	1,000	
	Ditto	An 8 feet culvert at Jhariduba on the 44th mile of the above road	444	
	Ditto	First section of the Garwa-Sirguja Road, 13½ miles in length.	4,337	A special grant of Rs 13,000 was made by Government, the estimate sanctioned for the work amounted to Rs 12,960. The work was commenced in 1894-95, but Rs 6,128 only are reported to have been expended in that year. The expenditure in 1895-96 was Rs 4,337.
	Ditto	2nd section of the above road, 16 miles in length	2,998	A special grant of Rs 23,316, the amount of the sanctioned estimate for the work, was made by Government. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,998 only.
	Ditto	Extension of the Daltonganj-Husseina-bad road to the banks of the Sono river at Dangwar.	1,296	The amount sanctioned for the work is Rs 2,302. The work was practically finished, but as many temporary culverts were not satisfactorily made and earth-work not finally dressed, a payment of Rs 1,206 only was made.
	Ditto	A pukka culvert of two spans of 6 feet each at the boundary of the district at the 43rd mile of the Daltonganj Maharajganj Road.	415	A contribution was paid to the Gaya District Board for constructing the culvert.
	Ditto	A pukka well at Chandwa on the 57th mile of the Daltonganj towards Ranchi Road	384	
	Ditto	Road from Shapur ferry-ghat to the 2nd mile of Daltonganj Garwa Road	552	
	Ditto	Earthwork in improving the Daltonganj-Maharajganj Road, filling in approaches to pukka culverts, and re-grading the steep approaches in and out the Amanat, Sadubaha and Kara rivers	1,482	
	Ditto	Providing new gabions and transplanting trees	300	
		Total Communications	19,792	
	Ditto	Additions and alterations to malkhana room of the Deputy Commissioner, Palamau	242	From Public Works Funds
	Ditto	Additions and alterations to the cowshed attached to the Jail at Daltonganj	178	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto	Providing wire-netting to the Munshi khana room of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Daltonganj	12	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto	Wire-netted wooden partition in the tanza office of the Deputy Commissioner's outchery at Daltonganj	150	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto	A night latrine in the Hospital Ward, Intermediate Jail, Daltonganj	125	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto	A workshop in the Female Ward in Intermediate Jail, Daltonganj	92	Ditto ditto.
			799	
		Aggregate total carried over	19,792	
			15,514	

Number	Name of district	Name of work	Outlay during the year	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs 15,614	
		Brought forward . . .	19,792	
			799	
	Palamanu—concl'd	A bath-room in the back verandah of the Deputy Commissioner's residence at Daltonganj	141	From Public Works Funds
	Ditto	.. Wooden railing in Court Nazir's new office room at Daltonganj	31	Ditto ditto
	Ditto	.. Supplying punkhas to the Registration Office building at Daltonganj	24	Ditto ditto
		Total Civil Buildings .	995	
		Total Palamanu District .	20,787	
	Manbhum	... Feeder road to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Balarampur Railway Station to Bagmundi via Mahta	2,042	The estimate sanctioned by Government for the work amounts to Rs. 17,056, and the total expenditure on the road up to 31st March 1896 was Rs 5,000, of which Rs 2,042 were paid during 1895-96
	Ditto	. Surveying and levelling a feeder road from Chandil Railway Station to the border of the district towards Bundu	414	The total estimated cost is Rs 489, and the total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1896 was Rs 426, of which Rs 414 was spent in 1895-96
		Total Manbhum District . .	2,456	
	Singhbhum	.. Gravelling heavy portions of the Chaibassa-Bend Road, Chaibassa-Subarnarekha Road, Chaibassa-Jyutgurih Road, Chaibassa-Katber Road, and Chaibassa-Amda Road, aggregating 6 25 miles in length	3,297	
	Ditto	. Easing the ghats of the Raghai and Sanjoy nalas on the Chakradharpur-Koksanga Road	107	
	Ditto	. Diversion road at Manickpur ghat on the Chaibassa-Subarnarekha river road	199	The estimated cost of the work is Rs 4,814. The work was commenced in 1886-87, and has been completed at a total cost of Rs 4,767, of which Rs. 199 were paid in 1895-96
	Ditto	. Masonry bridge of 45 s ft waterway at Ghatsilla on the 51st mile of Chaibassa-Bend Road, commonly called the Harinala Bridge.	763	The estimated cost of the work is Rs 3,398. The work was undertaken in 1893-94, and has been completed at a total cost of Rs 3,302, of which the outlay in 1894-95 was Rs 763
	Ditto	. Planting trees along the roadsides ..	152	
		Total Singhbhum District	4,518	
	Sonthal Parganas	Improving the Chirimara bridge on the 59th mile of the Bhagalpur-Suri Road	399	The work was commenced and nearly finished during the year. Out of the estimated cost of Rs 600, Rs 399 was spent up to 31st March 1896
	Ditto	A masonry well at Masanjore on 83rd mile of the Bhagalpur-Suri Road	118	
	Ditto	A rubble masonry bridge of 3 spans of 10 feet each over the Bharkundijore on the 15th mile of the Dumka Madhupur Road	1,000	
	Ditto	... Improving the Haindanga and Dhulian Road (otherwise called the Pakaur Dhulian Road)	5,000	The work was taken in hand during the year 1894-95. Of the total expenditure of Rs 10,000 incurred on the work up to 31st March 1896, Rs 5,000 was spent in 1895-96
	Ditto	... Inspection bungalow at Pakaur ..	1,315	Out of the estimated cost of Rs 1,591, Rs 1,315 was expended in 1895-96.
	Ditto	Fittings and furniture for ditto	123	
	Ditto	Improvement of the inspection bungalow at Godda	350	The work was commenced in 1894-95. Of the total expenditure of Rs 1,534 incurred up to 31st March 1896, Rs. 350 was expended in 1895-96.
	Ditto	. Fittings and furniture for ditto ..	123	
			8,428	
		Aggregate total carried over ...	43,275	

Number	Name of district	Name of work	Outlay during the year	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Brought forward	Rs 49,275	
	Sonthal Parganas —concd	A tube-well in the compound of the Moheshpur thana	8,128 40	Of the total expenditure of Rs 74 incurred up to 31st March 1896, Rs 40 were spent in 1895-96. The estimated cost of the work is Rs 182
		Total District Road Account ..	8,468	
	Ditto ..	Iron girder bridge over the Morel stream on the 19th mile of Rajmahal-Protapore Road	7,428	From Estates Improvement Fund. The estimated cost is Rs 16,589. Out of the total expenditure of Rs 11,716 incurred up to 31st March 1896, Rs 7,428 were spent in 1895-96
	Ditto ..	Rubble masonry bridge of 2 spans of 17 feet each over the Aluara stream on the 11th mile of the Dumka-Pakaur Road	119	Ditto Of the total expenditure of Rs 7,879, Rs 119 were spent in 1895-96
	Ditto ...	Rubble masonry bridge of 2 spans of 22' 6" each over the Majhiara stream on the 9th mile of the above road	3,107	Ditto Of the total expenditure of Rs 3,198 incurred on the road, Rs 3,107 were spent in 1895-96
	Ditto .	Talbaria irrigation work ...	881	Ditto Total expenditure up to 31st March 1896 was Rs 1,360, of which Rs 881 were spent in 1895-96
	Ditto ..	Improving Tinpahar Pratabpur Road	1,424	From Estate Improvement Fund
	Ditto ..	Four masonry culverts of 3ft, 4ft, 5ft and 10ft, respectively, on Rajabhit-Karmataur Road	896	Ditto ditto
	Ditto ..	Five corrugated-iron culverts of 2 feet diameter each in the Dumka-Damin Road	289	Ditto ditto
	Ditto .	Improving Taljhari Jharna	98	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto	Constructing a road from Burhait to Tinpahar	158	Ditto ditto
	Ditto	Improving Simra Burhait Road	742	Ditto ditto
	Ditto	Improving Chandrapura Bandh in Dumka Damin Road	188	Ditto ditto
	Ditto .	45 boundary pillars in Rajmahal Damin	306	Ditto ditto
		Total Land Revenue ..	15,835	
	Ditto .	Masonry bridge of 3 spans of 10 ft each to prevent the Godda Road being brached by the surplus waters of the Hahajore jhil in the Godda subdivision, also a small bye-wash and sluice on either side of the jhil	1,020	The zamindar of Mahagama in the Godda subdivision contributed a sum of Rs 2,500 in 1893-94 for this work. The work was taken in hand during 1894-95, and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1896 was Rs 1,413, of which Rs 1,020 was spent in 1895-96
		Total Private Contribution	1,020	
	Ditto	Sinking a well in the compound of the Subdivisional Officer's residence at Pakaur	300	From Public Works Fund Rs 300 was spent in 1895-96 out of the estimated cost of Rs 805
	Ditto	Three latrines for ministerial officers at Dumka, Deoghur and Rajmahal	807	From Public Works Funds
	Ditto	A mortuary at Dumka	529	Ditto ditto
	Ditto	Cell in the Dumka Intermediate Jail	548	From Public Works Funds. The estimate for the work amounting to Rs 794 was sanctioned by the Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, and Rs 771 spent on it up to 31st March 1896, of which Rs 548 were expended in 1895-96
	Ditto .	Bamboo matting under the corrugated iron roof of the Ward's verandah in the Dumka Intermediate Jail	126	From Public Works Funds
	Ditto .	Fitting and fixing a boiler in the Dumka Intermediate Jail	8)	
		Total Public Works Funds	2,190	
		Total Sonthal Parganas District	27,313	
	Chittagong Tracts Hill	Ten light sawn timber bridges along the Raojan Rangamati Section of the Chittagong-Fort Haka Road	1,566	From District Road Fund
	Ditto ...	Light sawn timber bridges along the Chandergona-Banderbun Road.	785	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto .	Reconstructing the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Rangamati.	806	From Public Works Fund.
		Total Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3,157	
		AGGREGATE GRAND TOTAL ..	73,745	

8. *Repairs.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,19,242 as detailed in the table below :—

	CIVIL BUILDINGS		COMMUNICATIONS.														
	Government buildings	Other buildings	District roads			Village roads			Government roads			Roads in Government estates			Total communications.	Miscellaneous repairs	Total repairs
			Number of miles	Outlay	Outlay per mile	Number of miles	Outlay	Outlay per mile	Number of miles	Outlay	Outlay per mile	Number of miles	Outlay	Outlay per mile			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Darjeeling			320	9,210	28	17	108	11							9,414		9,414
Hazari bagh			512	40,210	78	148	6,794	41							47,004		47,004
Lohardaga			442	22,019	46	331	5,003	18							27,682		27,682
Palamau	2,27	845	305	9,861	32	264	162	7							10,033		13,115
Manbhum		290	400	90,725	75				50	12,403	210				43,127		43,417
Singhbhum			420	5,421	13	58	408	7							5,827		5,827
Sonthal Parganas																	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,476	145	709	37,623	51	34	767	22					1,273		30,603	1,519	48,803
	5,318	218	142	5,984	42					12,165					18,140	825	24,040
Total	15,681	1,524		1,01,040			13,050			24,567		1,273			2,00,810	1,844	2,19,242

* Includes Rs. 544 for repairs to Hill bridges.

The funds for the repairs of Government roads and buildings were supplied by Government.

9. *Arboriculture.*—A sum of Rs. 7,587 was spent in planting and maintaining trees on roadsides and in maintaining nursery gardens in the several districts, as shown below :—

	Rs.
In Darjeeling ... ..	...
„ Hazari bagh	1,098
„ Lohardaga	1,799
„ Palamau	300
„ Manbhum—	Rs
On district roads	316
„ Government roads	1,575
	1,691
In Singhbhum	348
„ Sonthal Parganas	641
„ Chittagong Hill Tracts .. ..	...
Total	5,877

10. *Establishment.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 49,878, thus :—

1	Outlay on Works and Repairs	Outlay on Establishment.	Percentage
2	3	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Darjeeling	9,437	635	6.72
Hazari bagh	52,733	8,202	15.55
Lohardaga	37,384	7,874	21.06
Palamau	33,902	5,244	15.56
Manbhum	45,874	8,210	17.89
Singhbhum	10,315	2,809	27.23
Sonthal Parganas	76,116	10,318	13.55
Chittagong Hill Tracts	27,197	6,586	24.21
Total	2,92,938	49,878	17.02

In the Darjeeling district the low percentage is due to the fact that no Engineer was employed. all the Road Fund works, both original and repairs, were executed by the tea-planters and non-official residents of the district to whom the thanks of Government are due for their assistance. The sum of Rs. 635 spent under this head was for the Public Works Establishment in the Terai subdivision only. The percentages in the Singhbhum and Chittagong Hill Tracts districts were high.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with the annual accounts of the several District Road Funds and District Road Accounts, extracts from the reports of the Chairmen of the several District Road Committees, and remarks of the Commissioners of Divisions concerned, be published in Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded for information to the—

Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Bhagalpur, Chittagong and Chota Nagpur Divisions ;
Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle, and Superintending Engineer in charge of the Western Circle ,
Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle ;
Accountant-General, Bengal ,
Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces ,
Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of the Report by the Chairman, District Road Committee of Darjeeling, on the operations of the District Road Fund of the District during the year 1895-96.

[Vide letter No 135R F., dated 28th July 1896, from R T GREEN, Esq, c s, Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.]

1 *Working of the Committee.*—The number of members of the District Committee was 18. One vacancy took place by the death of Mr C K. Harcourt towards the end of the year. Mr Harcourt rendered valuable help as a member of the Committee for many years. Four meetings were held during the year, the average attendance being 6·7, and the percentage on the average attendance at a meeting 37·5. There were 20 members of the Terai Branch Road Committee. They held eight meetings during the year. The average attendance was 7 and the percentage on the average attendance at a meeting was 35.

2 The year opened with a balance of Rs 18,774-6-7 made up of a cash balance of Rs 10,784-7-6 and unadjusted advances aggregating Rs 7,989-15-1. The total sum for expenditure during the year was Rs 41,130-7-5, including the income (Rs 22,356-0-10) of the year. Of this sum, Rs 12,874-2-0 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs 28,256-5-5, which includes unadjusted advances (Rs 11,099) at the end of the year. The closing cash balance is excessive, but in order to avoid the need for loans for bridges, a fund is being gradually accumulated.

RECEIPTS.

3 *Assessment and Collection of the Road Cess.*—The assessment was made at the maximum rate (6 pies in the rupee). The demand of cess from different sources (lands, mines, &c.) amounted to Rs 17,880, as compared with Rs 17,886 in the year previous. Of this, Rs 16,274 were realized during the year and Rs 1,547 (as advance) in the previous year. The outstanding balance at the close of the year accordingly was Rs 59 only. Besides the collection in payment of the year's demand, Rs. 1,463 were received in advance for 1896-97 and Rs 57 as an outstanding balance of 1894-95. The actual receipts, therefore, amounted to Rs 17,794.

4 *Ferry Tolls.*—There is no ferry under the District Road Fund Committee.

5 *Contribution.*—The receipts under this head were derived from (a) Government, (b) Darjeeling Improvement Fund, (c) Private and other sources.

(a) The grant of one-eighth of 12 per cent collection from Government and other estates amounted to Rs 1,261-15-6 as compared with Rs 2,328-13-3 of the preceding year, showing a decrease by Rs. 1,066-13-9. The amount shown as received represents the contribution of the last quarter of 1894-95 only. The new *tanzi* manual introduced during 1895-96 the system of making an annual adjustment, but as yet no intimation of adjustment has been received. Hence the decrease. Besides the contribution noted above, Rs 400 were received as usual from Government on account of Road and Public Works Cess joint establishment.

(b) The Darjeeling Improvement Fund contributed Rs 2,300 during the year for the improvement and maintenance of roads.

(c) A sum of Rs 600 was contributed by tea-planters and the Forest Department for improving certain roads in the hills.

EXPENDITURE

6 *Original Works.*—No original works were executed during the year. Rupees 22-11-1 shown under this head represents the unadjusted advance made in previous years to the Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, for the suspension bridge over the Balasun river at Panighatta and were adjusted during the year.

7 *Repairs.—Communications.*—A sum of Rs. 5,431-10-1 was spent in repairing roads and bridges in the hills during the year against Rs. 3,096-6-4 in 1894-95. The increase was due to the adjustment of advances made in previous years.

8 The expenditure on roads and bridges in the Terai amounted to Rs 3,982-9-4 against Rs 5,716-3-6 of the year preceding. The decrease is only apparent, however, as the total outlay during the year, taken together with the unadjusted advances made during the year, exceeds the expenditure of both the years mentioned. Of the amount (Rs 3,982-9-4) mentioned as spent on communications proper, Rs. 197-13-9 were on account of repairs and maintenance of village roads and Rs. 3,784-11-7 for the upkeep of district roads and bridges. The latter amount includes Rs. 387 for mile stones in the Terai.

9 The expenditure of Rs 197-13-9 for village roads shows a nominal falling off of Rs. 42 as compared with Rs. 239-13 of the preceding year. The difference between the actual expenditure under this head and the budget allotment (Rs 200) is slight (Rs. 2).

10 Altogether 320½ miles of unmetalled district roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 8,672, including Rs 387 spent in replacing mile-posts, or Rs. 27·1 per mile, and 17 miles of village roads at a cost of Rs 197-13-9, or Rs. 11·6 per mile. Rupees 544-5-8 were spent on the repairs or maintenance of bridges in the hills which have not been included in the expenditure shown in this paragraph, the work having been carried on as usual either by members of the Committee themselves or other gentlemen of the district.

11. *Tools and Plant*—There was no expenditure under this head during the year.

12 *Tolls and Ferry Establishment, &c*—As there is no ferry under the Committee, there is no ferry establishment. The sum of Rs 342-5-3 shown under this head is the balance referred to in the previous year's report of the Balasun ferry collections credited during 1894-95 to the District Road Fund instead of to the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, and refunded during the year 1895-96 less Rs 27 paid on account of cost of control and audit.

13 *Agriculture*—No expenditure was incurred under this head during the year.

14 *Loans*—No works were executed during the year by means of loans, &c

15 *Public Works Establishment*—No professional Engineer was entertained by the Committee during the year, all works having been executed by the members or by private gentlemen. An overseer and a peon were, however, entertained by the Torai Branch Committee at a cost of Rs. 607 for some portion of the year.

16 *Inspection of Accounts*.—The Examiner of Local Accounts audited the Accounts on 18th July 1896.

No 6—Part I

DARJEELING DISTRICT ROAD FUND

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

RECEIPTS		Amount	Total	EXPENDITURE		Amount	Total
1		2	3	4		5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on 1st April 1895	{ Cash in hand Advances outstanding Deposits unrepaid	10 754 7 6 7 980 15 1		Refunds	{ Of excess Of other receipts		
	Total		18 774 6 7	Provincial Rates	{ Establishment and contingencies of office of collection Establishment and contingencies of office of re-valuation	1 090 11 5	1 036 11 5
RECEIPTS				Administration	{ Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office Percentage cost of establishment for office of account and control and audit	1 016 3 0 227 0 0	1 312 3 6
Provincial Rates	{ Taxes on lands Less on mines, &c Less on houses One per cent road cess	17 645 12 1 104 5 3	17 794 1 4	Stationery and Printing	Stationery and Printing	110 0 1	110 0 1
Public Works	{ Boat tolls Ferry tolls			Public Works	{ Original Works Repairs Establishment Tools and Plant Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	23 11 1 0 411 3 5 635 2 3 862 5 3	10 414 6 0
Irrigation	Canal tolls			Irrigation	Canal toll establishment and contingencies		
Miscellaneous	{ Rent of serais and bungalows Fees fines and forfeitures Interest on arrears collections Miscellaneous			Miscellaneous	{ Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies Staging bungalow petty construction and repairs Miscellaneous	0 4 0	0 4 0
Grant from Government		1 661 15 6	1 661 15 6	Contribution	Contribution to Provincial Government		
Contributions from Darjeeling Improvement Fund &c		2 900 0 0	2 900 0 0		Total Expenditure		12 874 2 0
Total Revenue			22 356 0 10	Balance on 31st March 1896	{ Advances outstanding Deposits unrepaid Cash	11 000 0 0 17 167 5 5	28 255 5 5
GRAND TOTAL			41 130 7 5	GRAND TOTAL			41 130 7 5

R. T. GREER,

Chairman.

No 275R O, dated Ranchi, the 5th September 1896.

From—C. R. MARINDIN, Esq., Offg Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the accompanying annual reports and accounts of the several District Road Committees in this Division for the year ending 31st March 1896 with the following remarks.

2. The following table exhibits the constitution of each Road Committee, the number of meetings held, and the percentage of average attendance at those meetings:—

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF MEMBERS FORMING THE COMMITTEE			Number of meetings held	Percentage of average attendance
	Official	Non-official	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazaribagh	8	16	24	3	34.5
Lohardaga	4	8	12	7	35.0
Palamau	4	12	16	9	43.7
Manbhum	5	12	17	14	44.1
Singhbhum	3	7	10	7	60.0

As in the previous year, the highest percentage was attained in Singhbhum, which is 60.0. In other districts it ranges from 34.5 in Hazaribagh to 44.1 in Manbhum. The low percentage in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga is no doubt due to the want of interest taken by the non-official members in Road Cess matters.

3. The Branch Road Cess Committee at Giridih in Hazaribagh held three meetings during the year (in two of which no quorum was obtained). The average attendance of members in these meetings was 5.0 against 3.7 in the previous year. The Branch Committee at Gobindpur in Manbhum did not hold any meeting at all during the year.

4. The Cess Act was in force in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum and in pargana Dalbhum in Singhbhum, and the cess was levied in all of them at the maximum rate allowed by the law.

5. The following table compares the opening balance, income, expenditure and closing balance of each Road Committee during the past two years —

	HAZARIBAGH		LOHARDAGA		PALAMAU		MANBHUM		SINGHBHUM	
	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Opening balance	Rs 28,064	Rs 29,303	Rs 13,313	Rs 14,240	Rs 33,780	Rs 24,084	Rs 17,471	Rs 16,012	Rs 4,381	Rs 2,730
Income	67,249	63,619	62,014	49,470	91,061	47,893	52,489	56,150	17,691	15,319
Total	95,313	91,922	75,327	63,710	124,841	71,977	70,960	72,162	21,472	18,049
Expenditure	65,920	70,431	62,028	52,785	41,640	46,256	61,128	63,828	18,742	14,814
Closing balance	29,393	21,491	13,299	10,925	83,201	25,721	9,832	8,334	2,730	3,235

Palamau and Manbhum show increases of Rs. 15,931 and Rs. 3,281, respectively, in their incomes during the year. In the former the increase is mainly due to the increase in the Government grant being Rs. 22,606 against Rs. 7,430 in the previous year. In the latter, the increase is due to the assessment of some new coal-mines. Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Singhbhum show decreases of Rs. 4,700, Rs. 10,474 and Rs. 1,772 respectively in their incomes. In Hazaribagh the decrease is attributed to the decrease in the valuation of the coal-mines of the Bengal Coal Company made during the year by the Collector of Burdwan, —the principal place of business of the Company being at Burdwan, the valuations of their coal mines are made in that district. In Lohardaga the decrease

is due to advantage being taken by the zamindars of the 15 days' grace allowed under the Act for the payment of the cesses. In Singhbhum the decrease is due to the decrease in the receipts under the head of "Advance" which amounted to only Rs. 151 against Rs. 2,088 in the previous year.

6. The following table exhibits the revenue of each Road Committee (excluding the Suspense heads), the expenditure incurred in works and the establishment charges on account of those works.—

DISTRICT	Revenue	AMOUNT SPENT ON WORKS			Cost of establishment employed on works.	Total expenditure on works including establishment charges (column 5+6)	Percentage of establishment on amount spent on works (column 6 on column 5)	Percentage of total expenditure on works on revenue (column 7 on column 2)
		Original works.	Repairs	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hazaribagh	Rs. 57,657	Rs. 5,740	Rs. 47,004	Rs. 52,744	Rs. 8,302	Rs. 60,935	15.6	108.7
Lohardaga	94,910	9,702	27,042	37,744	7,874	45,264	21.1	118.1
Palamau	41,620	20,787	11,115	33,902	5,214	39,140	15.6	87.7
Manbhum	58,174	2,458	43,417	45,875	8,210	54,085	17.0	101.7
Singhbhum	15,087	4,518	5,837	10,355	2,809	13,164	27.2	87.8
Total	2,08,853	43,252	1,96,985	1,80,237	32,339	2,12,576	17.9	101.8

The percentage of expenditure on account of establishment for works on the amount spent on works ranged from 15.5 in Palamau to 27.2 in Singhbhum, against 16.6 to 31.4 respectively in the previous year, but the total establishment charges incurred by all the Road Committees in the Division were within the limit of one-fourth of their total income, being 17.9 against 20.3 in the previous year. In Singhbhum alone has the percentage exceeded 25; but here, too, it has fallen much short of that of the preceding year in which it was as high as 31.4.

7. *Original Works.*—In Hazaribagh, besides Rs. 1,471 spent in gravelling 12 miles of road No. 19, a sum of Rs. 2,280 was spent during the year in completing three masonry wells and excavating and lining 20 *dari* wells with pukka masonry. The well at Jabra on road No. 6, commenced last year, could not be completed during the year owing to rocky soil having been found. The well has been taken up departmentally, and will be completed during the current year. The outlay on this well amounted to Rs. 19. In Lohardaga the Boro-Toto road, with two rest-houses with mud walls and tiled roofs, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,554 out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 12,638, of which Rs. 7,951 was paid during the year. The inspection bungalow at Jara, on the 33rd mile of the Ranchi-Palkote road, which had been all but finished in the previous year, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,927 out of a sanctioned amount of Rs. 1,946. The expenditure incurred in the construction of the bungalow during the year amounted to Rs. 528. A cart-serai containing ten rooms, together with enclosure walls, was built at Silli on the Public Works road from Ranchi to Purulia at a cost of Rs. 764. A sum of Rs. 519 was also spent in sinking wells and improving *daris* or natural springs. In Palamau, an expenditure of Rs. 4,337 was incurred in cutting heavy rocks and banks of the first section of the Gurwa-Sirguja road. The second section of the road from Ranka to the border of the district, 18 miles long, the construction of which was sanctioned by Government in October 1895 at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,346, was commenced on the 15th December 1895, and earthwork on the first four miles of the section was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,998 when the year closed. The hilly nature of the country and scarcity of labour greatly obstructed the progress of work of the two sections. The extension of the Daltonganj-Hosseinabad road to the border of the district at Dingwar was practically finished during the year; but as many temporary culverts were not satisfactorily made and earthwork not finally dressed, a payment of only Rs. 1,296 was made against a sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,302. A sum of Rs. 1,482 was spent in making improvements and executing earthwork in the Daltonganj-Hariharganj road. A new piece of road from the Shapur ferry-ghat to the 2nd mile of the Daltonganj-Gurwa road, nearly three miles long, was constructed, and the amount spent on this work was Rs. 552 against a

budget allotment of Rs. 588. The construction of a 20-foot arched bridge on the 23rd mile of the Daltonganj Sherghati road was finished during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,000. A sum of Rs. 7,443 was also spent in the construction of culverts on roads Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 9 during the year. The construction of a pukka well at Chandwa on the 27th mile of the Ranchi road, which was reported last year as just commenced, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 384. In Manbhum the survey of the Chandil-Bundu road was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 426, of which Rs. 414 was paid during the year. The Balarampur-Baginundi road, about 17 miles long, taken up for construction in 1893-94, has already been rendered fit for local traffic, excepting a length of about 2 miles close to the Mahta hills. A sum of Rs. 2,042, against a budget allotment of Rs. 4,511, was spent during the year on this road in earthworks and in the construction of 18 temporary culverts. The total amount paid for the road up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,000 against a sanctioned allotment of Rs. 17,006. By an oversight on the part of the engineering staff, the amount available for expenditure on this work was not noticed till towards the end of the year. This accounts for the actual expenditure being so much less than the year's grant. The omission has, however, been rectified by adding the unspent balance to the contemplated grant for the current financial year. In Singhbhum the expenditure incurred under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 4,366, namely

Chaibassa-Bend road	Rs. 3,297
Chaibassa-Subarnarekha road	Rs. 107
Chaibassa-Jyntgaur road	Rs. 763
Chaibassa-Katharia road	Rs. 199
Chaibassa-Amda road	

in completing the Harinala bridge, and Rs. 199 in finishing a diversion on the Chaibassa-Subarnarekha river road.

8. *Repair works.*—In Hazaribagh a sum of Rs. 45,332 was spent during the year on repair works, namely, Rs. 45,108 in maintaining district and village roads, and Rs. 224 in repairing the Road Cess Office buildings. In Lohardaga 23 district roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 20,220, and the village roads at Rs. 5,603. Six miles of more track were also converted into roads. In Palamau the expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 10,878, namely, Rs. 10,378 in maintaining the district and village roads, and Rs. 500 in the repairs of eight inspection bungalows transferred from the Police Department. In Manbhum, excluding Rs. 606, viz., Rs. 316 on account of maintenance of trees and plants, and Rs. 290 contribution towards repairs of the Jubilee Town Hall building, the total sum spent on repair works amounted to Rs. 42,811, namely, Rs. 30,409 in maintaining 32 district roads and Rs. 12,402 in repairing the two Provincial roads transferred to the Road Committee of the district. In Singhbhum a sum of Rs. 5,631 was spent in maintaining district and village roads exclusive of Rs. 196 spent on the maintenance of the trees. The repair works to roads were restricted to the maintenance of the road surfaces and repairs to bridges and culverts and to inspection bungalows.

9. *Arboriculture.*—The following table exhibits the amount spent by each Road Committee under this head.—

District.		AMOUNT SHOWN IN ANNUAL ACCOUNTS UNDER		
		Original works.	Repair works	Total.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	...	...	1,672	1,672
Lohardaga	...	...	1,799	1,799
Palamau	...	300	...	300
Manbhum	...	...	316	316
Singhbhum	...	152	196	348

In Hazaribagh 1,017 new trees were transplanted with bamboo gabions and 5,492 old ones maintained during the year. The nursery at the head-quarters station contained 4,472 plants when the year closed. In Lohardaga 1,900 seedlings of different sorts were planted on roadsides during the year, and 1,445 large bamboo gabions of approved type were supplied, besides other gabions of a cheaper description. The nursery at the head-quarters station was also continued to be maintained, and 750 seedlings were raised and 937 added during the year. In Palamau 186 new trees were planted on the roadsides during the year and 500 new bamboo gabions were provided. The nursery with a stock of about 100 to 150 seedlings was maintained as usual. In Manbhum 112 new trees were planted, and 218 old trees maintained during the year on the sides of the different Station roads, besides looking after 2,400 old established trees on these roads. The nursery in the Town Hall compound was also maintained. In Singhbhum 700 new bamboo gabions of strong make were supplied for the protection of young plants on the four important roads. The dryness of the climate and the stony nature of the country over which almost all the roads run prevent vigorous growth of the plants, especially in the hot season.

9. The District Engineers and the subordinate establishments under them are reported to have given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

Abstract of the report by the Chairman, District Road Committee of Hazaribagh, on the operations of the District Road Fund of the District during the year 1895-96.

[Vide letter No 87D R, dated 30th May 1896, from J L Herald, Esq., c s, Chairman, to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division]

1. *District Road Committee*—There was no change in the *personnel* of the Committee during the year. Three meetings of the District Road Committee were held during the year, in all of which quorums were obtained. The average attendance was 83 against 96 in the previous year. The low average shows that the members did not take much interest in their duties.

2. *Branch Committee*—There is only one Branch Committee in this district, viz., at Giridih. The reorganization of the Branch Committee by fresh appointments of the members under section 113 of the Cess Act, IX (B C.) of 1880, took place during the year, and Babu Surendra Lal Mitter, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Collector, was appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Branch Committee. Three meetings were held by the Branch Committee during the year, and the average attendance of the members was 500 against 375 in the previous year.

RECEIPTS.

3. *Cess Collections*.—The Road Cess was levied in this district at the maximum rate prescribed by law, viz., 6 pies per rupee. The demand for cess on lands and mines, &c., during the year amounted to Rs 55,669 against Rs 56,021 in the previous year. The decrease in the demand is attributable to the valuations of the coal-mines of the Bengal Coal Company made during the year by the Collector of Burdwan. The principal place of business of the Company being at Burdwan, the valuations of their coal-mines are made in that district. The total demand of the district, including the arrears of Rs 1,290 outstanding at the close of 1894-95, amounted to Rs 56,959 against Rs 58,010 in the previous year. Out of the demand of Rs 56,959, Rs 14 were remitted and Rs 55,930, including Rs 1,641 previously paid in advance, were collected during the year, as compared with Rs 56,720 in the previous year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 1,615, or 2.83 per cent, on the total demand, against Rs. 1,290, or 2.22 per cent., in the previous year. The advance collections during the year amounted to Rs 1,854 against Rs. 1,711 in the previous year. The percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand was 98.36, that of current collections on current demand 97.13, and that of total collections on current demand 99.40, as compared with 99.01, 97.73 and 101.24, respectively, in the previous year. Certificate procedure was adopted to recover the arrears during the year, except the arrears due from 55 revenue-paying estates in which the last instalment of the year was payable on the 28th March 1896, for recovery of which no coercive measures could be taken within the year.

EXPENDITURE

4. *Original Works*.—The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 5,729 against Rs. 2,605 in the preceding year. The principal items were as follows:—

(1) Rupees 1,959, due to contractors on account of the five inspection bungalows completed in the previous year, viz., at Kalkamsandi, Nasriganj, Khejuri, Dudhimatti and Burkagawan, on roads Nos. 5, 10, 29, 32 and 40, respectively, were paid during the year.

(2) Three masonry wells, viz., two on road No. 1 at Chatra and Itkhuri, respectively, and one on road No. 32 at Dudhimatti, were completed at a cost of Rs 295, Rs 324 and Rs 325 respectively.

(3) Rupees 19 were expended on the well at Jubra on road No. 6, which was commenced in 1894-95, but it could not be completed during the year owing to rocky soil having been found.

(4) Twenty *dars* (spring) wells were excavated and lined with masonry at a cost

(5) The gravelling of road No. 19 from Dhanwar to Jamu, a distance of over 12 miles, was taken up, and an expenditure of Rs 1,471 was incurred on it.

5. *Repairs, District Roads*—The number of roads in this district was forty-six. Of these, thirty three roads, aggregating 532 miles in length, were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs 34,759, as compared with Rs 29,945 for repairs to thirty five roads aggregating 544 miles in length in the preceding year. The following table compares the cost incurred on each class of roads during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96—

DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Length	Cost	Length	Cost
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs		Rs.
Road under class I .	43	5,923	43	7,721
Ditto II ...	85	4,394	70	4,948
Ditto III .	239	9,845	240	11,325
Ditto IV ...	153	8,653	155	9,499
Ditto V ...	24	1,130	24	1,266
Total .	544	29,945	532	34,759

6 *Repairs, Village Roads*—Thirty-two village roads, aggregating 148 miles in length, were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs 6,338, viz., twenty roads aggregating 55 miles in the head-quarter subdivision at Rs 1,811, and twelve roads, aggregating 93 miles, in the Giridih subdivision at Rs 4,427, against thirty-four village roads of a length aggregating 187 miles maintained in the previous year at Rs 7,515, viz., twenty-two roads covering 61 miles in the head-quarters subdivision at Rs 2,298 and twelve roads aggregating 126 miles in the Giridih subdivision at Rs 4,717. For want of labour in some parts of the district, the whole allotment of Rs. 2,000 for the head-quarters subdivision was not spent during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,260, including Rs 260 for the cost of establishment and contingencies, was placed at the disposal of the Branch Committee at Giridih during the year, out of which Rs 5,238 were spent, viz., Rs 4,427 on maintenance of village roads, Rs 475 on repairs and furniture of inspection bungalows, Rs 81 in planting and maintaining trees and Rs 255 on account of cost of establishment and contingencies of the Branch Committee, as compared with Rs 5,255 expended in the previous year, viz., Rs 4,717 on maintenance of village roads, Rs 234 on repairs and furniture for inspection bungalows, Rs 48 in planting and maintaining trees, and Rs 256 on account of cost of establishment and contingencies. The repairs to the Giridih town roads were undertaken departmentally under the supervision of the Vice-Chairman of the Branch Committee.

7. *Arboriculture*.—1,017 new trees were transplanted during the year with bamboo gahons and 5,492 old ones maintained on the roadsides, as compared with 750 new trees transplanted and 4,442 old ones maintained in the previous year. The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 1,753, viz., Rs 1,672 for the head-quarters and Rs 81 for the Giridih subdivision, against Rs 2,275, viz., Rs. 2,227 for the head-quarters and Rs 48 for the Giridih subdivision in the previous year.

8. *Nursery*—In this district there is only one nursery garden in the Road Cess office compound. It contains 4,472 plants, viz., 31 mango, 77 jamoon, 135 neem, 1,240 sishoo, 480 *eucalyptus*, 820 karanj, 145 teak, 13 kahoo, 320 date-palm, 140 *porciaiana regia*, 187 mohua, 406 babool, 120 *grevillia robusta*, 40 kusum, 13 *ficus madura*, 46 mahogany, 11 mulberry, 20 ashua, 6 rose apple, 46 jack, 91 amish and 82 ansfal.

9 *Buildings*—Twenty-three rest-houses or inspection bungalows, viz., twenty-one under the District Road Committee and two under the Giridih Branch Committee were maintained at a cost of Rs 4,030 against Rs. 2,032 in the previous year. The Road Cess office building at Hazaribagh was kept in repair during the year at a cost of Rs 224 against Rs 236 in the previous year. There is only one road cess staging bungalow in this district, viz., at Ramgurih on the Ramgurih and Gola road. The income from the bungalow during the year amounted to Rs. 62 against Rs. 60 in the year preceding. The bungalow was repaired during the year at a cost of Rs 125 against Rs 147 in the previous year. The cost of establishment and contingencies for the staging bungalow during the year amounted to Rs 112 as compared with Rs 111 in the previous year. There is only one cart serai in this district, viz., at Bagodar on the Grand Trunk road. The income from this serai during the year amounted to Rs 47 against Rs 92 in the previous year. The serai was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 243, as compared with Rs. 18 in the previous year. The income from the

cartserai is decreasing year by year, the reason being that the cartmen, in order to avoid payment of the required fee for stopping in the serai, halt at the *chatti* with their carts and bullocks.

10. *Establishments.*—The Public Works Establishment of the Road Committee of this district consists of one District Engineer and five sub-overseers. The total cost of the above establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 8,262 against Rs. 8,478 in the previous year. The percentage of the cost of establishment on the total expenditure on public works was 35.41 against 18.89 in the previous year.

11. The monthly accounts were, as usual, audited by a sub-committee appointed under section 174 of the Cons. Act.

No 6—Part I.

HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Account of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Receipts.		Amount.	Total.	Expenditure		Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Balance on 31st March 1895	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Refund	Of course	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	....	29,323 0 0		Of other receipts	1 8 0	1 8 0	
Receipts.			Provincial Rates	Establishment and contingencies of the office of collection	1,123 14 8	1,123 14 8	
Provincial Rates	46,680 15 3	55,003 3 11		Establishment and contingencies of the Committee's office	1,423 15 5		
On lands	6,921 4 8		Administration	Percentage cost of establishment for officers of account and control	361 0 0	2,327 15 5	
On mines						120 6 11	
Rents of sarais and bungalows	145 8 0		Stationery	Stationery and Printing			
Miscellaneous	251 7 0			Original Works	5,290 6 1		
Fees, fines and forfeitures	32 8 8			Repairs	147,004 1 1		
Interest	63 12 5			Establishment	6,503 6 11		
Miscellaneous				Tools and Plant	1,409 15 9		
Grant from Government	1,080 11 9	1,080 11 9	Public Works				
				Staging bungalow and sarais, establishment and contingencies		63,408 13 1	
Total Revenue	....	57,027 3 9	Miscellaneous	Petty construction and repairs	327 9 0		
				Miscellaneous			
Suspense Accounts	Advances	978 15 9		Contribution to Provident Fund	46 1 0	46 1	
	Deposits	3,749 0 0					
		4,727 3 9		Total Expenditure	....	68,564 4 1	
Provident Fund Receipts	144 12 9	144 12 9	Suspense Ac-	Advances	265 3 9	3,003 3 1	
Savings Bank Investment Withdrawals	119 12 6	119 12 6	counts.	Deposits	2,516 0 0	119 12 6	
				Provident Fund Withdrawals		144 12 6	
Total Receipts	....	62,449 0 9		Savings Bank Investment			
				Total Disbursements	....	70,451 1 1	
				Balance on 31st March 1896	....	21,510 14	
GRAND TOTAL	....	91,942 0 9		GRAND TOTAL	....	91,942 0 9	

J. L. HERALD.

Abstract of the Report by the Chairman, District Road Committee of Lohardaga, on the operations of the District Road Fund of the district during the year 1895-96.

[Vide letter No. 48D.R., dated 13th June 1896, from H. C. Streetfield, Esq., c.s., Chairman, to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division]

1 *Working of the Committee.*—The attendance of the non-official members was not satisfactory. Out of eight non-official members, one attended six, one five, one three, two two, and three one meeting only. Of the seven meetings held during the year, five were special and two ordinary. The average attendance was four, as in the previous year.

*** RECEIPTS.**

2 *Collection.*—The demand on account of cess on lands and mines during the year, including the arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 50,953, of which Rs. 37,112 were collected within the year, leaving a balance outstanding at the close of the year of Rs. 13,841. The whole of the balance fell due on the 28th March, and could not therefore be realized under the Certificate Act within the year.

EXPENDITURE.

3. *Original Works.*—The following works were carried out during the year —

(1) The construction of the road from Bero to Tato and Sesai (length 35 miles) including the bridges, which was commenced in 1891-95, was completed during the year.

(2) The inspection bungalow at Jaria, on the 33rd mile of Ranchi-Palkote road, of kutchha-pukka masonry walls and terraced roof, including out-offices, which was all but finished in 1894-95, was completed and paid for in 1895-96.

(3) Two rest-houses or inspection huts, one at Bhorno and the other at Murgoo, with mud wall and tiled roofs, were constructed on the new road from Bero to Tato and Sesai.

(4) A cart sarni containing ten rooms, together with enclosure walls, was built at Silli on the Public Works Department road from Ranchi to Purulia.

4. *Repairs, District Roads*—482½ miles of district roads were maintained passable for traffic by surface and patch repairs, and repairs to metalling and temporary bridges. Surface repairs were also done to the class V roads as far as funds permitted. Besides the above, portions of certain roads were newly gravelled, and a mile was added to each of the Lohardaga-Sumbulpur and the Bundu-Jhalda roads by improving the tracks.

5. *Repairs, Village Roads*—Village roads, of which 151 miles were class III roads and 180 miles class V roads, were maintained. Several temporary bridges were reconstructed and petty repairs executed. Six miles of mere track were converted into roads.

6. *Arboriculture.*—Seedlings of mango, jack, teak, karanj, jamun, and others, 1,900 in number, were planted along different roads to fill up gaps in the avenues previously planted out. Of these, 750 were taken from the nursery, and the rest were small seedlings locally procured. The following statement shows the progress made during the year under review:—

Length of roads planted in—		Number of roadside trees in—		Planted in filling up gaps.
1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5
66½	67½	11,646	12,584	1,900

A large number of plants died owing principally to the drought during the last five months of the year in spite of attempts to water them as far as funds would permit. 25 good mango grafts were planted in the compounds of the inspection bungalows. All the roadside trees were maintained throughout the year. 1,445 large bamboo gabions of approved type were supplied for the protection of plants, besides other gabions of a cheaper description, and many plants had to be protected with a fencing of thorn. A nursery was maintained at head-quarters, and seedlings of karanj, teak, mahua, mango, jack, bahera, bokul, panseana, reja, kanak champa, nageshur champa, neem, toond, tamarind, jamun,

kusum, sal, mahogany and others, to the number of 937, were reared during the year. The chaukidar in charge of the Lohardaga and Opa bungalows maintained small nurseries in the compounds of these bungalows.

7. *Buildings*—An old police bungalow at Lodhma, on the 14th mile of Ranchi-Palkote road, was purchased at a cost of Rs. 100, and converted into an inspection bungalow the accommodation consisting of three rooms. It was thoroughly repaired and improved by constructing light roofs and pukka floors in all the rooms and by building an sub-office. Besides these, six inspection huts were repaired. Repairs were also done to the Road Cess office bungalow and godown.

8. *Sanitation*.—Rupees 519-1 were spent in constructing a pukka well at Kamdera and improving one at Bero, and three *daris* or natural springs at Boramibey, Het Jary, and Sonahatu, from which the people got their supply of drinking water, were improved. In previous years the people have always avoided these improved springs, thinking that the corrugated iron would spoil the water, but this year it is said that owing to scarcity of water the people have used these springs.

9. *Tools and Plant*—2 small tents, 24 pick-axes, 24 kodalis, 4 pruning saws, furniture and crockeries for the two new staging bungalows and several other tools were purchased.

10. The establishment entertained under the Road Cess Act was:—

- (a) Establishment for collection of revenue.
- (b) Committee's office establishment.
- (c) Engineering establishment.

The establishment for the collection of revenue consists of one head-clerk and accountant, one assistant clerk and one peon. These officers also do the work of the Committee's office for which there is no separate establishment. The several establishments employed under the Committee performed their duties satisfactorily.

11. Generally, it may be said that more attention has been paid to good and lasting work in the roads and buildings than to quantity of work. The works have all been executed by contract during the year and the small sums advanced to the contractors have been adjusted. The following table shows the relative expenditure on works and repairs compared with expenditure on establishment, &c., 1895-96 —

Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Establishment on works	All other expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure on establishment on the outlay on works.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. A. P. 9,768 4 5	Rs. A. P. 27,621 13 5	Rs. A. P. 37,389 1 10	Rs. A. P. 7,674 1 10	Rs. A. P. 10,403 5 9	21

12. *Accounts*—The monthly accounts of the Road Fund and of the District Engineer's Office were examined and audited by the Vice-Chairman and two other English-knowing members of the Committee, who were appointed for the purpose. The accounts of the year were duly examined and audited by a Sub-Committee consisting of the Vice-Chairman and two other English-knowing members of the Committee. The Local Auditor inspected the District Boards' and the District Engineer's Office on the 13th May 1896, and the result was satisfactory.

No. 6.—Part I.

LOHARDAGA DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

• Annual Accounts of Income and Expenditure from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

RECEIPTS.	Amount	Total	EXPENDITURE.	Amount	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balance on 31st March 1895	Rs. A. P. 14,349 2 10	Rs. A. P. 14,349 2 10	Refunds ... { Of excess Of their receipts ...	Rs. A. P. 3 4 0	Rs. A. P. 3 4 0
Provincial Rates { Cess on lands Cess on mines and railways One per cent. road cess	37,411 8 7 0 6 0 ...	37,411 8 7	Provincial rates ... { Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	1,406 5 0	1,406 5 0
Public Works { Road tolls Ferry tolls	...	...	Administration { Establishment and contingencies of Committee's Office Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account, control and audit	845 5 6 706 8 0	1,351 13 6
Irrigation ... Canal tolls	...	...	Stationery ... Stationery and printing	301 15 7	301 15 7
Miscellaneous { Rents of Berais and bungalows Fees, fines and forfeitures Miscellaneous Interest	294 8 0 123 3 0 10 3 0 51 2 0	389 0 0	Public Works { Original Works Repairs Establishment Tools and Plant Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	3,788 4 5 27,631 13 5 2,874 1 10 539 5 6	45,797 9 1
Grant from Government Government grant	809 8 3	809 8 3	Irrigation ... Canal toll establishment and contingencies	...	...
Total Revenue of the year	...	38,510 0 10	Miscellaneous { Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies Staging bungalow, petty construction and repairs Provident Fund contribution Miscellaneous	230 6 2 1,146 9 2 1 1 0 72 0 0	1,440 0 4
Suspense Accounts { Advances Deposits Provident Fund Receipts Savings Bank Withdrawals	437 10 1 2,331 0 0 8 4 0 97 12 6	4,150 10 7	Contribution to Provincial Government	...	...
Total Suspense Accounts	...	4,150 10 7	Total Expenditure of the year	...	50,099 15 1
Total of the year	...	42,660 11 5	Suspense Accounts { Advances Deposits Provident Fund withdrawals Savings bank investment deposit	341 8 0 2,307 0 0 36 12 0 3 4 0	2,687 8 4
GRAND TOTAL	...	50,718 14 3	Total of the year	...	50,787 7 1
			Balance on 31st March 1896	...	3,951 6 1
			GRAND TOTAL	...	50,718 14 1

H. C. STREETFELD,

Chairman.

Abstract of the Report by the Chairman, District Road Committee of Palamau, on the operations of the District Road Fund of the district during the year 1895-96.

[Vide letter No. 63D R, dated 27th May 1896, from J. D. Cargill, Esq., c.s., Chairman, to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division]

1 *District Road Committee.*—Nine meetings of the District Road Committee were held during the year, in all of which a sufficient number of members was present to form a quorum. The average attendance of members was 7 against 73 in the preceding year, out of a total of 16 members

RECEIPTS

2 *Working of the Cess Act*—Road cess was levied at the maximum rate of half an anna in the rupee both on the annual value of lands and on the annual net profits from mines. The demand on account of cess on lands and mines during the year was Rs 21,768 against the same sum in the preceding year. The year commenced with an arrear balance of Rs. 3,053, and thus, together with the current demand for the year, *minus* Rs 859 previously paid in advance, gave a total of Rs 23,962 for collection within the year. Of this sum, Rs 3,050 were realized on account of arrears and Rs 17,312 on account of the current demand leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs 3,600 against Rs 3,053 in the preceding year. Besides the arrear and current collection mentioned above, a sum of Rs. 718 was collected in advance for the coming year. Thus the total collections during the year amounted to Rs 21,080 against Rs. 21,137 in the preceding year. Out of the balance of Rs 3,600, the sum of Rs 2,503 is due from the following principal estates—

					Rs.
(1) Chandegir	...	...	..	..	123
(2) Shonpura	...	...	...	..	1,114
(3) Namudag	...	..	...	..	156
(4) Myapur	...	..	..	..	56
(5) Patan	...	...	..	..	53
(6) Palhey	...	...	...	..	35
(7) Tori	...	..	.	..	966
Total					2,503

EXPENDITURE.

3 *Original Works—Communication*—The total amount expended on original works was Rs 20,787-1-6 against Rs. 18,678-3-2 in the preceding year. The following original works were undertaken during the year—

- (1) The first section of the Gurwa-Sirguja road, on which an expenditure of Rs. 6,128 was incurred in 1894-95, could not be completed during the year owing to the unusual dryness of the season and want of labour. Some of the heavy rock-cuttings and heavy banks were only half finished when the year closed. An expenditure of Rs 4,337 was incurred in 1895-96 against a budget allotment of Rs 4,832.
- (2) The second section of the Gurwa-Sirguja road from Banka to the border of the district, 18 miles in length, which was sanctioned by Government in October 1895 at an estimated cost of Rs 23,346, was commenced on the 15th December 1895, and earthwork on the first four miles was completed when the year closed. The expenditure incurred was Rs 2,998.
- (3) The construction of a number of pukka culverts on the Daltonganj-Hariharganj road which was commenced in 1894-95, was completed during the year at an expenditure of Rs 3,030.
- (4) The construction of a 20-foot arched bridge on the 23rd mile of the Daltonganj—towards—Sherghati road was finished during the year, and the expenditure incurred was up to the sanctioned estimate of Rs 1,900.
- (5) The extension of the Daltonganj-Hossenabad road to the border of the district at Dingwar was practically finished during the year, but as several temporary culverts were not satisfactorily constructed and earthwork was not finally dressed, a payment of only Rs 1,296 was made against a sanctioned allotment of Rs 2,302.
- (6) The construction of two pukka culverts and re-grading certain steep lengths on Daltonganj-Gurwa road on the 18th and 17th mile were completed, and the Dobra river approaches re-graded at an expenditure of Rs. 1,104.
- (7) The replacing of 35 temporary brushwood culverts on the Ranchi road with substantial culverts of dry rubble stone was taken in hand and finished at an expenditure of Rs 1,450.
- (8) The construction of dry rubble stone culverts in place of brushwood culverts on the Majewan to Hossenabad (Japla) road was completed at a cost of Rs 1,000.
- (9) The construction of 8-feet culverts at Jhariduba on the 44th mile of the Majewan to Hossenabad road, which was commenced in 1894-95, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 444.

- (10) The execution of earthwork in improving the Daltonganj-Hariharganj road, filling in the approaches to the new pukka culverts, and re-grading the steep approaches in and out of the Amanat, Sadabaha and Kara rivers were completed at a cost of Rs 1,482
- (11) The construction of a new piece of road, 2 miles and 11 chains long, from the Shapur ferry ghat to the 2nd mile of Daltonganj-Gurwa road was finished during the year, and the amount expended on it was Rs 552
- (12) A contribution of Rs 415 was made to the Gava District Board for constructing a pukka culvert of 2 spans of 6 feet each at the boundary of the district at the 4rd mile of the Daltonganj-Hariharganj road. *
- (13) The construction of a pukka well at Ohandwa on the 57th mile of the Ranchi road, which was commenced in 1894-95, was completed, and an expenditure of Rs 384 was recorded during the year.

4 *Original Works — Provincial Buildings* — The following table shows the estimated cost of and outlay on original works of all descriptions executed from Provincial grants during the year —

NAME OF WORK	Authority by whom sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Outlay to 31st March 1896.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1 Providing wire-netting to doorway in the malkhana of Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at Daltonganj	Bengal Government, Public Works Department letter No 1882B, dated 16th April 1895	Rs 12	Rs 12 0 0	Completed
2 Erecting a wooden railing in the room to be used by the Court Nazir as his office in the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at Daltonganj	Ditto, ditto No 2030B, dated 23rd April 1895	31	31 0 0	Ditto
3 Supplying two pole punkies to the registration office at Daltonganj	Ditto, ditto No 3747B, dated 11th July 1895	24	24 0 0	Ditto
4 Additions and alterations to the malkhana room of Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at Daltonganj	Ditto, ditto No 562B, dated 30th January 1895	242	241 14 10	Ditto
5 Additions and alterations to the cow shed attached to the Intermediate Jail at Daltonganj	Ditto, ditto No 4074B, dated 23rd July 1895	188	178 0 0	All completed, except the iron receptacle which has not been received
6 Providing a wire-netted wooden partition in the tauri office of the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at Daltonganj	Ditto, ditto No 4206B, dated 3rd August 1895	150	150 0 0	Completed.
7 Constructing a night latrine in the hospital ward of the Intermediate Jail at Daltonganj	Ditto, ditto No 5133B, dated 30th September 1895	125	125 0 0	Ditto
8 Constructing a small workshop in the female ward of Daltonganj Intermediate Jail	Ditto, ditto No 4485B, dated 12th August 1895	92	92 0 0	Ditto
9 Constructing an additional bath room in back verandah of the Deputy Commissioner's residence bungalow	Ditto, ditto No 5236B, dated 27th October 1895	141	141 0 0	Ditto
10 Constructing an additional out-house for the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow at Daltonganj	Ditto, ditto No 4646B, dated 6th February 1896	330		In progress
	Total	..	994 14 10	

5 *Repairs — District Roads* — Of the 305½ miles of fair-weather roads in the district, 284½ miles are of class III and 21 miles of class V. The above is exclusive of the 31 miles of the Gurwa-Sirguja road under construction and the 7 miles of Daltonganj-Hosseinabad road extension which is nearly completed. The total expenditure on class III and class V of roads during the year was Rs 10,034, or an average of Rs 32-8 per mile, as against Rs. 9,387, or Rs. 30-8 per mile in the previous year. The principal items of work executed in repairing the roads were as follows. —

- (1) Jungle-clearing and petty repairs to the road surface and maintaining it in fair order.
- (2) New drain-cutting where the road lies low or is on steep grades, and cuttings to improve the drainage
- (3) Re-grading some of the steep approaches in and out of unbridged rivers.
- (4) Petty repairs to the existing pukka culverts.
- (5) Gravel patch repairs to the first four miles of the three principal roads leading out of head-quarters
- (6) Earthwork in raising low portions of roads skirted by paddy fields and maintaining temporary culverts in repair.

6 *Repairs — Village Roads* — There are 25½ miles of village roads. Of these 4½ miles are class III and 21 miles class V. The total expenditure on village roads was Rs. 182, or Rs. 7 per mile, as against Rs. 275, or Rs. 11 per mile in the previous year

7 *Repairs — Staging and Inspection Bungalows* — The expenditure on the maintenance and repairs of staging and inspection bungalows was Rs. 844-15-2.

8. *Repairs.—Provincial Buildings.*—The principal works executed during the year under this head were as follows.—

	Amount expended during 1895-96		
	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Quadrennial repairs to the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow and out-houses	1,180	0	0
(2) Quadrennial repairs to the District Superintendent of Police's bungalow and out-houses	939	15	3
(3) Petty repairs to the Deputy Magistrate's bungalow	64	14	3
(4) Ditto Cutcherry buildings	42	6	6
(5) Ditto New Jail buildings	9	8	0
Total	2,236	12	0

9. *Arboriculture*—A sum of Rs. 300 was sanctioned for the maintenance of the existing roadside trees and planting out new ones. There were only 186 new trees planted out this year against 326 in the previous year. Five hundred new bamboo gabions were provided. Owing to abnormal dryness, greater attention was paid to the maintenance of the existing trees under 7 feet in height on roadsides than to planting out new ones. The nursery garden, with a stock of about 100 to 150 seedlings, was maintained as usual. The following table shows the progress made during the past three years in arboriculture in this district

Particulars of roadside trees.	Number in March 1894	Number in March 1895.	Number in March 1896.
1	2	3	4
Grown up trees above seven feet	266	350	393
Trees under six feet protected by bamboo gabions	408	933	1,046
Ditto ditto by thorus and brushwood fences	726	411	405
Total	1,400	1,694	1,844

11. *Establishment* The Engineering establishment of the district consisted of (a) one District Engineer on Rs 250 per month, of which Government contributes Rs 100, (b) one Sub-Overseer on Rs 35 per month, and (c) a temporary Sub-Overseer in charge of the Sirguja road whose pay was provided for in, and charged to, the estimate for that work. The cost of the Engineering establishment during the year was Rs 5,131 against the budget grant of Rs 5,160. The following statement shows the relative expenditure on works and repairs compared with the expenditure on establishment —

DISTRICT	Year	Revenue.	Amount spent on original works	Amount spent on repairs	Total expenditure on original works and repairs	Expenditure on account of establishment employed on works	Total expenditure on works including the cost of establishment employed on them	Percentage of the cost of establishment on the amount actually spent on works	Percentage of total expenditure on works including establishment on the revenue	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Palamau	1894-95	Rs 29,104	Rs 18,079	Rs 12,227	Rs 30,305	Rs 5,127	Rs 36,032	16.5	123.8	
Ditto	1895-96	44,620	20,787	13,115	33,902	5,131 + 115	39,033	15.6	87.7	

12. *Tools and Plant*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 350-4-5

13. *Staging Bungalow.—Establishment and Contingencies.*—A sum of Rs 930-15-5 was spent under this head against an allotment of Rs 926. Besides the wages of chaukidars, a sum of Rs. 438 was expended for providing certain necessary articles of furniture and crockery.

14. *Staging Bungalow.—Petty Construction and Repairs*—A sum of Rs. 500 was spent in executing repairs under this head against an allotment of Rs 500

15. The opening balance of the District Road Committee in 1894-95 was Rs 24,097-15-6, and that in the year 1895-96 Rs. 26,734-2-4. This balance could not be brought down to the limit of one quarter's income as prescribed by the Rules in consequence of the unexpended balance of about Rs. 18,000 out of the grants for the first and second sections of the Gurwa Sirguja road. This was due to the hilly nature of the country through which the road passes, the scarcity of local labour and the difficulty of importing coolies from the neighbouring districts

16. The accounts of the Committee's office are kept under the direct supervision of the Chairman. These accounts, as well as those of the District Engineer's office, were audited monthly by the standing Sub-Committee composed of the Vice-Chairman and two other English-knowing members appointed under the provisions of section 174 of the Act.

No 6.—Part I

PALAMAU DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Account of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1896

RECEIPTS.	Amount	Total	EXPENDITURE	Amount	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs A P	Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A P
Balance on 31st March 1895	24,007 16 6	24,007 15 6	Refund { Of cesses { Of other receipts		
RECEIPTS			Provincial Rates	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	9 4 9 1
Provincial Rates { Cess on lands { Cess on mines	21,009 13 9 8 14 6	21 078 12 3	Administration { Establishment and contingencies of Committee a office { Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control and audit	265 5 9 324 0 0	924 9 1 589 5
Miscellaneous { Rents of Serais and bungalows { Fines and forfeitures { Interest { Miscellaneous	125 1 1 94 11 8 47 11 9 667 15 7	935 7 7	Stationery	Stationery and Printing	307 5 3
Grant from Government	22,606 3 5	22,606 3 5	Public Works { Original Works { Repairs { Establishment { Tools and Plant	20,787 1 6 13,114 15 9 5,233 8 0 330 4 6	30,463
Total Revenue		44,620 7 3	Miscellaneous { Staging bungalow and Serais, establishment and contingencies { Ditto, petty construction and repairs { Miscellaneous { Contribution to Provident Fund	939 15 5 500 0 0 20 0 0 28 4 6	1 477 9 11
Suspense Accounts { Advances a { Deposits { Provident Fund receipts { Savings Bank investment { withdrawals	327 13 0 2,865 0 0 78 13 9	3,271 8 9	Total Expenditure	560 12 0 1,812 14 9 78 13 9	42,704 8
Total Receipts		47,892 0 0	Suspense Accounts { Advances { Deposits { Provident Fund withdrawals { Savings Bank investment		2,461 7 6
			Total Disbursements		45,255 13 2
			Balance on 31st March 1896		26 734 2 4
GRAND TOTAL		71,069 15 6	GRAND TOTAL		71,069 15 6

J. D. CARGILL,
Chairman.

Abstract of the Report by the Chairman, District Road Committee of Munbhun, on the operations of the District Road Fund of the district during the year 1895-96.

[Vide letter No. 81D R, dated 20th July 1896, from L F Morshead, Esq., c.s., Chairman, to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division.]

1 *Working of the Committee*—The Committee held 14 meetings during the year for the transaction of their business, and at all the meetings a sufficient number of members was present to form a quorum.

2. *Working of the Branch Committee*—No meeting was held during the year. The Branch Committee is under reconstruction with additional powers.

RECEIPTS

3 *Working of the Cess Act, IX of 1880*—The demands, collections and balances of Road and Public Works cesses are shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION			BALANCE			Remission	Net balance.
	Current	Arrear	Total	Current	Arrear	Total	Current	Arrear	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Road cess	41,506	11,074	52,580	24,810	10,870	35,680	14,080	203	14,283	200	14,083
Public Works cess	11,008	1,073	12,081	20,820	1,870	22,690	14,087	204	14,291	201	14,090
TOTAL	52,514	12,147	64,661	45,630	12,740	58,370	28,167	407	28,574	401	57,969

The outstanding balance of the year 1894-95 was Rs 22,147, and the demand for the year 1895-96 was Rs. 83,012, against Rs 6,087 (outstanding balance) and Rs 78,137 (demand) respectively for the previous year. The increase in demand was due to the assessment of some new coal-mines. The collection during the year is Rs 75,379, against Rs. 61,323 of the previous year. The percentage of the total collection on the total demand is 71.69. The deficient collection is due to the large amount of arrears from the Pachete Estate. The amount due from the Pachete Estate has, however, been partly realized after the close of the year, and certificates have been issued for the realization of what remains. The following statement will show the total amount placed in the hands of the District Road Committee consisting of road cess and other petty miscellaneous collections and the expenditure incurred during the year.—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Road Cess collection	37,914	Establishment	10,768
Other receipts	1,864	Original Works	2,456
Total	39,682	Repairs	31,015
Cash balance on the 1st April 1895, excluding contribution for Provincial roads	14,135	Other charges	4,796
Total	53,817	Total	49,035

Besides the above, the Government contributed Rs 12,900 for the maintenance of the two Provincial roads. The whole of this amount is spent solely on their maintenance. There is only one Sub-Overseer to look after these works, who is paid by Government.

EXPENDITURE.

4. *Original Works*—(a) *Communications*—The allotment under this head for the year was Rs 4,988, of which Rs 477 were for surveying a line of road from Chandil to the border of the district in the direction of Bandu in Lohardaga, and the remainder Rs 4,511, for the construction of the Balarampur-Bagmundi road. The survey of the Chandil-Bandu road was completed during 1895-96 at a total cost of Rs 426, of which Rs. 414 were spent during the year. The Balarampur-Bagmundi road is a third class road taken up for construction since 1893-94 to connect Bagmundi, a village with a police-station in the south-western part of the district, with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway station at Balarampur. The works done in this road during the year consisted of some earthwork (about 3,50,000 c. ft.), and the construction of 18 temporary stone culverts of a total waterway of 66 r ft. The total amount paid for them was Rs 2,042, making a total outlay of Rs. 6,000 up to the end of 1895-96 against an estimate of Rs 17,056.

(b) Buildings

(c) Sanitation

(d) Miscellaneous

Nothing was done under these heads during the year.

5. *Repairs*—(a) *Communications*.—The total length of roads under the District Road Committee was 467½ miles, of which 59 miles were Provincial roads transferred to the Committee in 1893-94, and 408½ miles, District roads of all classes. The annual Government grant for the Provincial roads, two in number, was Rs 12,900. The total amount spent on them was Rs. 12,402. A detailed statement showing the amount of expenditure under different heads in these roads is given below:—

NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF ROAD	Length in miles.	AMOUNT SPENT FOR—						COST PER MILE FOR—					
		Maintaining and improving road surface.	Maintaining bridges and culverts.	Maintaining inspection bungalows.	Arboriculture.	Demarcating boundary pillars.	Total.	Maintaining and improving road surface.	Maintaining bridges and culverts.	Maintaining inspection bungalows.	Arboriculture.	Demarcating boundary pillars.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Chassi Goolbera road (kutchua but partly gravelled)	17	2,510		641	245		3,396	147	..	37	23	..	207
Puruli-Bankar road (metalled)	42	5,740		1,593	990	351	8,674	137		38	23	13	211

In addition to ordinary repairs, the following works were executed during the year under report in these Provincial roads —

(i) *Puruli-Bankar Road, 42 miles*.—Three miles of this road were retetalled, and one mile was gravelled over old metalling. The demarcation of the boundary pillars was completed (though not finally paid for). The reduction in sizes and improvement was also completed.

(ii) *Chassi-Goolbera Road, 17 miles*.—Portions aggregating about 3 miles were improved with gravel work, puuka side-drains in the lower portions of the approaches to two rivers and a rough sort of causeway in the bed of a nala were constructed, and the formation and slopes of some of the banks were adjusted and improved.

The amount spent on District roads of all classes during the year was Rs 31,015 against a revised budget grant of Rs 36,831. Of this, Rs 19,509 was for works undertaken and executed during the year, and Rs 11,506 for those undertaken during the preceding year, but completed during 1895-96. The operations of the year were chiefly restricted to the maintenance of the several roads and petty improvements by gravel work. The surface and approaches to unbridged nalas and rivers and the slopes and formation of old ~~had a large~~ of the roads were adjusted and restored. Owing to want of rain, the road work could not be all finished and paid for during the year. An endeavour will be made to complete and pay for works estimated for within the year in future. A classified statement showing expenditure under different heads on the several roads is given below —

YEAR	Description of road	Length in miles	AMOUNT SPENT IN EACH CLASS OF ROAD				COST PER MILE ON EACH CLASS			
			Maintenance of road surface	Repairs to bridges and culverts.	Repairs to inspection bungalows.	Total	Maintenance of road surface	Repairs to bridges and culverts.	Repairs to inspection bungalows.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1895-96	I	4½	Rs 229	Rs .	Rs .	Rs 229	Rs 98	Rs .	Rs .	Rs 98
1904-95	I	2½	205			205	114	..	..	114
1895-96	II	19	12,856	1,238	1,311	15,305	64	6	7	77
1904-95	II	109	10,125	..	370	10,495	51	..	2	53
1895-96	III	19	7,003	..	1,444	8,447	61	..	11	72
1901-95	III	127	6,871	..	212	7,083	54	..	2	56
1895-96	IV	78	5,945	..	229	6,174	69	..	2	71
1904-95	IV	78	4,353	..	181	4,534	56	..	2	58

The increase in the length of class III roads was due to the increase of length actually repaired.

(b) *Buildings*.—The only buildings in charge of the District Road Committee were the inspection bungalows and the cart serais. These are maintained in fair condition. The amount spent during the year on repairs to bungalows including wages of chaukidars was Rs 2,978. For serais the expenditure was Rs. 1,441 against a budget grant of Rs 1,476. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 290 was paid by the Committee to the Municipal Commissioners of Purulia for repairs to the Jubilee Town Hall, which was built at the joint

expense of the Municipality and the District Road Committee and part of which is occupied by the Committee's and the District Engineer's offices. Rs. 155 were also spent during the year on the reconstruction of a rest-house at Manbazar to replace the old rest-house there which was burnt down about 5 years ago. The grant for this work for the year was Rs. 600; but on account of unavoidable circumstances, the work could not be taken in hand till towards the close of the year.

(c) *Simulation*
(d) *Miscellaneous* } Nothing was done under these heads during the year.

6 *Agriculture*.—The work done under this head out of the District Road Fund was not very large. It consisted chiefly of the maintenance of the nursery in the Town Hall compound and the young trees on the different station roads, numbering altogether 3,10, including 112 planted during the year under report. The old established trees (about 2,400 in number) in these roads were also taken care of. Some of these got blown down during high winds or died from natural causes. The gaps, however, were mostly filled up by planting young trees. The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 316, being Rs. 96 for works covered by the preceding year's estimate, and Rs. 220 by that for the year against a budget grant of Rs. 300. The works done in the Provincial roads under the Committee consisted chiefly of the maintenance of young and established trees in the portions of roads under plantation as detailed under

(i) *Chass-Goolbera Road*.—As in the preceding year, four out of 17 miles of this road were under plantation. There were altogether 786 trees, of which 149 were established and 637 of sizes varying from 3 to 5 feet in height, in these 4 miles, against 778 unestablished trees in the preceding year.

(ii) *1st section, Puruha-Burakar Road*.—In this section of the road $5\frac{1}{2}$ out of the 17 miles were under plantation, being half a mile (latter half of mile 16) more than the length in the preceding year. In this length there are altogether 1,122 trees, of which 276 are established and 846 of sizes varying from 3 feet to upwards in height against 920, consisting of 127 established trees and 793 young trees in the preceding year.

(iii) *2nd Section, Puruha-Burakar Road*.—In this section of the road, 13 out of 25 miles, or the same length as in the preceding year, were under plantation. The total number of trees are 2,090, consisting of 1,091 established and 999 young trees, against a total of 2,027, consisting of 937 established and 1,090 young trees in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of young trees is due to some of them having grown up and been included among established trees.

The total expenditure under this head on the above (principal) roads was Rs. 1,375, being Rs. 335 in the Chass-Goolbera Road, and Rs. 491 in the 1st section and Rs. 499 in the 2nd section of the Puruha-Burakar road, against sanctioned estimated amounts of Rs. 400, Rs. 500 and Rs. 500 respectively.

Working Establishment.—During the year there has been no material change in the Executive Establishment, save that an additional Sub Overseer on a salary of Rs. 35 per month with a fixed horse allowance of Rs. 15 was by Government order appointed under the District Engineer to ensure proper supervision, owing to increased road work. All hands worked satisfactorily.

No 6—Part I.

MANBHUM DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Accounts of Receipts and Disbursement from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

RECEIPTS	Amount	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cash balance on 1st April 1895 as per cash book	Rs A P 16 012 3 5	Rs A P 16,012 3 5	Refunds { Of cess { Of other receipts	Rs A P 100 0 0	Rs A P 100 0 0
RECEIPTS OF THE YEAR					
Provincial Rates { Cess on lands { Cess on mines, quarries and jangles, &c { Cess on houses { One per cent road cess	29 757 7 1 8 027 3 9	37,814 10 10	Provincial Rates { Establishment and contingencies of office of collection { Contribution for pension for cess collection office { Cost of services not recoverable Travelling allowance of estab- lishment for making local enquiry { Contribution towards certificate maharajah's pay	949 1 11 87 9 0 100 15 6 ... 110 13 4	1,318 7 2
Public Works { Road tolls { Ferry ..			Administration { Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office { Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control	743 12 5 496 8 0 ..	
Irrigation { Canal tolls			Stationery Stationery and printing	119 10 0	119 10 0
Miscellaneous { Rents of serais and bungalows { Fees, fines and forfeitures { Interest (on arrears of cess on lands) { Miscellaneous	1,571 0 0 7 0 0 100 14 4 192 5 0	1,863 0 10	Public Works { Original Works { Repairs { Establishment .. { Tools and Plant { Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	2,486 3 8 43,417 7 7 8,210 1 6 105 0 0 580 1 3	54,888 13 10
Grant from Government	13,500 0 0	13,500 0 0	Irrigation Canal toll establishment and contingencies	..	
Advances	794 12 8		Miscellaneous { Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies { Staging bungalow petty con- struction and repairs { Miscellaneous { Contribution to Provident Fund	1,500 2 8 128 15 4 33 14 6	1,700 0 6
Deposits	20 0 0		Contribution to Provincial Government		
Provident Fund Receipts	101 11 0	2,071 8 0	Repayment of Government loan	2,030 3 2	2,030 3 2
Total Receipts		56 119 12 8	Advances	796 8 0	61,437 7 8
			Deposits	1 402 0 0	
			Savings Bank investment deposit	101 11 6	2,900 3 6
			Total		63,827 11 2
			Cash balance on the 31st March 1896	..	8,354 4 11
GRAND TOTAL		72,162 0 1	GRAND TOTAL		72,162 0 1

L. S. MORSHEAD,
Chairman.

Abstract of the Report by the Chairman, District Road Committee of Singhbhum, on the operations of the District Road Fund of the district during the year 1895-96

[Vide letter No 29R C, dated 22nd May 1893, from C. H. Bomme, Esq., C.S., Chairman, to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division]

1. *Committee's meetings*—Three official and seven non-official members form the District Road Committee. Seven meetings of the Committee were held during the year, in all of which a sufficient number of members were present to form a quorum, their average attendance being 6.0 against 5.7 in the previous year. Almost all the members were regular in their attendance in the transaction of the business of the Committee, except a member from Dhalbhum who failed to attend any of the meetings during the year.

RECEIPTS

2. *Working of the Cess Act*—The demands, collections and balances on account of road cess on lands, quarries and jungles for the year are shown in the following statement—

Arrears outstanding from the previous year	Demand for this year	Total (1+2)	Collection on account of arrears of previous year	Collection on account of year's cess on lands, quarries and jungles	Total (4+5)	Gross balance (3-6)	Remissions	Net balance (7-8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. A. P. 49 12 0	Rs. A. P. 4,719 4 6	Rs. A. P. 4,769 0 6	Rs. A. P. 25 2 9	Rs. A. P. 4,401 1 1	Rs. A. P. 4,426 3 10	Rs. A. P. 12 11 8	Rs. A. P. 23 6 0	Rs. A. P. 19 6 8

The outstanding balance for 1894-95 was Rs. 19-12, and the demand for the year 1895-96 was Rs. 4,719-4-6 (including the sum of Rs. 117-0-0, due to the Collector of Midnapore as road cess for 35 villages of taluk Porthury in Dhalbhum, situated in the Midnapore district). The total gross collections of the year amounted to Rs. 4,426-4-10, or 99.58 per cent, (deducting remissions of Rs. 23-6-) against 98.95 in the previous year.

3. The following table compares the opening balance, receipts, charges and closing balance of the year with those of the two previous years—

Particulars	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
Opening balance	Rs. 5,113	Rs. 4,051	Rs. 2,730	
Receipt	18,818	17,091	15,319	
Total	24,231	21,172	18,049	
Charges	19,850	18,742	14,974	
Closing balance	4,381	2,430	3,075	

EXPENDITURE

4. *Public Works—Ordnal Works*—The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 4,518-6-8 against a budget allotment of Rs. 5,000. The following works were executed—

(a) Heavy portions, about 6.25 miles in length, of the following roads were gravelled at a cost of Rs. 3,294-2-7, or Rs. 527.52 per mile

- (1) Charbassa-Band road
- (2) Charbassa-Subar. kh river road
- (3) Charbassa-Jyngul road
- (4) Charbassa-Katbari road
- (5) Charbassa-Andra road

(b) Easing the spots of the High road at Sanjay Nalas on the Chakradharpur-Koknaga road at a cost of Rs. 100-11-3

(c) The masonry bridge on the High road of Charbassa-Band road, commonly called H. N. Nala bridge, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,301-9 against the estimated cost of Rs. 3,000. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 760-6-11.

- (d) The diversion road at Manickpur ghat, on the Chaibassa-Subarnarekha river road, was also completed during the year at a total cost of Rs 4,757-6-6 against the estimated amount of Rs 4,814, a sum of Rs 198-10-10 being spent during the year.
- (e) About 700 new *dela*s (bamboo gabions) of strong make were supplied for the protection of young plants on the four important roads at a cost of Rs 152-7-1.

5 *Repair Works*—The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs 5,826-13 against a budget grant of Rs 6,111. Both these amounts include payment on account of works executed in the previous year. The actual expenditure incurred on works done during the year was Rs 5,136 5-11 against the budget allotment of Rs 5,615. The details of expenditure incurred on several roads according to their class are given below—

- (1) The two unmetalled but built second class roads, viz, Chaibassa-Bond and Chaibassa-Subarnarekha river, aggregating 10½ miles in length, were maintained by renewing gravel and earthwork, the average cost per mile being Rs 1475.
- (2) Sixty-nine miles of third class unmetalled roads, having partly temporary and partly permanent bridges, were maintained at a cost of Rs 1,302-11, being 1888 per mile. The above cost include sums of Rs 330-15-6 and Rs 343-10-10 expended in making additions and alterations to the two masonry culverts—one on the 6th and the other on the 12th mile of the Chaibassa-Jyntpurh road. This road, since the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has considerably increased in importance.
- (3) Two hundred and fifty-six miles of fourth and fifth class roads were kept up in fair order at a cost of Rs 1,808-5-5.
- (4) Fifty-eight miles of village roads were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs 405-10-6, viz, 43 miles in Dhalbhum for Rs 317-14-5, and 15 miles in Kolhan for Rs. 87-12-1, the average cost being 70 per mile.
- (5) There are two inspection bungalows, Chakradharpur and Ghatsilla, furnished after the European style and eight rest-houses along the several roads under the Committee. The income from these bungalows was Rs 234-14 during the year, and the expenditure incurred in their maintenance was Rs 495-9-8. A further sum of Rs 81-13-7 was also spent in repairing the office building of the Road Cess Committee.

6 The following statement compares the revenue of the Committee (excluding advances and deposits), the expenditure on original and repair works and on the executive establishment employed on works, the percentage cost of such establishment on the amount spent on works, as also the percentage of total expenditure on works, including establishment calculated on the revenue—

Year	Revenue	Amount spent on original works.	Amount spent on repair works	Total expenditure on original and repair works.	Expenditure on account of establishment employed on works	Total expenditure on works including establishment employed on them	Percentage of cost of the establishment on works calculated on the amount actually spent on works	Percentage of total expenditure on works including establishment calculated on the revenue	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1894-95	Rs 14,703	Rs 5,144	Rs 5,400	Rs 10,544	Rs 8,312	Rs 13,856	81 ½	93 0	Besides the expenditure on account of permanent establishment shown in column 6, a sum of Rs 818 was spent on temporary road establishment consisting of two road surkars and six ponds charged to both original and repair works in column 5. Deducting this sum from Rs 10,345 in column 5, and adding it to Rs 2,809 the percentage cost of establishment on works will be 28 0 per cent.
1895-96	61,090	4,518	5,827	10,345	2,809	13,154	27 1	87 1	

7. The annual accounts, as usual, have duly been examined by the standing Sub-Committee of audit and were finally approved of at a meeting of the District Road Committee, held on the 20th instant.

No. 6.—Part I.

SINGHIBHUM DISTRICT ROAD FUND

Annual account of income and expenditure from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896

RECEIPTS	Amount	Total	DISBURSEMENT	Amount	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs A P	Rs A A		Rs A P	Rs A P
Cash book balance on the 1st April 1895		2729 12 8	Refunds	(Of cess 0 9 0 (Of other receipts 64 4 9	
Provincial Rates	{ Cess on lands 4,411 6 0 Cess of mines and rail-ways 196 1 4 Cess on houses One per cent road cess		Provincial Rates	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection 144 12 0	
Public Works	{ Road tolls Ferry tolls		Administration	{ Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office 64 2 0 Percentage cost of establishment for office of account and control 70 8 0	
Irrigation	Canal tolls		Stationery	Stationery and Printing 97 4 0	
Miscellaneous	{ Rent of sarais and bungalows 274 14 0 Fees, fines and forfeitures Interest on arrears collection of road cess Miscellaneous 80 8 0		Public Works Com	{ New works 4518 6 8 Repairs 5,826 17 0 Establishment 2,504 16 0 Tools and Plant 164 8 0	
Grant from Government	10165 0 0		Irrigation	Canal toll establishment and contingencies 321 10 10	
Total Revenue	16,088 14 1		Miscellaneous	{ Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies 14 13 0 Ditto petty repairs and construction 27 7 0 Provident Fund contribution 189 15 8 Miscellaneous	
Suspense accounts	{ Advances 150 9 4 Deposit Provident Fund receipts 82 5 0 Savings Bank Investment withdrawals			Total Expenditure	14811 17 1
TOTAL		16,310 12 6	Suspense accounts	{ Advances Deposits Provident Fund withdrawals Savings Bank Investment Deposit	82 5 1
GRAND TOTAL		16,019 9 1		Total Disbursements	14,804 2
				Balance on 31st March 1896	3125 6
				GRAND TOTAL	18,049 9

C H BOMPAS,
Chairman, District Road Committee.

Abstract of the Report by the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas on the operations of the District Road Account of the district for the year 1895-96.

[*Vide* letter No 251PW, dated the 11th July 1896, from R. Carstairs, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, to the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division]

1 This district is not under the operations of either the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 or the Cess Act, IX (B C) of 1880. The Deputy Commissioner controls all road works throughout the district with the aid of the Subdivisional Officers and the District Engineer.

RECEIPTS

2 There being no cess collections, funds were provided by Government grants-in-aid. The receipts for the year 1895-96, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below —

		1894-95	1895-96
		Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st April	...	19,094	23,765
Miscellaneous—			
Rents of serais, bungalows &c	...	678	761
Fees, fines, and forfeitures	...	10	7
Miscellaneous	...	107	238
Donation from private persons	...	.	25
Grant from Government		70,866	73,258
Total Revenue	..	71,661	74,289
Advances	..	18,366	6,644
Deposits	..	600	2,817
Provident Fund Receipts	...	.	44
Total Receipts	...	1,09,721	1,07,559

3. The villagers of Ghormara have deposited Rs 25 out of an estimated cost of Rs 73 for the construction of a rubble masonry irrigation channel and for the protection of the Ghormara bridge. The amount has been shown under 'private donations'

4 *Grant from Government* — The increase under this head is chiefly due to the grant for road works having been increased during the year to Rs 50,000. The receipts shown under this head are made up thus—

	Rs.
(1) Annual grant for road works	34,000
(2) Additional	16,000
(3) Grant from 'Land Revenue'	15,624
(4) Special grant for works and repairs in connection with Provincial and Imperial works	10,382
(5) Special grant for cost of gauge reading	122
(6) Travelling allowance of a Public Works subordinate (miscellaneous)	82
Total Rs.	76,210

Deduct amount allotted in 1894-95 for the construction of the Town Police at Sahibganj, but refunded in 1895-96 under orders of Government owing to the District Superintendent volunteering to do the work departmentally ...

Balance ... 73,258

EXPENDITURE.

5 The following Table shows the outlay incurred in 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year.—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds of other receipts	82	218
Establishment and contingencies of the District		
Road Account Office	1,287	1,452
Stationery and Printing	30	31
Original Works	19,095	27,313
Repairs	39,847	48,803
Establishment	8,117	10,318
Tools and Plant	632	793
Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies	575	455
Staging bungalow petty construction and repairs	186	393
Miscellaneous	1,261	337
Contribution to Provident Fund .. ..	.....	7
Total expenditure	71,412	90,120
Advances	14,534	5,418
Deposits	228	1,450
Savings Bank deposits . . . . .	.....	44
Total disbursements	86,174	97,032
Balance on 31st March	23,765	10,528
GRAND TOTAL	1,09,939	1,07,560

The amount of Rs. 218 shown under 'Refunds' represents the rent of farmed ferries credited to the fund by a misapprehension in 1894-95, which was refunded in 1895-96. The increase of Rs. 165 under 'District Road Account establishment' is due to the entertainment of a clerk on Rs. 20 from the Government Estates' Improvement Fund for the whole year, instead of two clerks for 5 months each on the same pay; to the pay of the daftry-peon being raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 84 a year, and to the payment of Rs. 100 towards the contribution for pension to the accountant under Rule 3 of the Pension Rules sanctioned by Government in its No. 1000 L S-G, dated 12th March 1895, for the employees of the Sonthal Parganas District Road Account. The increase under 'Public Works Establishment' is due to the entertainment of the three temporary Sub-overseers during the year, and to the increase granted to the pay of the District Engineer, Overseer, and the District Engineer's clerk and accountant. The decrease under 'Staging Bungalow Establishment' is owing to no expenditure having had to be incurred towards the purchase of crockery during 1895-96. The increase under 'Petty Construction and Repairs' is due to the system of quadrennial repairs having been introduced this year to the staging bungalows in the district. The decrease under 'Miscellaneous' is due to the fact that in 1894-95 the large outstanding balances of advances in the hands of the Subdivisional Officers of Rajmahal and Godda were written off with the sanction of the Commissioner and shown under this head. The expenditure shown under 'Contribution to Provident Fund' and 'Savings Banks deposits' during 1895-96 was owing to the rules for the opening of the Provident Fund having been for the first time introduced during 1895-96. In consequence of the rules sanctioned by Government in No. 8556 F. of 25th June 1894 for the guidance of the Subdivisional Officers administering road and other funds having been introduced during the year 1895-96, the 'Advances' made during the year were less than those of the previous year. The increase under 'Deposits' was due to the fact that owing to the death of the District Engineer on 10th March 1896, and there being no responsible officer, bills could not be checked during the year, and certain amounts were therefore kept in deposit till the works were checked by the Supervisor deputed by the Public Works Department to look after the Public Works Department buildings of this district. The total expenditure for 1895-96, excluding the 'Advances' and 'Deposits,' exceeds that for 1894-95 by Rs. 18,708, which is chiefly due to the increased expenditure from 'Land-Revenue' for original works in the Government Estate Damodar-koh, being Rs. 13,464 against Rs. 3,616 in the preceding year, to that from Public Works Fund, being Rs. 2,190 against Rs. 798 in the previous year, and to the increased expenditure under 'Repairs' from the District Road Account, chiefly on road No. 2 Dumka-Rampur Hat Road, being Rs. 10,741 against Rs. 4,243 in 1894-95.

6 *Original works*—The principal Original Works done during the year are detailed below.—

FROM DISTRICT ROAD ACCOUNT.

(1) Construction of a rubble stone masonry bridge of 3 spans of 10 feet each over the Bhurkundipore on the 15th mile of Dumka Madhupur road at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

(2) Construction of a rubble stone masonry bridge of 2 spans of 13 feet 7½ inches each, in place of the existing timber bridge, over the Churimara Nala on the 58th mile of the Bhagalpur-Suri road on which Rs. 399 only were spent during the year out of the estimated cost of Rs. 600.

(3) Construction of the Godda Inspection Bungalow on which Rs. 350 were spent during the year, over and above Rs. 1,184 spent in 1894-95 and a further sum of Rs. 123 spent in providing furniture and crockery for the same.

(4) Construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Pakour on which Rs. 1,315 were spent out of an estimated cost of Rs. 1,591 and some furniture and crockery were also purchased for this bungalow at a cost of Rs. 122-7-6.

(5) Improving the Pakour-Dhulan road on which Rs. 5,000 were spent during 1895-96. The work is in progress and is expected to be finished during the year 1896-97.

FROM ESTATES' IMPROVEMENT FUND

(6) Construction of two rubble stone masonry bridges, one of 2 spans of 22 feet 6 inches each, over the Majhara stream on the 9th mile, and the other of 2 spans of 17 feet each over the Alnara stream on the 11th mile of Dumka-Pakour road, at an outlay of Rs. 3,138 and Rs. 1,679-1-3 respectively.

(7) Construction of 4 masonry culverts, of 3 feet, 4 feet, 5 feet and 10 feet span respectively on the Rajabhat-Kaimatour road at a total cost of Rs. 895.

(8) Construction of 5 corrugated iron culverts of 2 feet diameter each in the Dumka Damin at a total outlay of Rs. 289.

(9) Construction of an iron girder bridge over the Morel stream in the Rajmahal Damin on which Rs. 7,428 were spent in 1895-96. The work is nearing completion.

(10) The construction of 45 rubble masonry pillars in Tehagrhā to mark the boundary between Mr. Grant's estate and the Rajmahal Damin on which Rs. 306 were spent.

(11) Improvement of the Taljhari Jharna by constructing a reservoir and a vat with a pukka drain on which Rs. 98 were spent.

(12) Construction of a masonry weir 2 feet high across the Talberia-Nala with 2 sluices therein of 8 ft span each and a masonry channel about 150 feet long from above the weir to the commencement of the rice-fields, out of an estimated cost of Rs. 1,450, Rs. 1,360 were spent on it of which Rs. 479 were spent in 1894-95. The work was projected for irrigating the rice-fields.

(13) Improving and enlarging the Chandrapara Bund in the Dumka Damin at a cost of Rs. 188.

(14) Construction of a road through the hills from Burhait to Tinpahar in the Rajmahal Sub-division, on which a sum of Rs. 158 was spent against an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000.

(15) Improvement of the Simra-Burhait and Tinpahar-Pratabpur roads at a cost of Rs. 741 and 1,124 respectively.

FROM PROVINCIAL FUND

(16) Construction of three mortuaries—one at Pakour, one at Rajmahal and one at Dumka. Rupees 329 were paid for the one at Dumka. The other two were not paid for.

(17) Additions and alterations to the Intermediate Jail at Dumka at a cost of Rs. 754.

(18) Construction of three combined latrines and urinals for ministerial officers at Dumka, Deoghur and Rajmahal at an outlay of Rs. 270, Rs. 269 and Rs. 268 respectively.

(19) Sinking a well in the compound of the Subdivisional residence bungalow at Pakour on which a sum of Rs. 300 was spent against an estimate of Rs. 605.

FROM PRIVATE DONATIONS.

(20) Construction of a road bridge over Hahajore, on the 23rd mile of Godda-Pirpainti road with a regulating sluice to take water when necessary for irrigation purposes, and a waste weir to let the surplus water pass off. Out of an estimated cost of Rs. 2,500 paid by the zamindar of Mohagama, Rs. 1,020 were spent during the year in addition to Rs. 393 spent in 1894-95.

7 *Repairs*, (a) *from the District Road Account*—There were altogether 39 lines of scheduled roads in the district in 1894-95 to which 2 were added during the year 1895-96, making 41 in all. All of them were repaired during the year with the exception of road No. 13, Kumnabad road, which is maintained by the zamindar of Belpatta.

The following Table compares the outlay on each kind of district and village roads during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96

DESCRIPTION OF ROADS	1894-95			1895-96		
	Length	Outlay	Average cost per mile	Length	Outlay	Average cost per mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Roads, Class I	183	Rs 15,766	Rs 86	177	Rs 26,652	Rs. 151
Ditto II	225	7,081	31	238	6,273	26
Ditto III	36	1,112	31	103	1,734	16
Ditto IV	306½	4,973	16	206	2,977	14
Total	750½	28,932	.	729	37,636	
Village Roads, Class I	5			5	100	20
Ditto II	15	255	17	15	266	18
Ditto III	2½	150	60			
Ditto IV	...	...	.	14	401	29
Total	17½	405		34	767	
GRAND TOTAL	768	29,337	...	763	38,390	...

Out of 19 Inspection bungalows and 3 huts in the district, only 2 Inspection bungalows are maintained by the zamindars. The rest were kept in repair during the year. The cost of their maintenance is charged against the roads on which the bungalows and the huts stand. The road office bungalow was partially repaired at a cost of Rs 145.

(b) *From Land-Revenue.—Government Estate Improvement Fund*—Out of the budget grant of Rs. 3,248, Rs 1,123 were spent for repairs of roads, Rs 732 for repairs of bungalows, Rs 463 for repairs of bunds, bridges and tanks in the Damini-Koh, Rs 138 for the purchase of furniture for the Damini bungalow and Rs 336 for allowances to mustagirs and others for looking after some of the works in the Pakour and the Dumka Damini. The total outlay under this head was Rs 2,792 against Rs 4,430 in the previous year.

(c) *From Provincial and Imperial Funds*—A sum of Rs 7,268 was spent for the maintenance of the Public Works Department buildings in this district, against Rs 7,540 available for expenditure, leaving a balance of Rs 272.

8. *Sanitation*—Owing to insufficient funds, nothing could be done under this head. The only important proposal is the Rajmahal drainage scheme, which is under enquiry.

9. *Arboriculture*—Rupees 641 were spent in the salaries of mahs and in repairing the fencing of trees. 1,182 trees were planted during the year along the road-sides, and in all 1,485 trees died, leaving 25,543 established roadside trees. The seedlings that were planted in the nurseries started last year are thriving satisfactorily.

10. *Establishment*.—The following statement shows the relative expenditure on works and repairs compared with the expenditure on establishment—

Year	BUDGET GRANT					OUTLAY					ESTABLISHMENT		PERCENTAGE COST OF ESTABLISHMENT	
	Original works	Repairs	Partly construction and repairs	Tools and plant	Total	Original works	Repairs	Partly construction and repairs	Tools and plant	Total	Budget grant	Outlay	Budget grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1894-95	95,541	47,077	180,101	620,100	79,938	17,086	30,847	180,593	832,793	59,761	8,411	8,417	10.03	14.04
1895-96	92,021	50,852	180,101	1,000	64,981	27,113	46,403			77,102	10,565	10,318	12.52	13.34

11. *Staging Bungalows, Petty Construction and Repairs.*—There are two staging bungalows in the district, besides the half of a Provincial bungalow No 7 at Dumka, which has been lent to the District Road Account by Government for a staging bungalow at head-quarters. The income of these two bungalows was Rs 213 in 1895-96, against Rs 103 in the preceding year. Partial quadrennial repairs were done to them at a cost of Rs. 393, against a budget grant of Rs. 400.

PART I.

Sonthal Parganas District Road Accounts.

Annual account of income and expenditure for the year 1895-96

Receipts	Amount.	Total	Expenditure.	Amount	Total
1	2	3	1	2	3
	Rs A P	Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A P
Balance on 1st April		23,764 14 0	<i>Refunds—</i>		
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			Of other receipts	218 0 0	218 0 0
Rents of mairs and bungalows	261 6 0		<i>Administration—</i>		
Fees, fines and forfeitures	7 0 0		Establishment and contingencies of the Committee's office	1,441 7 6	
Miscellaneous	238 1 0		Percentage cost of establishment for office	11 0 0	1,452 7 6
Donations from private persons	25 0 0	1,041 7 0	<i>Stationery—</i>		
Grant from Government	73,257 9 6	73,257 9 6	Stationery and printing	31 6 1	31 6 1
Loan from Government			<i>Public Works—</i>		
Total Revenue		74,289 1 0	Original Works	27,312 14 9	
<i>Suspense Accounts—</i>			Repairs	48,803 6 8	
Advances	6,645 12 10	9,461 3 4	Establishment	10,317 12 11	
Deposits	2,817 6 6	44 8 0	Tools and plant	792 12 0	
Provident Fund Receipts	44 2 0	44 8 0	Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies		87,226 14 4
Total Receipts		83,794 12 4	<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
			Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies	454 11 3	
			Staging bungalow petty construction and repairs	303 4 3	
			Miscellaneous	336 0 0	
			Contribution to Provident Fund	6 14 0	1,191 6 6
			Total expenditure		90,120 2 6
			<i>Suspense Accounts—</i>		
			Advances	5,417 15 0	
			Deposits	1,449 8 0	6,867 7 8
			Savings Bank Deposits	44 8 0	44 8 0
			Total Disbursements		97,032 2 1
Grand Total Receipts including balance		1,07,559 10 4	Balance on 31st March		10,527 8 3
			Grand Total		1,07,559 10 4

Abstract of the Report by the Assistant Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, on the operations of the District Road Account of the district during the year 1895-96.

[Vide letters No. 6R and No 14R, dated 6th April and 5th May 1896, respectively, from J. A. Caw-Browne, Esq., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.]

RECEIPTS.

This being a non-cess district, there were no cess collections in it. Funds were therefore provided by a Government grant-in-aid. The receipts and the expenditure, as well as the opening and closing balances of the year, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below.—

YEAR	Opening balance on 1st April 1895	Actual receipts during the year	Total receipts, including balance	Expenditure	Closing balance
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1894-95	12,308 2 8	37,257 8 0	49,565 10 8	36,116 4 8	13,449 6 0
1895-96	13,449 6 0	31,773 2 0	45,222 8 0	34,495 10 3	10,726 13 9

The decrease in the receipts during the year 1895-96 was due to the amount of Government grants having been less than that of the year 1894-95, and to the non-receipt during the year of the annual subsidy of the Chittagong District Board for the maintenance of their portion of the Chittagong-Fort Haka Road.

EXPENDITURE

2 Of the gross expenditure of the year, viz Rs 34,435-10-3, Rs 34,027-0-3 represent, as shown in accounts, the expenditure on Public Works, which is detailed below:—

Works	Repairs	Total Works and Repairs	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Total	Percentage of the cost of establishment on the outlay on Works and Repairs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs 3,157 1 0	Rs 24,089 10 0	Rs 27,196 11 0	Rs 6,586 1 3	Rs 244 4 0	Rs 34,027 0 3	24 21

The expenditure on Repairs includes an expenditure of Rs. 500 on the maintenance of the portion of the Chittagong-Fort Haka Road lying between Raojan and Rangamati, which falls in the Regulation district for which no subsidy was received from the Chittagong District Board.

3 The following Original Works were executed during the year:—

I.—Combined Post and Telegraph Office at Rangamati with timber flooring, double tall walls and thatched roof was constructed at a cost of Rs 806-0-3 against a sanctioned grant of Rs 814; the work was commenced on the 1st April and completed on the 31st May 1896.

II.—Ten light sawn timber bridges on the section of Chittagong-Fort Haka Road lying between Raojan and Rangamati were constructed at a cost of Rs 1,565-12-9 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs 1,568.

III.—Four light sawn timber bridges on the road from Chandraghona to Bandarban were taken in hand and completed during the year at a cost of Rs 785-4 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs 918.

No 6—Part I

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACIS ROAD ACCOUNT.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

INCOME	Amount	Total	EXPENDITURE	Amount	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balance on 1st April 1895	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
13,440 6 0					
RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE		
Provincial rates. {			Provincial Rates {		
Cost on lands			Of cesses		
" mines, &c			" other receipts		
" houses			Establishment and contingencies of office of collection		
One per cent. Road Com			Administration {		
			Establishment and contingencies of the Committee's office	116 1 0	
			Percentage cost of establishment for Office of Account, Control and Audit		
			Stationery	41 15 0	116 1
					41 15
Public Works {			Public Works {		
Road tolls			Original Works—		
Ferry "			Civil buildings	806 0 3	
			Communications	2,151 0 9	
			Repairs—		
			Civil Buildings	5 5 15 6	
			Communications	18 1 0 1 0	
			Miscellaneous Public Improvements	324 0 0	
			Establishment	6,586 1 3	
			Tools and Plant	244 4 0	
			Tolls and ferry establishment and contingencies		
					34,027
Irrigation Canal tolls			Irrigation Canal toll establishment and contingencies		
Miscellaneous {			Miscellaneous {		
Rent of serais and bungalows			Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies		
Fees, fines and forfeitures	65 2 0	65 2 0	Staging bungalow, petty construction and repairs		
Miscellaneous			Provident Fund contribution	65 2 0	
			Miscellaneous	188 2 0	
Grant from Government	31,708 0 0	31,708 0 0	Contribution to Provincial Government		280 1
Total		31,773 2 0	Total Expenditure		34,435 1
Suspense accounts {			Suspense accounts {		
Advances			Advances		
Deposits			Deposits		
Total Receipts		31,773 2 0	Total Disbursements		34,435 1
GRAND TOTAL		45,223 5 0	Balance on the 31st March 1896		10,786 1
			GRAND TOTAL		45,223

J. A. CAVE-BROWNE,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at Motihari for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
409 [mal]	Parsowni Khelm, pargana Mohai	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	..	Khokhra .. A P K Choteseral .. 3 4 0 Julkur Dumaria .. 2 8 0 Darya chuck .. 2 10 0 Parsowni .. 3 4 0 Bara Mangroo .. 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoari .. 3 4 0 Bhartholia .. 3 4 0 Masha .. 3 10 0 Rampur Chooraman .. 3 4 0 Lahsania .. 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 682 13 3	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 1,495 16 6	Rs. A. P. 1,495 16 6 Government revenue

409 [mal]	Parsowni Khelm, pargana Mohai	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	..	Khokhra .. A P K Choteseral .. 3 4 0 Julkur Dumaria .. 2 8 0 Darya chuck .. 2 10 0 Parsowni .. 3 4 0 Bara Mangroo .. 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoari .. 3 4 0 Bhartholia .. 3 4 0 Masha .. 3 10 0 Rampur Chooraman .. 3 4 0 Lahsania .. 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 605 2 5	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 90 15 0	Rs. A. P. 90 15 0 Government revenue
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409 [mal]	Parsowni Khelm, pargana Mohai	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	..	Khokhra .. A P K Choteseral .. 3 4 0 Julkur Dumaria .. 2 8 0 Darya chuck .. 2 10 0 Parsowni .. 3 4 0 Bara Mangroo .. 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoari .. 3 4 0 Bhartholia .. 3 4 0 Masha .. 3 10 0 Rampur Chooraman .. 3 4 0 Lahsania .. 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 605 2 5	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 122 15 6	Rs. A. P. 122 15 6 Government revenue
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Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 21st August 1896.

ANANTA LAL CHATTERJEE, for Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz, the 8th November 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Puri will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th February 1897 at 12 noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
410	Killa Bhaunra, pargana Kotahdes.	Rs. A. P. 1,051 8 0½	The whole	..	Khetriyabhar Abhiram Bhatnagar and others	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 525 12 3½	..	Demand for Rs. A. P. Nov 1896 525 12 3½
411	Taluk Sahanandpur, pargana Kotahdes	2,301 1 5	Ditto	..	Nilmol Das and others	..	1,380 8 8½	..	Ditto .. 1,380 8 8½
412	Taluk Sahanandpur, pargana Kotahdes	1,924 11 11½	Ditto	..	Shyam Sunder Pattnaik and others	..	982 5 11½	..	Ditto .. 982 5 11½
413	Taluk Sahanandpur, pargana Kotahdes	598 7 10½	Ditto	..	Mahant Rampranana Ramnagar Das	..	299 3 11½	..	Ditto 299 3 11½
414	Taluk Baliput, pargana Purbadmal	557 7 8	Ditto	..	Mahant Raghunandan Ramnagar Das	..	278 11 10	..	Ditto 78 11 10
415	Taluk Sandhapur pargana Beldabad	1,295 4 4	Sp 13g 2½ 24d	..	Khetriyabhar Abhiram Bhatnagar and others	524 5 11½	..	982 5 11½	Ditto .. 982 5 11½

Collector's Office, Puri, the 2nd October 1896.

O A BELL, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Darbhanga will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st December 1896 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue on account of kist September 1896 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tansi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
720	Majhowrapathrahi, pargana Bhala, thana Beniputty	Rs. A. P. 500 10 8	Whole		Chatur Pandey, guardian of Mahanath Jugalkishore Das, minor	Rs. A. P. 7	Rs. A. P. 168 7 2	Rs. A. P. .
3203	Hurpur Lada, Jitwarpur Bhushkhar, pargana Saraisa, thana Tajpur.	683 11 10		Residuary putty - A G C K D E Mauza Lada 14 11 3 1 0 13 Mauza Jitwarpur 11 14 1 1 1 4 Bhushkhar 12 14 1 1 0 0 Mauza Hurpur 11 14 1 1 1 4 Mauza Purkhotempur 12 14 1 1 1 4	Chanchal Singh, Ramrighun Singh, Bala Singh, Jaimungul Singh and others	Rs. A. P. 227 10 0	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 71 12 0

GOWHAR ALLY, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 7th January 1897, corresponding to 24th Pous 1303 (B.S.), at Barisal for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tansi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
4346	Padma alias Ramjanpur, pargana Kasimpur Shehlaipath	Rs. A. P. 5,393 0 0	Proprietary right of the whole estate	...	Hor Kumar Sen and others	Rs. A. P. .	Rs. A. P. 2,024 0 0	Rs. A. P. ...
4605	Char Bamaadi Balgao, pargana Shalstanagar Pakhlabad, pargana Aorangpur	1,445 0 0	Ditto		Kali Prasanno Das and others	..	74 15 8	...
4604	121/2 zamindari in pargana Silmabad	1,270 0 0	Ditto		Bisweswar Raychoudhuri	..	206 8 3	...
3346				Ejmal 100 10p share will be sold and no other share	Banarasi Bandopadhyaya and others	2,410 7 2	..	867 10 6
2408	Taluk Abu Mohammad, pargana Boroorgomedpur	..		42 separate share of hima No 7 and no other share	Abdul Bari and others	741 5 0		30 8 6
6106	Taluk Bidya Nath Das and others, Ismat Dhan Manik Chattri and others, pargana Boroorgomedpur	1,818 5 9	Whole	...	Balhuca Mohon Shaw and others		225 0 0	..
1097	Taluk Fata Mhammad, pargana Khana Bahadurnagar	738 3 2	Do	...	Kali Prasanno Chatopadhyaya and others		93 3 9	...
3257	40 zamindari in pargana Batandi Kaljapur			121/2 separate share of hima No. 5 and no other share	Kali Prasanno Guha Choudhuri and others	1,084 7 0		31 12 6
3353	Ditto ditto	..	..	9p 2k separate share of hima No 5 and no other share.	Ditto ditto	722 15 0		50 2 2
5286	Gair mokareri howla No 29 in char Jona gar, pargana, Uttar Shabasapur	719 8 9	Entire howla will be sold	...	Alabaddi Patwari and others		166 9 0	

Backergunge Collectorate, the 11th November 1896.

CHANDRA KUMAR DUTTA, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 28th December 1896 at 11 A M for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
3541	Khursoral, par gana Boro	Rs. A P 1,311 10 6	..	Eight annas share of the estate, of which separate account has not been opened	Benoy Kinto Banerjee, of Talukpara.	Rs. A P 635 13 0	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P 163 3 6

Hooghly Collectorate, the 16th November 1896.

D. B ALLEN, Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the district of Puri will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 28th of April 1897, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1304 Umla —

Conditions of Sale

- 1st —The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd —If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th —If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pargana	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No 35, Settlement, Jarib Bhauria, No 805 in the General Register B	Mahal Alish, taluk Jagan-nath Provad, pargana Mat kadpatan.	1 gunt 6 poles, 12 square yards.	...	....	Intestate property of Krishna Das, of Balighal, pargana Oldhar, escheated to Government, vide Government No. 3272 L R., of 18th August 1896

N BHATTACHARJEE, for Offg. Collector.

Collector's Office, Puri, the 10th November 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
197	Pargana Rajnagar, hewas Raj Krishna S. n. chakra Fulbaria Dohi road	Rs A P 518 1 11½	Entire estate		Risweswar Roy and others	Rs A P 58 7 9	Rs A P 58 7 9	Rs A P.

Dacca Collectorate, the 24th November 1896

O. C SEN, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
26	Zamindari in pargana Barabara	Rs A P 9,863 2 0	No	Separate share 1 anna 8 gundas 2 kama and 2 dips opened under section 10, Act II of 1859	Karimnnessa Chandhurani	Rs A P 870 12 0	Rs. A P	Rs A P 25 4 0
26	Do to	9,863 2 0	Do	Do 8 annas 8 gundas share	Khajeh Enatullah Chaudhuri	..	..	247 12 0
8110	Islampur in pargana Pukhuria	1,016 8 0	Whole		Hem Chandra Roy (Chaudhuri)		100 0 0	..
SECOND CLASS								
4975	Chhar Kali Hari in pargana Hoshon shahi	1,055 0 0	Whole		Jnanada Sundari and others		37 5 6	..

B C SEN, Covenanted Deputy Collector in charge

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 28th November 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Bogra will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 30th December 1896 (10th Pous 1303 B S) at 12 (noon) for arrears of revenue or other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
191-182	Barhakpur pargana Barhakpur-Dihli Bilhasri, pargana Pratapbaj	Rs A P 2 013 13 9½		Residue share (12 annas share).	Bhaba Sunderi Dasya and others Kasiruddin Talukdar and others	Rs A P 1,500 9 5½	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs A. P. 2 15 14
79-82		1,723 2 10	Whole estate			..	3 9 4	..

Bogra Collectorate, the 21st November 1896

SARAT CHANDRA DAS, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Acts XI of 1859, VII (B.C.) of 1868, and II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures in the Sadar khes mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 4th day of January 1897 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th day of May 1896.

Serial number.	Number of taluk	Name of taluk, mauza, thana and mahal.	Name of proprietor	ANNUAL RENTAL		AMOUNT OF ARREAR FOR WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.			REMARKS
				Rent	Cesses	Rent	Cesses	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	4418 24021	Mauza Vospur, thana Patikcherry, mahal Noabad, taluk Y. Ali Khan and present taluk Obidhar Rohoman Khan	Obidhar Rohoman Khan	Rs A P 703 0 0	Rs A P 96 11 0	Rs A P 152 0 0	Rs A P 13 13 0	Rs A P 165 13 0	.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 26th November 1896

J. D. ANDERSON, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 8th January 1897, at midday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs A P				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.
583	Rampore Sad Mun, pargana Babra, Taluk Beldund Kalan, pargana Babra, Turki	511 3 0	Entire estate		Babu Rameshwar Narain Mahiba and Babu Bhikwaruth Prasad Mehta Raja Peruddin Khan and Kani Zinat Jahan	.	113 11 8	..
670	Amwa Kalan, pargana Babra, Champaran	1,688 0 4	Ditto		Shaikh Jamaluddin Hosein and others	1,050 6 8	198 3 10	1,035 7 2
908	Baaidpore Daulat, pargana Bahra, Champaran	2,000 12 9	Entire estate	Residuary share 10s 1p 6d 10m 6d 14d	Musamat Ramrati Kuner, mother and guardian of Bahum Purnash Narain Singh, and Nawab Syed Wajid Ali Khan and others		2,004 11 9	.
921	Masandha, pargana Babra, Champaran	4,450 12 3	Ditto		Raj Goudar Sahai	.	173 12 1	.
1123	Dustia Pokhur Bhinda pargana Kanhowli	618 10 8	Ditto		Lalji Singh and Musamat Lachmi Kuner, mother and guardian of Shewann don Singh, minor		58 10 8	.....
3819	Bingwanpore pargana Nizadulpore	500 9 0	Ditto		Bajmath Purnash Narain Singh and others		111 5 2	
10809		1,814 5 6	Ditto					

Muzaffarpur Collector's Office, the 25th November 1896

L. HARR, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 4th January 1897, corresponding to 22nd Pous 1304 (A.S.), Monday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs A P				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
216	Pargana Borolchour, mahal Bindaroi	1,289 5 11		Residuary portion of the mahal excluding S. A. No. 1 and 2	Biswa Nath Giri and others	1,283 14 7	.	10 12 2
377	Pargana Balaita, mauza Bhitorebinode.	2,390 13 0	Entire estate	..	Choudhury Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra	..	146 0 3	..
606	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Borboria	1,957 9 2	Ditto		Kumar Borkanto Nath De and another.		71 15 2	.
974	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Khandakhola.	930 11 2	Ditto		Loka Nath Sait and others		9 0 6	...
1020	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Sadhooyapota alias Amnan.	1,040 0 0	Ditto		Kumar Borkanto Nath De and another		40 3 7	..
2105	Pargana Babors, mauza Bahabulpore	2,698 3 1		Residuary portion of the mahal excluding S. A. No. 1 to 8	Brojo Gopal Das Maity and others	1,192 5 0	...	11 3 11

Midnapore Collectorate, the 23rd November 1896

W. R. BRIGHT, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Gaya will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 21st of December 1896 at 12 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 8 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
2809	Banahia Pachon khar, pargana Kutumba, thana Nabnagar	Rs. A P 1 651 6 0	Nil	There is due 15 small share consisting of— As 1 Banahra 16 2 Pashunkhari Mashmule, Gudhai bigha 16 3 Chandunkhar alias Dudhar 16 4 Bandohra alias Dudhar 16 5 Gambar a 16 6 Khala Kamaruddin 16 7 Karna Batan 16 8 Girdhar Bicha 16 9 Khadiha 16 10 Makhdumpore 16 11 Datowl 16 12 Barin, nuf Mutie, Sadi bigha 16 13 Nalnara 16 14 Kerandiha 16 15 Makhdumpore 16	Harakh Narayan Singh and Mahubhi Narayan Singh	Rs. A P 1,073 2 0	Rs. A P Nil	Rs. A P 4 12 0
2810	Dumra khar, pargana Kutumba thana Nabnagar	Rs. A P 63 11 0	Entire estate	Nil	Shiva Charan Lal, Bakhar Lal, and others	Nil	1 2 0	Nil
4280	Sawana taur, Dooz dahi ka am, Mowsoonee, mahal Dhamoi, pargana Pachukhi, thana Rajowli, and Nawada	1,713 0 0	Nil	The residue 15 small share consisting of— As 1 Kanharva, Pindpar wa, Baranja Nihari, Bighmari, Asmtari, Sawana taur, Now diha, Bara Jani, Kank Jagdiha, Bara taur 16 2 Dumri 8	Mussamat Rama Koer under the guardianship of mussamat Bhakho Koer and others	1,638 0 0	Nil	13 7 6
4411	Azangath taluka, pargana Shergatti, thana Shergatti, Nabinagar and Bara chatti	5,281 12 0	Nil	The residue 15 small share consisting of— A. P. 1 Azangath 11 4 2 Gargi Masowcha 11 4 3 Kori khar 6 8 4 Karma Dulara 6 8 5 Nowa khar 6 8 6 Dumarawan khas 11 4 7 Shergatti 6 8 8 Pachama Habugan 6 8 9 Asanpuri Deepurari 11 4 10 Bunda Bundi Longurahi 11 4 11 Khudka 11 4 12 Tindin 11 4 13 Mahuri 6 8 14 Pipra kalam 6 8 15 Sonopore, Amandih, Madar Soumhissa 6 8 16 Tendun kadar koni 11 4 17 Gairwaia 11 4 18 Manjhowli khurd 11 4 19 Itaman 6 8 20 Bandagara 6 8 21 Bala 6 8 22 Kitan Chak 11 4 23 Bajar kar 6 8 A. P. K. M. 24. Madan bigha 9 9 6 5 25 Dina bigha 9 9 6 5 26 Kallua 5 1 6 5 27 Katandih 5 1 6 5 28. Kathowra 5 8 18 5 29 Batul chak 5 1 6 5 A. P. 30 Mani Kumhari 6 8 31 Banka 6 8 32 Banka Samodh 5 8 33 Nawada 16 0 34 Sagdiha 16 0 35 Jumnara Khurd 16 0 36 Dina Chak, Kowama, Kolaarpore 16 0 37 Gaggi 16 0 38 Kowahi 16 0 39 Piprahi 16 0 40 Panjapore 16 0 41 Amas Chualpore, Jona chak, Pipra kalam, Pipra khurd, Amaho Majowra, Morhar, Zamin Andho 16 0 42 kedua 16 0 43 Gangli 16 0 44 Simahat 16 0 45 Pathra Khurd 16 0 46 Dharampore, Zamin Bala 16 0 47 Titha readia, Baur bar 16 0	Muhammad Bakhsa Khan and others	4,385 3 0	Nil	363 11 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				48 Pipri " 16 0 49 Sira " 16 0 50 Abdulpore " 16 0 51 Munder Kumari 16 0 52 Bhim chak 16 0 53 Saifganj 16 0 54 Melachi 16 0 55 Pachmahla 16 0 56 Sinarhat " 16 0 57 Sondha, " Jaiwa Mohna, Ratan son- dha 16 0 58. Pandaya, " Mohna, Panwar 16 0 59 Bishunpore " 16 0 60 Jehulpore 16 0 61 Lengra khurd 16 0 62 To la chak 16 0 63 Sonwa khis " 16 0 64 Khapi Kasap " 16 0 65 Nami " 16 0 66 Bobi Parano, Itwan 16 0 67 Dhanawan, Kasap " 16 0 68 Sondha " 16 0 69 Dahlar tari " 16 0 70 Champore 16 0 71 Dhuma 16 0 The residue jama share consist- ing of— 1 Punowl " 16 0	Sheikh Moshheb Ali and others	2,636 10 0	Nil	310 3 6
4648	Gurua, pargana Sierghatti, thana Sierghatti Nabinagar and Bara chatti	15,967 14 0	Nil					

Gaya Collectorate, the 27th November 1896

KHITRODE CHANDRA SEIN, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Pabna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th January 1897, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1723	Char Barasia, pargana Binduri	896 0 0	Whole estate ...		Shonamoni Dashya and others	...	Current 450 0 0 Old 100 0 0	.....

Pabna Collectorate, the 3rd December 1896

W MAUDE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable. When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3233	Mahal Sinto, pargana Mamudshahi	834 1 0		3233 share 1 15 gandas, 3233 2 share 5a 5p will not be sold	3233 share 10 annas	521 4 8		7 0 6
					Masud Najak Ali, Umud Kholsun Khatoon, Khoye-rannessa Bibi, Mohamed Emaan uddin and Mohamed Nuroddin			

J. H. E. GARRETT, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 5th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taukt No	Name of mahal and pargana	Radar Jams of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the radar Jams of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, (1) C. arrears due from it
141	Pargana Mahamed Bihari Kismat Kul chana.	Rs A P	No	Share No 1	Umra Chandra Masumdar Babu Kali Das Roy and James Iwiddi	Rs A P 94 8 9	Rs A P	Rs A P 2 8 4

Jessore Collectorate, the 26th November 1896

F S HAMILTON, Collector

Advertisement of Sale

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Malda, will be put up to sale at the Malda Collectorate on the 15th January 1897, corresponding with 3rd Magh 1303 B S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale —

Conditions of Sale

- 1st —The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd —The sales to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd —If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th —If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pargana	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
20	8-anna joint undivided interest in estate Bitora-Dhobra, pargana Kasim-nagar	A R P 130 2 36	Rs A P 132 1 6	8-anna joint undivided interest of Government in this estate will be sold. The area in column 3 represents the area of the whole estate. Government revenue shown in column 4, represents the Government revenue assessed for the 8-anna joint undivided interest of Government, which is to be sold.
154	8-anna joint undivided interest in estate 10 annas, Taaf Mahadipur, pargana Kasimnagar	3,529 2 1	2,102 3 3	Ditto
624	Dorapara, Sonapur, pargana Kasimnagar	228 1 8	194 5 4	

SHYAMA PADA CHOWDHY, Deputy Collector in charge, for Collector.

Malda Collectorate, the 7th December 1896

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Bhagalpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 11th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demand which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and other shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
2252	Hirpur, pargana Dhapai, (Madia Paraspagan)	Rs A P 585 3 0	Entire	.	Ram Lal Bihu and others	Rs A P 1 8 9	Rs A P 1 8 9	Rs A P ..

Bhagalpur Collector's Office, the 11th December 1896

S. P. CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge

Kist September 1896

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 11th January 1897 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
409 Jinal	Parasani Khem, tappa Karibani, pargana Maasi	Rs A P 3,193 11 9	Nil	1 Ghoghri 1 4 0 2 Parasani Khem 3 4 0 3 Bina Mangrai 3 2 0 4 Bishampur Mahu 3 4 0 5 Bherthuhia 3 4 0 6 R. paichuraman 1 4 0 7 Chakrawa 1 10 0 8 Jalkar Dumara 2 10 0 9 Baisi chik 2 10 0 10 Mahala 2 10 0 11 Lahamya 2 10 0	Khedoo Chakur and others	Rs A P 005 2 5	Rs A P ..	Rs A P 1,911 11 11
644 Jinal	Motihari tappa Madhwal, pargana Majhna	4,357 12 5	Nil	Except Gopalpur, 10a	Mr. William Moran and others	4,329 5 0	..	1 11 9

Motihari, the 7th December 1896

RAJKISHORE NARAYAN SINGH, for Collector

Notice of Sale

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6 of Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of the 24-Parganas will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th January 1897 for arrears of revenue which fell due on the 28th September last, 1896.

CLASS 1 — Permanently settled estates

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consentive No	No of tauli	Name of pargana and mahal	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
1	9	Magura, Chetla	Rs A P 810 3 4	Whole		Hari Chandra Rai Chauhan and others	Rs A P ..	Rs A P 61 14 7 1/2	Rs A P ..
2	11	Magura, Santoshpur	807 5 3 1/2	Do		Kali Prasad and others	..	10 7 0 1/2	..
3	30	Magura, Dhapawanpur	2 775 7 4 1/2		Excluding 11a 11g and Balance to be sold to 8g 5k 5ad (Roadway share a)	Bankechhari Mandal and others	7 9 12 2 1/2	..	9 5 1/2
4	83	Magura, Rameswarpur	3 198 2 3		Excluding 6a 6g 7a 7b 7c 7d 7e 7f 7g 7h 7i 7j 7k 7l 7m 7n 7o 7p 7q 7r 7s 7t 7u 7v 7w 7x 7y 7z	Chandra Charan Mandal and others	2 100 6 11 1/2	..	30 12 1
5	63	Magura, Bamedroul and others	9 134 9 1 1/2		Excluding 6a 6g 7a 7b 7c 7d 7e 7f 7g 7h 7i 7j 7k 7l 7m 7n 7o 7p 7q 7r 7s 7t 7u 7v 7w 7x 7y 7z	Indramani Das and others	5 513 10 11 1/2	..	1,287 7 10
6	392	Azimabad, Huda Joy Chandipur.	8 313 7 8		Excluding 10a 10g 10h 10i 10j 10k 10l 10m 10n 10o 10p 10q 10r 10s 10t 10u 10v 10w 10x 10y 10z	Saroda Das and others	2 771 2 6	..	253 8 11
7	611 4	Guran Baskari	4 991 4 8		Excluding 10a 10g 10h 10i 10j 10k 10l 10m 10n 10o 10p 10q 10r 10s 10t 10u 10v 10w 10x 10y 10z	Hari Nath Sainar	545 2 8 1/2	..	41 9 1
8	1,375	Maidi, Buba	11,091 8 4		Excluding 10a 10g 10h 10i 10j 10k 10l 10m 10n 10o 10p 10q 10r 10s 10t 10u 10v 10w 10x 10y 10z	Surendra Nath Dutt and others	2,932 7 4	..	204 5

(a) Some separate accounts have been opened under section 11 of Act XI of 1859, and section 70 of Act VII B.C. of 1876. The extent of share of the share in arrear cannot be given.

Alipore, the 14th December 1896.

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, for Collector

Notice of death sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act of 1874.

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported, and when	REMARKS
Mrs Martha Anne Gardiner	Naini Tal	22nd September 1896	The Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal on 26th November 1896	The deceased was of Manipuri and left a Will. Her daughter Miss Louisa Gardiner, has applied for Letters of Administration.
J A Harding	Not stated	8th November	The Additional Judge District Court, Mandalay, on 25th November 1896	The deceased was a Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mrs Mary Casey	Calcutta	8th October 1896	The District Judge of Allahabad on 30th November 1896	Mr Joseph Casey, the husband of the deceased and executor, has obtained probate of the Will from the District Judge of Allahabad.

CALCUTTA, the 14th December 1896.

L P D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General, Bengal.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th December 1896.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
		Rs.	A P			Rs.	A P
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities		42,00,207	0 0
Reserve Fund		72,00,000	0 0	Other authorised investments		84,21,867	12 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 62,36,564 5 8	1,25,21,397	15 2	Loans on Government and other authorised securities		2,09,18,240	15 2
Ditto ditto at Branches	62,84,833 9 6	5,80,34,836	10 7	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto		1,76,65,283	1 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,29,032	11 1	Bills discounted and purchased		2,38,46,684	0 7
Bank Post Bills, &c		30,76,004	2 2	Balances with other Banks		2,26,431	1 0
Sindries				Bullion		8,243	14 10
				Dead Stock		13,45,065	2 11
				Stamps		8,788	7 0
				Untries		13,57,908	0 0
						7,74,78,719	7 8
				Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 60,71,153 13 6	2,34,86,551	15 4
				Cash & Currency Notes at Branches	1,65,15,398 1 10		
						Rupees	10,09,65,271 7 0
		10,09,65,271	7 0				

F T LEWIS, Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans, 9 per cent
Percentage, 31 8

By order of the Directors,

W D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer

(883—1)

BANK OF BENGL,

Calcutta, 10th December 1896

Pure Sulphate of Quinine

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April 1896 the price of this Quinine will be as follows—

1 Pound tin Rs 18, or, post free, Rs 18-12
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 9, " " " " 9 8
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " 4-8 " " " " 5

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking six pounds at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs 2, ans. 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs 5, per pound tin, Rs 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs 3, per eight-ounce tin Rs. 6, per pound tin, Rs 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta, Postage four annas per 4oz tin, eight annas per 8oz tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS—

TENDERS are invited before the 15th April 1897 for the purchase of Sahai grass from the forests of the Singhbhum district from 1st July 1897. Tender forms and further information on application to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling.

A E WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal

Darjeeling, the 18th June 1896

Wanted

A DULY qualified person as Head Assistant in the Office of Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Bhagalpur, maximum salary Rs 240. None need apply who is not thoroughly up in English and *précis* writing, able to control a large office, and acquainted with the work he will have to do. Preference will be given to a man with Secretariat experience. Apply giving full information regarding age, &c., &c., with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to—

Superintending Engineer,
Northern Circle,
Bhagalpur.

Bhagalpur, the 29th October 1896.

Wanted

A THOROUGHLY competent Wool (order for the Woollen Factory of the Bhagalpur Central Jail. The applicants should state the salary required and forward copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Applications will be received up to 21st December 1896.

G. A. DAVIS, Offg. Supdt of Jail Manufactures.
The 30th November 1896

Wanted

TWO qualified Overseers of active habits for the Monghyr Municipality, on a monthly salary of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50 by annual increments of Rs. 2, plus Rs. 15 horse allowance. Applicants must state their age and if they can ride freely on horse back.

Wanted also a qualified Surveyor. Must also be a good draftsman to finish the preparation of the Town map of Monghyr. Salary Rs. 50. Applications with specimens of drawings will be received up to 31st instant.

S. P. SINGH, Vice-Chairman
(868-2)

WANTED by the District Board of Khulna an Overseer. Pay Rs. 50 per month rising in two years to Rs. 60 on approved service. Travelling allowance Rs. 35 per month. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th December 1896.

H. D. CHATTERJEE, District Engineer.
Khulna, the 3rd December 1896. (845-2)

Notice.

WANTED a Translator for the District and Sessions Judge's Office at Pabna. Applications will be received till the 4th January 1897. None need apply who has no experience in office work or has not studied law.

K. N. ROY, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Pabna and Bogra.
The 16th December 1896

Notice.

WANTED a temporary Sub Overseer on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem, with a horse allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem, for the District Board of Bogra. Applications will be received up to 31st December 1896. Preference will be given to a man who is qualified under the rules published in Government Notification, dated the 25th August 1896.

N. K. CHAKRABUTTY, District Engineer, Bogra.
Bogra, the 14th December 1896 (840-1)

Notice.

AT the meeting held on the 17th instant, the District Board of Saran determined to levy road cess at the maximum rate of half-anna per rupee on the annual value of land during the year 1897-98.

A. EARLE, Chairman.
Chapra, the 22nd November 1896

BABU UMESH CHANDRA GHOSH, B.L., Pleader Narail, district Jessore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta. (816-4)

HEMENDRA NATH SEN, B.L., of Berhampore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the Calcutta High Court. (775-4)

BABU SATKABI BANERJEE, B.L., Pleader, District Court, Purnea, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the Calcutta High Court. (881-4)

NRITYA GOPAL KUMAR, Pleader, Alipore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta. (878-4)

Notice.

APPPLICATIONS are invited for sub *pro tem.* and acting vacancies of Sub-Inspectors and Clerks in the Balasore subdivision (head-quarters Cuttack). None but candidates who are at least 5' 6" in height and 32" round the chest and not over 25 years in age need apply. All such applicants must have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta or Allahabad University.

(By Order.)

SHIB NATH BANERJEE, for Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue.

Camp-Narsingpur, the 3rd December 1896

Notification.

IT is hereby notified that under section 46 of the Local Self-Government Act III (H.O.) of 1886, the District Board of Dacca have, at their special meeting held on the 21st November 1896, determined to levy the road cess in this district for the ensuing financial year 1897-98 at the maximum rate of one-half anna or six paise in the rupee on the annual value of lands.

L. P. SHERRES, Chairman

Dacca District Board's Office, the 27th November 1896

Notice

List of Unclaimed Goods lying in the Custom House Wharf.

Vessels	Marks and numbers.	Description of packages.
1	2	3
S.S. "Bengal"	C. Thomson	1 Chair
Ditto	S. C. F. O'Fenham	1 Do
Ditto	Nil	5 Chairs.
S.S. "Nevada"	M. A.	2 Casks coconut oil.
S.S. "Nadir"	M. R.	1 Bag rapeseeds.
S.S. "Lindula"	C. A.	1 Bag dammar
S.S. "Bhandara"	K. P. A. M.	1 Cask coconut oil
S.S. "Nubia"	K. Leslie	1 Chair
Ditto	Vinn	1 Do
Ditto	A. Hill	1 Broken case
S.S. "Chelydra"	Green mark	2 Bundles rattans
S.S. "Nubia"	L. Taylor	2 Chairs
S.S. "Odra"	White mark	2 Bundles rattans
S.S. "Scindia"	L. Roe	3 Chairs
Ditto	Nil	1 Chair
Ditto	G. M. D.	2 Chairs
S.S. "Kutsang"	K. L. B.	1 Bag betelnuts
S.S. "Chelydra"	B. V.	1 Parcel flour
S.S. "Simla"	Colonel Baker	2 Chairs
Ditto	Nil	2 Do
S.S. "Purnea"	S. H. in a diamond	30 Cases whisky
	17-11	
S.S. "Ohybasa"	G. & Co., 55580-81, 55583-70, 55573-78, 55581-80, 55584-89, 55592-93, 55597-906 and 55008.	40 Ditto
Ditto	G. O. 6 7, 10 18, 20 27	
S.S. "Eridan"	G. O. 1, 4-5 8-9, 12-15, 17-18, 21-25, 28 30 and two numbers defaced	6 Casks whisky
	GC 1-55	22 Casks claret
Ditto	GC 1-55	50 Cases claret
S.S. "Kutang"	Nil	1 Basket earthenware
S.S. "Chusan"	A. S. Thomson	1 Chair.
Ditto	Nil	1 Do.
Ditto	Nil	3 Chairs.
S.S. "Kutang"	M. M.	1 Bag betelnuts
S.S. "Purnea"	C. C.	4 Bags betelnuts
S.S. "Goorkha"	Nil	1 Revolver.
S.S. "Pentakota"	"	1 Packet cartridges

The above will be sold if not cleared on or before the 31st December 1896.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Collector of Customs.

Calcutta Custom House, the 28th November 1896.

The Bengal Coal Company, Limited.

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 10-1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 22nd December 1896, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st October last, passing the accounts, and transacting the usual business.

In terms of clause 2 of the Articles of Association, the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 9th to 22nd December 1896 inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C W GRAY, Superintendent.

Calcutta the 4th December 1896 (856—3)

[Second Publication.]

Irrigation Department.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Anasum Khal from the mouth of the Gattia Khal river between the 67th and 71st mile, and cut No 2 between the 78th and 81st mile of the Eastern Canals, will be closed to traffic for silt clearance for two months, commencing from the 23rd instant.

A. S. THOMSON, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal
Calcutta, the 8th December 1896

Irrigation Department.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice published at page 946, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th August 1896, it is hereby notified for general information that the Bhatghur Lock of Range III of the Orissa Coast Canal will remain closed to traffic for a further period of four weeks from the 20th December 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,

Under-Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1896

Dhadka Mining Company, Limited

IN LIQUIDATION.

IN accordance with Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, a General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at 26, Strand Road, at 12.30 P.M. on Thursday, the 7th day of January 1897, to receive and pass the final accounts of, and hear any explanation that may be given by, the Liquidator, also to decide by an Extraordinary resolution under section 199 of said Act as to the final disposal of the records of the Company.

Shareholders who are unable to attend the meeting are requested to send proxies to the undersigned.

ALEX WILSON,

Liquidator, Dhadka Mining Company,
Limited, in Liquidation

26, Strand Road, Calcutta, the 2nd December 1896
(861—2)

Notification under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act

ON or about the 30th of September 1896, the under-mentioned treasure was discovered by a boy and a girl named Sabapathi and Selli, respectively, while gathering vegetables in field No 262, Dry Inam, belonging to (1) Mahomed Ali, (2) Mozapar Ali, (3) Kasmim Ali, (4) Badabee, and (5) Chotabee in the village of Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot district, in the Presidency of Madras.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of South Arcot on Monday, the 31st day of May 1897, at Cuddalore, in order that the claim may be adjudicated upon in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of treasure

41 chully-seed gold coins

Value.
Rs
15

A. K. S. SUBBANT Collector South Arcot.
The 12th November 1896

Asansol Coal Company, Limited.

PROCEEDINGS of the Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday, 3rd December 1896, at 1 P.M.

PRESENT

E J Marshall, Esq | C P Lomax, Esq
R A Lyall, Esq

The notice convening the Meeting having been read, Mr E J Marshall was voted into the chair.

Proposed by Mr R. A. Lyall
Seconded by Mr C P Lomax.

1 That the Managing Agent's report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1896, having been taken as read, be adopted, and that the account be passed as correct.

Carried

Proposed by Mr E J Marshall.
Seconded by Mr. C P Lomax.

2 That Messrs Lovelock and Lewes be appointed Auditors of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1897, on a salary of Rs. 100 per audit.

Carried.

Lyall, Marshall, & Co., Managing Agents.

E J. MARSHALL, Chairman
25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, 3rd December, 1896
(844—1)

Destroyed.

THE Government Promissory Note No 074218 of the 4 per cent loan of 1842-43 for Rs 600 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sreemuti Siroda Sundary Dabi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SREEMUTI SARODA SUNDARY DABEE

baityabati

CHUNDER COOMAR SEN, Husband of
Sreemuti Saroda Sundary Dabee

(879—9)

Notification.

IT is hereby notified that, under section 46 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, the District Board of Monghyr have, at their special meeting held on the 2nd December 1896, determined to levy the road cess in this district for the ensuing financial year 1897-98 at the maximum rate of one half-anna or six pies in the rupee on the annual value of land.

B. EVANS, for Chairman, District Board
Monghyr, the 7th December 1896

NOTICE OF SALE

In the Court of Rai Aubinash Chandra Mittra Bahadur, Subordinate Judge, 2nd Court, Hooghly.

RENT EXECUTION CASE No 50 of 1896

Moharaj Dhiraj Bijoy Chand Mohatap Bahadur, minor, through his next friend and Manager, under Court of Wards, Raja Ban Behary Kapur Sahib, decree-holder, *versus* Lakshi Narayan Konar and others, judgment-debtors.

THE undermentioned property of the judgment-debtors will be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court at Hooghly at 12 o'clock (noon) on the 11th day of January 1897 for realization of Rs. 6,776-10 9, due under a rent decree in suit No. 7 of 1896, dated 3rd January 1896.—

"Patni right in lot Solebagha, situate in munsifi Ampta, district Hooghly. The annual patni rent payable for this lot is Rs 1,370-8 to the Burdwan Raj estate in the name of Lakshi Narayan Konar."

A. C. MITTRA,

Subordinate Judge, 2nd Court, Hooghly
Hooghly, the 12th December 1896. (889—1)

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Court of **Fai Aubinash Chandra Mittra Bahadur**, Subordinate Judge, 2nd Court, Hooghly.

RENT EXECUTION CASE No 66 of 1896

1 S M. Brajeshwari Dasgupta }
2 Popin Behary Mallick } decree holders.
3 Banku Behary Dutta }
versus

1. Bama Charan Bosa }
2. Sreeram Chandra Bosa } judgment-debtors
3. Umesh Chandra Sen }

THE undermentioned property of the judgment-debtors will be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court at Hooghly on 11th day of January 1897 at 12 o'clock (noon) for realization of Rs 1989-15-6, due under a rent decree in suit No. 9 of 1896, dated 10th August 1896—

"Patni right in mahal Bajekapti Palasi, bearing tauzi No. 4081 of the Collectorate and situate within the jurisdiction of thana and sub-registry Dhanishkhally, district Hooghly, Rs 1,301 being the annual patni rent, including cesses and dāk charge, &c, of the said mahal, is payable by the debtors to the decree-holders."

A C. MITTRA,

Subordinate Judge, 2nd Court, Hooghly.
Hooghly, the 12th December 1896. (888—1)

INSOLVENT NOTICES

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of **DANJEE LALLJEE**, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 8th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st Court day in February next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N C Bural, Attorney. (864—9)

In the matter of **MADHUB CHUNDER MOOKERJEE**, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 5th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st Court day in February next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person. (865—2)

In the matter of **MANICK MULLICK AND REMAIL MULLICK**, insolvents

On Friday, the 4th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvents in person. (866—2)

In the matter of **KISTOOR CHAND MANIAR**, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 8th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Prannath Paul, Attorney. (867—2)

In the matter of **HARRY BLACK AND WILLIAM GARDINER**, insolvents

On Monday, the 23rd day of November last, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st Court day in December 1897, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said insolvents be discharged personally, as well as to their after acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief

Morgan and Company, Attorneys (868—2)

In the matter of **KALLY PROSONO MOOKERJEE**, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st Court day in February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

C T Geddes, Attorney. (869—2)

In the matter of **AMBROSE SUMMERB**, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 29th day of November last, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st Court day in December 1897, be appointed for the further hearing of his matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Dignam and Company, Attorneys. (870—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 8th day of December 1896

In the matter of **KALOORAM AND HURRY BOZ**, insolvents

On Tuesday, the 8th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 1st Court day in February next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. C. Roy, Attorney. (891—2)

In the matter of **JOHN BENJAMIN WATLING**, an insolvent

On Monday, the 7th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Bonnerjee and Chatterjee, Attorneys (892—2)

In the matter of **BREEJ MOHUN DOOBAY**, lately carrying on business as merchant and commission agent at No 11, Puriaputty, "Parrook Koo'ee" in Barra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, under the name, style and firm of **Sreekissen Dass, Juggonath**, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 5th day of December instant, it was, on the petition of Bungsaidhur and Fateh Chand carrying on business as merchants and shroffs at No 73, Burtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name, style and firm of **Bhara Mull Bungsaidhur**, creditors of the said insolvent, adjudged that the said Breej Mohun Doobey hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vie, Chap XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Manuel & Sen, Attorneys. (893—2)

In the matter of **DWARKA NATH ROY**, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 8th day of October last, it was ordered that the petition of insolvency of **Rai Benode Roy** without the schedule and estate paper No. 2 be received and filed, and that the usual vesting order do issue, and it was further ordered that the said insolvents **Rai Benode Roy and Dwarka Nath Roy** be at liberty to file a joint schedule and estate paper No 2, and it was further ordered that the said insolvents do also file their separate schedules containing their separate lists of creditors, debtors and properties and their separate estate paper No 2 within the time allowed to the said insolvent **Dwarka Nath Roy** to file his schedule and estate paper No 2 under the order made in this matter of the said **Dwarka Nath Roy** on the 3rd day of September last or any subsequent order which may be made extending the time granted under the said order of the said 3rd September last

H C Chick, Attorney (894—2)

In the matter of MOOLCHAND AND OTHERS, insolvents

On Saturday, the 5th day of September last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st Court day in January next, with liberty to the said insolvents to amend their schedule filed in this matter, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Manuel & Sen, Attorneys

(895—1)

In the matter of GOBIND DAS AND ANOTHER, insolvents

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 20th day of November 1895 to the 25th day of November last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 9th day of January next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvents may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee

(896—1)

In the matter of HARRY KINGHAM, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 14th day of August 1896 to the 25th day of November last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 9th day of January next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee

(897—1)

In the matter of WILLIAM BORD LEPRIE, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 8th day of August 1893 to the 25th day of November last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 9th day of January next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend

Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(898—1)

In the matter of ROBERT HENRY MELVIN TISSENDIE, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 1st day of November 1894 to the 25th day of November last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 9th day of January next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend

Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee

(899—1)

In the matter of FREDERICK THOMAS STRAW, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of December instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 1st day of May 1882 to the 4th day of December instant was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 9th day of January next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(900—1)

In the matter of RAM KISSEN, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of December instant an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 7th day of December 1895 to the 4th day of December instant was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 9th day of January next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(901—1)

In the matter of GOLAB RAI AGURWALLA AND ANOTHER, insolvents

On Saturday, the 5th day of December instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 4th day of November 1895 to the 4th day of December last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 9th day of January next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee

(902—1)

In the matter of HURRY DOSS MULLICK, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of September last, by an order of this Court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively

A. N. Chunder, Attorney.

(903—1)

In the matter of EDWARD WARMAN, JUNIOR, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 8th day of October last, by an order of this Court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively

E. J. Fink, Attorney

(904—1)

In the matter of SAMUEL TOMIC an insolvent.

On the 4th day of May 1895, by an order of this Court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively

N. C. Bural, Attorney

(905—1)

In the matter of JOGENDRO NATH DRY, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 4,867-6-8 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per cent upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(906—1)

In the matter of MAHOMED BROU, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 995-12-2 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-4 per cent upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent, and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(907—1)

In the matter of **KALLY CHURN GHOSH**, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 28th day of November last, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 4,631-10-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs 3 per cent upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

A. B. Millor, Official Assignee (908-1)

In the matter of the petition of **JOHN BENJAMIN WATLING**, of No 47, Chowringhee Road, in the town of Calcutta, Head Assistant in the Legislative Department, Bengal, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chap XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 7th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Bonnerjee and Chatterjee, Attorneys (909-1)

In the matter of the petition of **KATOORAM AND HUBY BUX**, formerly carrying on business as traders in gunny bags and commission agents at 144 Cotton Street, in the town of Calcutta, at present doing no business but residing at Burra Bazar in Calcutta insolvents

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act VI Vic, Chap XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 8th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

N. C. Roy, Attorney. (910-1)

In the matter of the petition of **LAL LAL BHUTTER**, residing at No 51, Puggaiputty, Burra Bazar in the town of Calcutta, carrying on business in piece-goods under the name and style of Ram Lal Bhutter at 51, Puggaiputty, at present, a trader, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday the 8th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Fox and Mandal, Attorneys (911-1)

In the matter of **HURDRO DAS**, residing at No. 707, Chitpore Road, in the town of Calcutta, a gomastah in the employ of Messrs Chyatt Ram Ram Bilash, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 12th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

B. C. Basu, Attorney (912-1)

In the matter of **KIRANUS CARANUS PETERS**, residing at No 15, Lower Circular Road, in the town of Calcutta, public accountant and average adjuster, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 12th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

B. C. Mitra, Attorney (913-1)

In the matter of **RAMNICK DASS AND NUDRAM**, lately residing at and carrying on business as dealer in piece-goods under name, style and firm of Sirdar Mull Ramrick at No 113, Monohur Dass Street, in the town of Calcutta, insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chapter XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 11th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

N. C. Roy, Attorney (914-1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 15th day of December 1896.]

NOTICE

In the Court of the 1st Munsif of Alipore,
24 Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No 14 of 1896.

In the matter of Narayan Rider, an insolvent

NOTICE is hereby given that Narayan Rider of Sonai Bazar, pargana Magura, station Muchkhola, was this day declared an insolvent and 19th February 1897 fixed for creditors to prove their debts

MATI LAL HAIDER, Munsif.

Alipore Munsif's Office, the 5th December 1896.

(885-1)

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	1896. 10th Dec.	Per P & O. str. from Bombay
India for the United Kingdom and other foreign places	22nd "	Ditto
Australian Colonies*	18th "	Per Tuticorin and Colombo*
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan	25th "	Per French str. London
Straits Settlements, China and Japan	17th "	Per str. A. S. S. S.
Rangoon, Moulemein, Tavoy and Mergau	15th "	Per B. I. S. N. C. str.
Rangoon, Moulemein, Ponnau, and Singapore	22nd "	Ditto ditto
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	19th "	Ditto ditto
Akyab, Kyaukpada, Sindoway, and Rangoon.	16th "	Ditto ditto.
Port Blair	21st "	Per Madras
Ditto	23rd "	Ditto
Malacca, Colombo, Straits Settlement, China and Japan	16th "	Per A. Lloyd's str. Daphn

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually delayed or retarded, or by any other opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines

The letter box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7:00 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 15 P.M. with the late letter fee of one anna for the Chord Mail only

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australian Colonies and Tuticorin, the letter box for foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 5:10 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter box for foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9:30 P.M. On other days the letter box for foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7:30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 15th December 1896.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 15th December 1896.

Agent or Bankers for Cun-
liffe, Russel & Co.
Anderson, Mrs M
Barrett, Percy.
Beiryman, H A Surgeon-
Captain
Blannin, Mrs
Bosquet & Co
Bott, F. A.
Broist, W
Calcutta Amber Stores.
Cooper, Maden & Co.
Cretch & Co, A
Currie & Co
Dillon John, B.
Greenway, E C F.
Harris & Co, R. R.
Koble, A., Captain

Leal, W.
Lundberg, E
Macfarland, S G
Mazzi & Co
McCrethel, F H
Sanders, W
South Eastern Hairdress-
ing Co
Stanley, Miss
Stewart, B
Swanton, Y. C.
Thomson & Co., E (Stock-
brokers)
Thomson, Mrs
Wheatley, Madden & Co.
Whiting, F
Wild & Co, John

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W A R.
Ambler, F R.
Arthur, Miss R
Bannister, G W, Captain.
Barney, Miss K
Barrett, John
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam
Birch, J W.
Bond, E C
Bond, F W.
Bradley, Mrs
Braidwood, F
Braidwood, Mrs.
Brocco, A
Brown, Miss M.
Brown, Mrs W.
Brownlow, E O.
Charde, C E.
Chardi, J F
Clarke W W
Clement, W S, Captain
Conway, Mrs M
Cotta, J M
Cottah & Co, J. M.
Dalwood, Mr
D'Padua, J L
DeCruze, Mrs H.
DeSilva, W S
Dolben, J.
Edwards, J. T
Engl, Jean
Francis, J
Gallois, Eugene.
Galperson, J
Garrette, Leoni, Miss
Gatschalk, V
George, D.
Godard, Mrs. I
Gondie, J
Guynemer, Madame Paul.
Hadlow, Mrs. A
Haldroyd, P.
Hancox, H W, Capt.
Hansz, M B
Hariton Mina.
Harper, A.
Hearn, Miss E F.
Hedworth, Mrs
Houghton, B.
Hughes, H.
Hutchison, W. B.
Ivey, A
Johnson, J H.
Kelly, J
Kennedy, T A.
Kerr, J
Kimber, H.
Lane, Mrs
Lincoln, T (Book-sellers).
Lopezco, Mrs F.
Lyon, Miss H
Maitland, Miss Ada.
Manager, Comical Cards.

Maret, Julien
Martin, Mrs C N.
Marum, Mrs
Mayr, Mrs Jones.
McIlraith, H. D
McMaster, T.
Meyers, H.
Moonhead, Miss V
Morgan, Capt W. D
Muller, Egon
Munton, C J
Murgatroyd, G. P. C.
Natchal, Mrs. L
Niminger, F
Owei, G F, Mrs.
O'Brien, G W.
O'Grady, W.
Palomino-de Castro.
Parker, E
Parker, W A.
Paton, Mrs.
Pell, Mrs
Pieton, A C
Randall A
Reid, Mrs A
Remington, F. A., Capt
Robinson, E
Rodgerson, H.
Rowley, J D
Sharples, Miss R.
Smith, Arthur
Smith, W G
Spence, Lieut A. H O
Spraggs, A
Stapelfeldt, Fritz
Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, H.
Stokes, Miss.
Stowell, Mr
Sykes, Mrs
Talbot, A
Tasselli, Miss G.
Taylor, Charlie,
Thomas, W
Thornton Ellice.
Tornidorf, Mrs. K.
Traval, H
Varnet, G.
Wagner, C.
Wakefield, E., Miss.
Walsher, H. J.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, T H
Weeks, Mrs., care of W.
Fond
Weiss, Miss J.
Weymann, J.
Wiensfeld, A.
Wilson, R H.
Winter, A L
Winters, Miss C. N.
Wise, A G. H.
Woodward, G.

Registered Letters and Parcels

Cook, Percy.
Crimall, M. C, Mrs
Ord, E.

Vigornitzky Alex.
Wairs, R

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th December 1896.

Flat, Mr
Sam, V R.

Widjery, Sergeant R A

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Nadia Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 11th December 1896

Name of river	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings	REMARKS.
Shashirathi	Entrance from Ganges	1 0	Narasapur.
	Thence to Nurpur	0 9	Biswanathpur.
	from Nurpur to Jangipur	0 9	Lakhandiar
	.. Jangipur to Berhampore	1 0	Arraiganj.
	.. Berhampore to Katwa	1 6	Kedati
Bhadrab- Jalangi	.. Katwa to Nadia	1 9	Dewanganj
	Entrance from Ganges	11 0	
	Thence to Akrikanj	9 6	Akrikanj
	Akrikanj to junction of the	2 3	Sogadpur
	Bhadrab and Jalangi	2 3	Lainaganj.
Mathabhan- ga	Thence to Patkabari	2 6	Jirpur
	Patkabari to Nadia	2 6	
	Entrance from Ganges	3 0	
	Thence to Dewanganj	0 1	Dewanganj.
	From Dewanganj to Shikarpur	0 6	Megna
	.. Shikarpur to Boshia	0 6	Malipara.
	.. Boshia to Chudanga	2 0	Mahaspur.
	.. Chudanga to Krish- naganj and Hanakhali	2 6	Chapna.

Gauge Readings

	Locality	Date	Hour	Height above zero	Height above mean sea level	REMARKS.
Ganges	Shahbanganj	12-12-96	6	4 50	72 50	
	Rampur Boshia	"	12	0 86	42 86	
	Entrance of the	"	7	7 10	50 04	
	girai in Ganga	"				
	Entrance of the	"				
Bhadrab- Jalangi	Mathabhan- ga	"		29 70		
	Akrikanj	"		6 64	39 68	
	Entrance of the	"		44 10		
	Shashirathi	14-12-96	6	1 06	34 81	
	Berhampore	11-12-96	6	4 25	25 78	
Jalangi	Katwa	"		1 16	10 08	
	Krishnagar	12-12-96	12	2 25	6 55	
	Surupganj	"		1 42	12 27	
Matha- bhanga.	Hanakhali	"				

M J. P. NORMAN, C.E.,

Exc. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 14th December 1896.

Parts I, II and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesa Sastri and Babu Siva Chandra Gul, M.A., B.L., of that College, are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue is to be completed in 23 parts, the price of each part being 12 annas a copy, exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

Annual Statement of the Sea borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port (Calcutta), and each of its Subordinate Ports (Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Narain-
gunge), Volumes I and II. Price Rs. 20 for 1895-96. Published at the Calcutta Custom House. Previous years' volumes can also be obtained at the same price.

The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority.

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“ six “	“ 145	“ 96	“ 64
“ nine “	“ 180	“ 120	“ 80

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It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that series will be supplied only if available.

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In the case of insolvency notices, cash must be sent with such notices when forwarded by Mofussil courts or offices and for those forwarded by the Official Assignee cash must be paid on presentation of memorandum of cost by the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat

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Postage	.. 1 12 0	
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All remittances should be made direct to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta, by means of money-orders. No postage stamps or stamps of any other kind will be received in payment of subscriptions.

The correct address of the subscriber should be legibly written on the money-order coupon, and the period for which the subscription is paid should also be stated. Omission to note these particulars will involve considerable delay.

B. FOLEY,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 24th November 1896.

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Ditto State and Guaranteed Railways for 1894-95 and 1895-96. Rs 5 (8s) each.

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APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 250.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH WEST COAST—CAPE LEEUWIN.

Regarding establishment of a light on the Cape.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 20, dated 18th January 1896, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 655 of 1896) that only one light will be established at Cape Leeuwin, instead of a main light and an auxiliary light; and also that the light will be exhibited for the first time on 10th December 1896:—

Cape Leeuwin light will be a first order, dioptric, *flashing white light every five seconds*, thus:—flash, a *fifth of a second*; eclipse, *four and four fifths seconds*; it will be elevated 185 feet above high water, (illuminating power 145,000 candles), and visible from a distance of 20 miles in clear weather.

The lighthouse is a cylindrical, stone tower, 135 feet high, situated on the southern summit (48) of Cape Leeuwin.

Approximate position on Chart No. 413, lat $34^{\circ} 21' 55''$ S., long. $115^{\circ} 8' 0''$ E.

CAUTION—Mariners are reminded that the dangerous Geographie reef lies 8 miles to the N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of this light, and that, powerful as the light is, it will be unsafe; with the weather at all thick, to stand in with the intention of making it. Mist also may hang about the land when clear to seaward.

(Variation 5° Westerly in 1896.)

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 11th December 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 261.

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY

Buoy placed near Hope shoals.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 217, dated 26th October 1896, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 660 of 1896) that another buoy, red *pyramid*, has been placed near Hope shoals, in a position with Cape Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 1° W., distant 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Black bluff S. 29° W.

Approximate position, lat. $25^{\circ} 51' 10''$ S., long. $32^{\circ} 56' 15''$ E.

(Variation 23° Westerly in 1896.)

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 11th December 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 248.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

Centre Elfin buoy replaced in position.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 229, dated 9th November, issued by this office, the Port Officer, Chandbally, has given further notice, that the Centre Elfin buoy has been replaced in position.

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 249.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Port of Hangarkotta—Exhibition of a new light.

THE Presidency Port Officer, Madras, has given notice, dated 17th November 1896, that a 6th Order Red Dioptric Port Light was exhibited at the port of Hangarkotta on the 9th November 1896, and is visible seaward about 8 miles on a clear night from North through East to South except where obscured by trees between South and S. 9° E., and by St. Mary's Isles between North and N. 5° E., and between N. 9° E. and N. 15° E. All bearings magnetic.

2. The apparatus which is 12 feet above high-water is placed on the top of the small masonry column, on the beach, marking the northern limit of the port, and not on the southern pillar as stated in the preliminary notice issued on the 27th October last.

3. As this light is only intended for the use of coasting vessels during the fair-weather season, it will be extinguished yearly between the 1st June and the 14th September, both days inclusive.

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 5th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 248.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—(1) MEIACO SIMA; (2) BUNGO CHANNEL, (3) SETO UCHI; AND (4) Yezo, WEST COAST.

(1) *Meiaco Sima—Breakers, north-eastward of Mitsuna island.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 623 of 1896) that the Master of the steam-vessel *Ryusei Maru* reports that, in July 1896, he observed breakers, apparently on a reef, in a position bearing about N.E. by E $\frac{1}{4}$ E., distant 3 miles, from Mitsuna island.

Approximate position, lat 24° 47' N., long. 124° 45' E.

A danger line, with the words "breakers reported" written against it, has been placed in the above position on the charts.

(2) *Bungo Channel—Sunken Rock, South-Westward of Ora Sima*

Also, the existence of a rock, with a depth of 9 feet on it at low water springs, situated on the northern side of the entrance to Uwajima bay, with the centre of the islet, south-westward of Ora saki, bearing N. 65° E., distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ cables; and summit of No sima S. 38° E.

Approximate position, lat. 33° 15' 10" N., long. 132° 28' 5" E.

(3) *Seto Uchi—Shoal North-Westward of Nezumi Sima.*

Also, of the existence of a sandy shoal, with a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it, situated with the remarkable clump of trees (419) north-westward of Hangata bearing about S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., distance $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and north-east point of Nezumi sima S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 8' 30" N., long. 132° 57' 30" E.

(4) *Feso, west-coast—Sunken Rock, Northward of Ishikari.*

Also, that the Master of the steam-vessel *Soya Maru* reports that, in July 1896, his vessel touched on a pinnacle rock, with a depth of 15 feet on it, and 4 to 5 fathoms close around, lying about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off-shore in Ateuta roads, in a position with cape Skudutze lighthouse bearing W.S.W., distant 20 miles; and cape Buyimawas about N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. Approximate position, lat. $43^{\circ} 24'$ N., long. $141^{\circ} 25'$ E.

Variation	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2, 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots \text{Nil} \\ \dots 4^{\circ} \\ \dots 6^{\circ} \end{array} \right.$	Westerly in 1896.

B. P. OREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 244.

[Third Publication.]

FIJI ISLAND.

Sunken rock, north-westward of Ovalau.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 631 of 1896) that information has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, H.M. Surveying Vessel *Waterwitch*, dated 14th September 1896, of the existence of a small coral head, with a depth of 5 feet on it at low water springs and 6 to 7 fathoms around, situated between Naingani and Ovalau, in a position with Tumuna, Ovalau (1,735 ft.) bearing E by S $\frac{1}{2}$ S. ($S. 73^{\circ} E.$), distant $4\frac{7}{10}$ miles; and Sa Vuna, Moturiki, S. by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E ($S. 16^{\circ} E.$).

Approximate position, lat. $17^{\circ} 36' 30''$ S., long. $178^{\circ} 43' 25''$ E.

(Variation 10° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. OREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 245.

[Third Publication]

AUSTRALIA—EAST COAST—MORETON BAY.

Lights exhibited and alterations in buoyage.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, dated 4th July 1896, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 632 of 1896) that the undermentioned lights would be exhibited, to assist in the navigation of North-west Channel, Moreton Bay:—

1. Caloundra head light is a fourth order, dioptric, *fixed* light, showing the following sectors:—*white* from S. $1^{\circ} E.$, through south and west, to N. $61^{\circ} W.$ (but may be partially obscured by trees between S.S.W. and S. by W.), *red* from N. $61^{\circ} W.$ to N. $30^{\circ} W.$ (over North banks); and *white* from N. $30^{\circ} W.$ to N. $28^{\circ} W.$ (in North-west channel); the last sector being of greater power than the others.

It is elevated 171 feet above high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 16 miles.

The lighthouse is a cylindrical tower, painted white and 38 feet high; situated on the summit marked 150 three-quarters of a mile westward of Caloundra head.

Approximate position, lat. $26^{\circ} 48' 45''$ S., long. $153^{\circ} 9' 30''$ E.

2. Also, two leading lights are shown from framework lighthouses erected on Bribie island:—

The front (low) light is a fourth order, dioptric, *fixed* light elevated 56 feet above high water, and visible from S. $17^{\circ} W.$ (but a faint light may be visible between that bearing and the land to the westward) to S. $77^{\circ} W.$; and from N. $46^{\circ} W.$ to N. $40^{\circ} W.$ (over the North-west channel); a distance of 12 miles in clear weather.

The lighthouse, 62 feet high, is situated 80 yards within high water mark, and S $5^{\circ} E.$, distant nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Caloundra head lighthouse.

The rear (high) light is a dioptric *fixed white* light, elevated 95 feet above high water, and visible from about S. $62^{\circ} W.$ to S. $47^{\circ} W.$, a distance of 15 miles in clear weather.

The lighthouse, 97 feet high, is situated S. $55^{\circ} W.$, distant 1,000 yards from the front lighthouse.

NOTE.—The last two lights in line, bearing S. 55° W., lead into North-west channel between Hamilton patches, and the north-west extreme of North banks, they should be kept in line until the *white* sector of Caloundra light, visible in North-west channel, is entered, when vessels should keep in that sector, until within the *white* sector, shown up North-west channel from the front Bribie island lighthouse.

3. Also, the undermentioned alterations have been made in the buoyage of Moreton bay:—

(a) The black buoys (two) marking respectively the south-west extreme of Spitfire bank, and the western extreme of Salamander (Yule) bank, have been replaced by *gas* buoys, each showing a *fixed white* light, and numbered respectively N.W. 9 and N.W. 11.

(b) The red buoy, marking the northern extreme of Western banks, has been replaced by a *gas* buoy showing an *occulting white* light, and numbered N.W. 4.

These *gas* lights are each elevated 10 feet above the sea.

(c) Three black buoys have been placed to mark the eastern side of North-west channel —

N.W. 3 buoy, moored in 8 fathoms, with Caloundra lighthouse bearing N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles and mount Berwah W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

N.W. 5 buoy, surmounted by a topmark, moored in 10 fathoms, with Caloundra lighthouse bearing N.W. by N, distant $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and mount Berwah W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

N.W. 7 buoy, moored in 9 fathoms, with Caloundra lighthouse bearing N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and mount Berwah W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

The black buoy marking the north-western extremity of North banks has been numbered N.W. 1, and is surmounted by a topmark.

(Variation 9° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 246.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—CELEBES—WEST COAST.

Reef in Dondo Bay.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 638 of 1896) of the existence of a reef which dries at low water, running in an east-south-east and west-north-west direction $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, situated in Dondo Bay, west coast of Celebes

From its north-west extreme Sematan Kechil bears N. 88° W., distant 10 miles; and south extreme pulo Kapetan N. 49° E.

Approximate position, north-west extreme, on Chart No. 2636, lat. 0° 51' N., long. 120° 26' E

(Variation 2° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 26th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 247.

[Third Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH EAST—EGYPT.

Suez Roads—The construction of a permanent iron lighthouse.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 199, dated the 7th October last, issued by this office, the Controller-General of Ports and Lighthouses at Suez, has given further notice, dated — November 1896, that the Egyptian Government are working at putting up a permanent iron lighthouse to replace the present floating lightship on the New Port shoal, Suez roads.

Vessels are requested when passing the lightship (which must always be done to the westward) to slow down their engines to prevent the swell affecting the work.

H. LINDQUIST,
For Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 30th November 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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The Canal Revenue Reports for 1895-96.

No. 13061.A.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

ACCOUNTS.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th December 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1895-96 and the Chief Engineer's note on the same.

At the close of the year under review, the capital outlay on canals in Bengal, for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, had reached a total of Rs. 7,56,05,817. Of this sum, Rs. 1,10,89,034 have been provided from Provincial funds, Rs. 6,16,17,703* from Loan Funds, and Rs. 8,66,000 contributed by the Imperial Government from Famine Relief and Insurance Fund.

2. The total length of canals in operation is 916 miles, of which 495½ miles are for irrigation and navigation, 242½ miles for irrigation only, and 178 miles for navigation only. There are also 2,605 miles of distributaries, capable of irrigating 1,572,005 acres.

3. The receipts for the year from both Major and Minor Works amounted to Rs. 22,08,864, and the working expenses to Rs. 19,63,208, the net revenue being Rs. 2,45,646, against Rs. 1,38,135 in 1894-95, and Rs. 2,65,949 in 1893-94. The receipts were greater and the expenditure less than in the preceding year.

* Exclusive of indirect charges amounting to Rs. 20,33,110.

4. The following table exhibits the results of the year's working of the canal systems of Bengal, the Capital expenditure to date being also shown :—

NAME OF CANAL	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) during year	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) to date	Receipts of year, less refunds	Average receipts of nine years ending 1894-95	Expenditure of year including indirect expenditure	Average expenditure of nine years ending 1894-95	Net income of year	Average net income of nine years ending 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MAJOR WORKS	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	—21,101	2,02,21,846	4,16,804	3,18,951	4,72,836	4,77,768	(-) 55,591	(-) 11,56,026
Midnapore Canal	8,583	84,54,031	2,63,133	2,66,312	2,76,113	2,33,059	(-) 12,490	(+) 43,283
Hijili Tidal Canal	1,48,611	26,77,792	61,076	47,008	61,398	48,418	578	(-) 8,18
Sone Canals	16,808	2,61,20,407	7,81,916	8,50,211	5,71,434	7,19,270	1,90,882	(+) 1,30,640
Total for { 1895-96	1,53,882	6,41,80,078	16,07,720	14,83,183	13,84,240	14,68,613	1,24,389	(+) 14,557
{ 1894-95	4,91,081	6,40,26,311	15,20,127		14,68,040		58,078	
Minor Works and Navigation for 1895-96	1,00,770	1,14,25,760	7,01,143	7,62,727	5,78,863	5,26,267	1,24,207	2,51,460
Ditto for 1894-95	47,452	1,12,54,993	6,79,861		5,39,804		80,057	

The only minor works for which capital accounts are kept are the Orissa Coast, Calcutta and Eastern, and Saran Canals

The interest charges debited in 1895-96 to Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 24,94,499, which, after deducting the net revenue, works out to a deficit of 3.69 on the Capital expenditure.

5. The statement below shows the areas irrigated for the last ten years and the average rainfall. Except in the case of the Sone Canals, the *rabi* irrigation is too insignificant to be shown separately. The area under the head perennial is not extensive, and is included under *kharif*.

YEAR.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	SONE CANALS.			All Canals	Rainfall.
			Kharif	Rabi	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Inches
1886-87	77,709	69,702	251,542	16,662	268,204	415,675	57.32
1887-88	109,506	65,664	287,879	27,601	315,340	490,750	36.70
1888-89	159,292	69,777	286,092	69,817	355,909	584,978	52.71
1889-90	186,627	68,810	284,948	20,836	305,282	560,719	54.02
1890-91	180,290	82,012	260,382	20,632	281,014	543,315	57.03
1891-92	177,685	83,973	297,415	177,308	474,723	736,381	46.55
1892-93	160,952	91,217	284,666	126,195	416,761	662,930	45.18
1893-94	163,526	85,763	300,318	66,458	366,776	656,965	64.08
1894-95	122,561	70,116	275,475	41,864	317,134	509,811	58.15
1895-96	119,160	65,251	279,879	115,343	395,222	579,933	46.06
Average of nine years ending 1894-95	142,017	76,365	280,957	62,952	342,909	562,291	52.35

The area irrigated during the year was 579,933 acres, as compared with 509,811 acres in 1894-95, and an average of 562,291, acres during the preceding nine years. The increase was in the area irrigated from the Sone Canals, where the rainfall was generally deficient, and in the *rabi* season abnormally small.

6. The assessment and collection of water-rates are made under the orders Superintending Engineers. The recovery of arrears is under the Special Deputy Collectors in subordination to the District Officers, who also exercise appellate jurisdiction in regard to all orders passed by canal officers under Act III (B.C.) of 1876. The progress made in collection work is shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	Balance at beginning of year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Remissions, including cancelled demand statements.	Irrecoverable items.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	5,33,177	3,69,789	57,375	22,612
1887-88 ...	3,69,789	5,59,883	32,356	19,796
1888-89 ...	5,59,883	5,79,983	42,666	14,074
1889-90 ...	5,79,983	5,09,188	80,282	20,592
1890-91 ...	5,09,188	4,72,113	48,674	16,476
1891-92 ...	4,72,113	4,04,120	38,421	12,126
1892-93 ...	4,04,120	2,26,174	61,576	11,168
1893-94 ...	2,26,174	1,72,235	29,034	4,818
1894-95 ...	1,72,235	77,498	14,367	4,815
1895-96 ...	77,498	67,460	8,573	5,371
Average of nine years preceding 1895-96 ...	4,25,185	3,74,554	44,975	14,053

The improvement in administration steadily continues, and is still more marked than in the previous year. The balance uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 67,460 as compared with Rs. 77,498 at its commencement.

The amount remitted was Rs. 8,763 against Rs. 14,367 in 1894-95.

7. The collection work of each canal is shown in the following table:—

Canal	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS (INCLUDING REMISSIONS)			Percent- age of current collection on current demand	Percent- age of total collection on total demand
		Current	Total.	Arrear.	Current	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.		
Orissa	32,140	2,31,737	2,63,867	21,829	2,07,695	2,29,524	89 02	86 95
Midnapore	4,540	1,04,111	1,08,650	3,470	95,066	98,536	91 31	90 88
Sone	40,809	8 56,349	6,97,055	39,852	6,34,210	6,74,062	96 64	96 70

8. The collections made under navigation (excluding miscellaneous navigation receipts and those of the transport services) are shown below for ten years:—

YEAR	Orissa Canals	Midnapore Canal	Hugh Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals	Total	Miles open.	Tollage per mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs.
1886-87 ...	58,664	1,09,893	51,904	49,665	2,69,926	490	551 8
1887-88 ...	66,628	1,26,674	40,406	50,984	2,84,692	490	580 7
1888-89 ...	69,880	1,46,760	53,910	52,162	3,22,662	496½	649 9
1889-90 ...	78,039	1,45,356	40,338	51,189	3,14,925	496½	634 3
1890-91 ...	1,06,961	1,16,830	27,145	56,593	3,01,529	496½	607 8
1891-92 ...	1,20,761	1,32,572	36,348	57,339	3,47,020	524½	662 2
1892-93 ...	1,00,508	1,14,141	52,180	49,996	3,16,820	524½	604 3
1893-94 ...	1,19,115	1,14,994	58,209	50,548	3,42,866	524½	654 0
1894-95 ...	96,320	1,35,492	57,089	49,349	3,38,150	524½	645 0
1895-96 ...	1,42,617	1,43,918	60,640	51,370	3,98,545	524½	700 6
Average of nine years preceding 1895-96.	90,747	1,26,268	46,892	51,980	3,15,887	... ..	.....

The receipts from navigation far exceed those of the previous year, and are the largest yet recorded.

9. The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs 80,660, as compared with Rs. 83,685 in 1894-95, the average for the previous nine years being Rs. 66,107.

10. The results of the year's working have on the whole been favourable. The receipts from Major Works were somewhat less than in the previous year, but were above the average of the preceding nine years. The working expenses showed a marked reduction, and were lower than at any period during the last nine years. The net revenue more than doubled that of last year, and exceeded the average of the previous nine years by over a lakh of rupees.

As regards Minor Works, there was an increase in receipts and a decrease in working expenses; the net revenue, however, though greater than in 1894-95, was below the average.

11. The working of each canal system will now be separately considered, commencing with the Orissa Canals. The construction estimate of the Orissa project was closed on the 31st March 1895, and at that date there was a balance of Rs. 2,39,278 available for expenditure on works which had been sanctioned, but were incomplete. The Capital outlay on works during 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 71,624, and was chiefly confined to the completion of works in progress at the end of the previous year. The new distributaries from the Jajpur Canal and the flood embankment which protects them are now practically completed. The raising of the flood bank of the Kondrapara Extension Canal was proceeded with, and various drainage works were carried out.

12. The receipts on the Revenue Account were Rs. 4,16,804, as compared with Rs 3,32,345 in 1894-95, and an average of Rs. 3,18,951 for the preceding nine years. The increase in water-rates amounted to Rs. 31,098, and was due to the introduction of the new rules, which required the long lease demands to be collected in one instalment instead of two, one of which used to fall due on the 1st May of the succeeding year. The navigation receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 53,177, the result, chiefly, of a brisk traffic in rice for export. The area irrigated during the year was 119,460 acres, against 122,561 acres in 1894-95. The rainfall was plentiful and well distributed, and under such conditions an extension of leases could hardly be expected.

13. The transport service was worked at a profit of Rs. 15,683, against Rs. 7,541 in the preceding year. The charge for tollage, which is practically a receipt, is omitted from the cost of working. There was a considerable increase in traffic, and the earnings are the largest yet recorded.

14. The result of the collection of water-rates shows a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 34,343 against Rs. 32,140 at the close of 1894-95. The demand of the year was, however, increased owing to the fact that, under the present rules, the payment of the whole rate, in the case of long leases, has to be made on the 1st February of each year. Taking into consideration this increase in the assessment, the progress of collections was satisfactory. The number of objections to assessment was slightly more than in the preceding year, but the amount written off was less.

15. The number of certificate cases instituted during the year was 2,497, as compared with 5,683 in 1894-95. The Lieutenant-Governor notes this decided improvement with satisfaction. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 165, against 127 at its commencement.

16. The working expenses of the Orissa Canals amounted to Rs. 4,72,395, as compared with Rs. 4,83,320 in 1894-95 and Rs. 5,85,477 in 1893-94. It is hoped that the tendency towards reduction of expenses will be maintained.

17. The financial result of the year's working of the Midnapore Canal is disappointing. The receipts fell to Rs. 2,63,633 from Rs. 2,94,423 in 1894-95, and the expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 51,549. The net revenue shows a deficit of Rs. 12,480. The receipts from water-rates have, for the last three years, steadily diminished. The area irrigated was 65,251 acres, as compared with 70,116 acres in 1894-95 and 85,763 acres in 1893-94.

The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"It is difficult to explain why the whole of the area that lapsed during the past two years was not renewed in the year under review, which was one of very deficient rainfall. The following have been assigned as reasons:—

- (1) Remeasurement of the area to be leased.
- (2) Imposition of 12-anna rate, under rule 8, for villages which did not renew their leases the same year in which they lapsed.
- (3) Collection of water-rates in one instalment.

The new rules, which came into force in 1893, determine that no lease was to be renewed without remeasurement, and an additional rate of 12 annas an acre in certain cases was also to be imposed. There is at present great objection to this remeasurement, which generally gives about 20 per cent. additional area. The imposition of an additional rate is still more unpopular."

A proposal to relax some of the rules is now under the consideration of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that by the removal of the reasons for discontent, the reluctance of the cultivators to renew the lapsed leases will disappear, and the area under irrigation will once more expand to its full extent.

Navigation receipts rose from Rs. 1,35,492 to Rs. 1,43,918, and were higher than they have been for some years.

18. The progress in collection work would, at first sight, appear to compare unfavourably with that of the previous two years, as the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,124, against Rs. 4,549 and Rs. 7,027 in 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively. But the Superintending Engineer explains that a large number of villages objected to pay water-rates at the enhanced rate of assessment under the revised rules, and the collection of the amounts due was stopped pending a decision of the case. Other villages declined to pay until the high and low lands included by the amins had been excluded from assessment. If the sums due from these villages are deducted, the outstanding balance would compare favourably with that of recent years. On the whole, the system of collection of water-rates continued to be satisfactory. The amount remitted or written off was less than in any of the five preceding years. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks the very creditable reduction in the number of certificate cases. Only 280 cases were instituted during the year as compared with 579 in 1894-95.

19. The working expenses of the Midnapore Canal amounted to Rs. 2,76,113, exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 51,549. The excess was caused by heavy expenditure required in connection with the head works at Midnapore and Panchkura, and by extensive repairs to the canal distributaries and dredging plant.

20. The Capital expenditure on the Hijili Tidal Canal amounted to Rs. 1,46,000, and was chiefly incurred in completing the supply sluice and channel at Terapakia, and remodelling the Kalinagar lock. The navigation receipts increased to Rs. 60,677 from Rs. 57,089 in the previous year, and exceeded those of 1893-94, which was considered an exceptional year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering that the steamer traffic was less than usual, owing to the closure of the Terapakia and Kalinagar locks. The number and tonnage of boats was larger, but the number of passengers carried was less than in the previous year.

The working expenses were Rs. 61,398, against Rs. 47,426 in 1894-95, the increase being entirely due to the renewal of the lock gates and sills of the Terapakia lock. The unusually heavy expenditure reduced the net revenue to the small sum of Rs. 578.

21. The net revenue of the Sone Canals was Rs. 1,90,882, as compared with Rs. 1,28,095 in 1894-95, and an average of Rs. 1,30,940 for the last nine years. The total receipts were Rs. 7,65,316, against Rs. 8,34,834 in 1894-95. The receipts from water-rates fell from Rs. 7,43,243 to Rs. 6,77,714, while the navigation receipts showed a slight advance from Rs. 58,892 to Rs. 61,261. The miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 33,148 as compared with Rs. 35,620 in the previous year. The working expenses were Rs. 5,74,434, compared with Rs. 7,06,739 in 1894-95, Rs. 7,40,976 in 1893-94 and Rs. 7,51,247 in 1892-93. The reduction was almost entirely under the head "Maintenance and Repairs,"

the expenditure on which was only Rs. 1,32,057 against Rs. 2,20,227 in 1894-95, and an average of Rs. 2,59,879 for the previous five years. The cost of silt clearance and dredging has been reduced from Rs. 76,874 in 1894-95, and an average of Rs. 99,573 for the preceding five years, to the comparatively small sum of Rs. 13,115. The substantial saving on the cost of maintenance is chiefly the result of the successful measures adopted for preventing the accumulation of silt in the canals, but it is also largely due to actual economies effected by the careful supervision of the canal officers. The Lieutenant-Governor views these satisfactory results with pleasure, and desires to acknowledge the good work done by the Superintending Engineer and his executive officers.

22. The area irrigated was 395,222 acres, against 317,134 acres in 1894-95, and an average of 343,909 acres for the preceding nine years. The area under *kharif* was 4,404 acres more than in the previous year, but the great increase was in the *rabi* season, when 115,343 acres were irrigated against 41,664 acres in 1894-95. The rainfall failed at the important period of the "Hathia Naichatra", and throughout the *rabi* season it was unusually scanty. The slight reduction which appears under long-term leases is attributed to the exceedingly favourable character of the two previous years, which caused the people to defer the renewal of certain leases which had lapsed. As a matter of fact, however, before the close of the year, applications had been submitted for long-term leases, the aggregate area of which was more than twice the area which had lapsed, so that next year the long-lease area should not only recover lost ground, but will probably be largely extended. During the month of October, nearly 14,000 acres were irrigated, under the system of the sale of water by volume.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with much satisfaction the continued progress made in the collection of water-rates. Last year the result was considered to be very good; this year it is still better. The arrears outstanding on the 1st April 1895 amounted to Rs. 40,800. Of this balance, Rs. 39,852 were collected during the year, giving the high percentage of 97.6 per cent. The current demand for 1895-96 was Rs. 6,56,248, of which Rs. 6,34,210, or 96.6 per cent., were collected. The unadjusted balance at the close of the year was Rs. 22,038. The balance is the lowest, and the percentage of collections the highest yet recorded.

24. The amount remitted was Rs. 5,017 against Rs. 4,091 in 1894-95. The number of objections to assessment rose from 2,557 to 3,686, and the number undisposed of at the end of the year was 511 against 75. The increase in the number of objections, and the comparatively large number pending at the close of the year, was mainly due to the extensive area irrigated in the *rabi* season. The number of certificate cases instituted fell from 2,019 in 1894-95 to 1,253 in 1895-96, and only eight cases were left undisposed of at the end of the year. This is very satisfactory.

25. The following table gives an abstract of the results of the crop experiments made in the Sone and Orissa Circles in 1895-96:—

				Quality of crop	OUTTURN PER ACRE.	
					Paddy	Straw
1				2	3	4
					Mds	Mds.
Orissa	...	...	...	Good ...	26 2	40
				Average ...	23 7	38 4
Sone	...	...	...	Good ..	85 08	77 9
				Average ...	24 8	58 9

The divergence between the results obtained in the Sone and Orissa Circles has been commented upon in previous reports, and last year the Lieutenant-Governor desired that a set of rules should be framed with a view to secure

uniformity in the method of conducting these experiments. Rules are being drawn up which will be applied to the experiments on the crops of 1896-97, and the result will be noted in the Revenue Report for that year. The figures given above show a considerable difference between the outturn of good crops in the two circles. The Superintending Engineer remarks that the yield of rice this year in Orissa is rather less than in the previous year, and that this is partly due to the nature of the season, and partly to the fact that he had issued instructions for experiments to be made chiefly on those lands which are generally only leased in dry years.

26. The financial results of the canals classed as Minor Works and Navigation are shown in the statement below. The Saran Canals, for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, are excluded, as they were closed during the year. The Eden Canal has been included, as revenue is derived from it, though neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—		Receipts	Expenditure.	Net income	Average net income of 9 years ending 1894-95
	Of year	To end of year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,27,831	51,86,353	4,55,244	2,91,610	1,63,604	2,76,937
Orissa Coast Canal	40,145	44,77,008	88,328	70,119	18,09	—15,691
Nadia Rivers	Nil	Nil	1,20,016	1,40,281	—20,265	68,261
Eden Canal	Nil	Nil	30,917	55,979	—25,063	—10,905*
Total	1,67,976	99,63,361	6,94,585	5,64,010	1,30,526	2,02,516

* Average of seven years

27. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals are purely navigation works. The receipts rose from Rs. 4,43,003 to Rs. 4,55,244 and the working expenses were Rs. 2,91,610 against Rs. 2,89,267 in 1894-95. The net revenue increased from Rs. 1,53,736 to Rs. 1,63,604. It is satisfactory to note that the revenue continues to improve, notwithstanding the competition of the Railways and River Steam Navigation Companies. There was a slight falling off in the number of boats using the canals, but the number of large flats and steamers increased considerably. During the year the system of measurement of steamers and flats has been under consideration, with the result that a new rule will shortly be introduced, which will ensure toll being levied on the full weight of cargo carried. The tolls realized during the last 11 years from the Sundarbans route amounted to Rs. 58,200, while the expenditure incurred during the same period was Rs. 72,280. The question of increasing the rate of toll on steamers and flats using this route has been considered, but it has been decided to make no alteration at present.

The work of canalizing a portion of the Eastern Canals between Kulti and Bamonghatta, known as the Bhangore Khal, was commenced, and Rs. 1,05,923 were expended during the year. An important addition was also made to the Eastern Canals by the opening out of the *Bhcel* route for steamers and flats, during the rainy season, between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers. Rupees 13,009 were spent on this work against an estimate of Rs. 23,118. This expenditure accounts for the increase in the cost of the maintenance of the Circular and Eastern Canals in 1895-96.

28. On the Orissa Coast Canal the receipts were Rs. 88,328 against Rs. 65,940 in 1894-95. The expenditure on maintenance showed a decrease of Rs. 16,389, as compared with the previous year. Under the Capital account Rs. 31,183 were expended, chiefly on remodelling some of the escapes. The financial result of the year's operations was very satisfactory, the net revenue amounting to Rs. 18,209. It is gratifying to observe that this is the first year in which the Coast Canal has been worked at a profit. This excellent result is attributed to the favourable rice crops of the past three years.

There was a large increase in the number of steamers using the canal. The Superintending Engineer remarks that it is impossible to say how far the

improvement of traffic was due to the reduced through rates introduced in 1893-94, as this class of traffic was interrupted from October to March, owing to the closure of the Hijili Tidal Canal.

29. The receipts from the Nadia rivers were Rs. 1,20,046, as compared with Rs. 1,41,698 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 21,652. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,40,879 to Rs. 1,46,281. The Superintending Engineer explains that, although the total working expenses are greater, the actual cost of training works was much less than in 1894-95. The average receipts for the previous nine years were Rs. 1,83,480, and the average expenditure Rs. 1,15,216. The net revenue shows a deficit of Rs. 26,235.

The total number of steamers and boats fell from 50,320 to 47,300, and the tonnage from 6,68,245 tons to 5,91,718 tons.

During the last four years the decline of traffic on these rivers has become particularly marked, but no satisfactory explanation has been given. The decrease has generally been ascribed to the deterioration of the Jalangi and Bhagirathi rivers, thus diverting traffic to other routes; and also to railway competition. Particular attention is being directed to this important matter, and it can only be hoped that the efforts which are being made towards solving the difficulty, and restoring the traffic to its former proportions, will ere long meet with success.

30. The area irrigated from the Eden Canal during the year was 36,221 acres, as compared with 20,300 acres in 1894-95. There was a considerable demand for water as the rainfall was deficient, and it is believed that a much larger area would have been irrigated had there been any system of distributaries to carry the water from the main canal. This want is, however, being supplied, an estimate for the construction of two distributaries having recently been sanctioned by Government. Rupees 30,690 were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 70,978, and the unrealized balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 33,883. The result of the collections is not satisfactory, and shows no improvement over last year, in fact, the balance is rather larger. The Superintending Engineer, however, remarks that a sum of Rs. 10,699, due on unregistered leases, will probably have to be written off as irrecoverable. The expenditure was Rs. 65,970 as compared with Rs. 52,738 in 1894-95. The increase was due to the heavy silt clearance required in the channels.

The canals were closed during the year. No application was submitted for the opening of the head sluices.

32. The Madhuban Canal is a small work in Champaran. During the year 2,254 acres were irrigated, against 3,400 acres in 1894-95, but the figures are not very reliable, as the irrigation is not measured. No water-rates are levied for irrigation from this canal. The expenditure was Rs. 3,808 against Rs. 8,035 in the previous year, the principal item being the cost of repairs to the Teur weir.

33. The Gaighatta and Buxi khal, a channel $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, connecting the Rupnarain and Damodar rivers, was taken over by the Public Works Department in 1894. Its re-excavation was undertaken, and the work was completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 29,325. The maintenance charges were Rs. 13,009 against Rs. 27,269 in 1894-95. The receipts rose to Rs. 5,125 from Rs. 820 in the preceding year.

34. All the Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers devoted ample time to the duty of inspection.

35. The Lieutenant-Governor desires specially to thank Mr. Buckley, Superintending Engineer of the Sone Canals, for his very successful administration. Mr. Horn, Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle, has also rendered very good service during the year. Mr. DeMello, Executive Engineer in charge of the Arrah Division of the Sone Circle, is likewise deserving of special mention.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Chief Engineer's note and its accompaniments be submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Also that it be circulated to other Governments and to all Departments and officers of this Government as usual.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

A. S. THOMSON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

Irrigation Department.

Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by COL. A. D. McARTHUR, R.E., Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports of Bengal for the year 1895-96.

THE Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works in 1895-96 was as follows:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on Major Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue	1,47,488	6,394	1,53,882
Capital expenditure on Minor Works and Navigation, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	1,62,962	3,814	1,66,776
Total ...	3,10,450	10,208	3,20,658

2. The total Capital outlay at the end of the year 1895-96, including indirect charges, was:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Major Irrigation Works—</i>			
Productive Public Works ...	6,24,36,197	17,43,881	6,41,80,078
<i>Minor Works and Navigation—</i>			
Protective grants—Imperial ...	8,66,000	...	8,66,000
Ordinary revenue { Imperial and Provincial. }	1,02,70,540	2,89,229	1,05,59,769
Total ...	7,35,72,737	20,33,110	7,56,05,847

3. The outlay abstracted above is shown in the following statement divided under the different projects:—

WORKS.	During 1895-96.			To end of 1895-96.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges	Total	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Major Irrigation Works—</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	(—)23,086	1,985	(—)21,101	2,56,41,208	5,80,638	2,62,21,846
Midnapore Canal ...	8,346	218	8,564	82,69,668	1,84,370	84,54,038
Hijili Tidal Canal .	1,46,000	3,611	1,49,611	25,15,067	62,725	25,77,792
Sone Canals ...	16,228	680	16,808	2,60,10,259	9,16,148	2,69,26,407
Total ..	1,47,468	6,394	1,53,862	6,24,36,197	17,48,881	6,41,80,078
<i>Minor Works and Navigation—</i>						
Tirhut project	...		...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075
Damodar project ...	(—)1,200		(—)1,200	1,42,741	16,239	1,58,980
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,25,021	2,810	1,27,831	54,21,189	65,214	54,86,353
Orissa Coast Canal .	39,141	1,004	40,145	43,71,665	1,05,943	44,77,608
Saran Canals ..	..	..	..	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753
Total ..	1,62,962	3,814	1,66,776	1,11,36,540	2,89,229	1,14,25,769
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,10,430	10,208	3,20,638	7,35,72,737	20,38,110	7,56,05,847

4. The statement below shows the totals for the last five years of the receipts, working expenses, and interest charges for Major Irrigation Works:—

PARTICULARS	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Receipts from all sources (less refunds of revenue) ...	15,98,608	18,83,347	16,65,005	15,20,127	15,07,729
Working expenses (direct and indirect charges) ...	14,37,935	14,85,393	15,41,144	14,62,049	13,84,340
Net revenue .	1,60,673	3,97,954	1,23,861	58,078	1,23,389
Charges for interest ...	24,16,863	24,42,363	24,61,878	24,81,895	24,94,499
Deficit ...	22,55,690	20,44,409	23,38,017	24,23,817	23,71,110
Rate per cent. on Capital outlay ...	3 61	3 24	3 68	3 79	3 69

5. The total amount of interest payable to the Imperial Treasury on account of Major Irrigation Works for the year 1895-96 is Rs. 24,64,956.

6. The financial results of Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1895-96 were as follows:—

FINANCIAL
RESULTS

			Major Irrigation Works.
			Rs.
Direct revenue	...	...	2,62,03,874
Working expenses (direct charges)	...	...	2,53,57,510
Results on direct charges only	...	Profit	8,46,364
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	...	...	14,62,297
Results on both direct and indirect charges	...	Loss	(—)6,15,933
Charges for interest on Capital	...	...	5,11,13,072
Not results, including interest to end of 1894-95	...	Loss (—)	5,17,29,005

7. The financial results to the close of the year 1895-96 of Minor Works and Navigation are shown below:—

			Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.	Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.
			Rs.	Rs.
Direct revenue	...	...	2,45,10,388	90,05,710
Working expenses (direct charges)	...	...	1,06,21,352	51,1,746
Results on direct charges only	...	Profit	1,38,80,036	38,91,964
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	...	...	3,23,671	2,74,333
Results on both direct and indirect charges	...	Profit	1,35,65,365	36,17,631

8. The following statement shows the financial results of Irrigation, Navigation, and Agricultural Works during the year, compared with those of 1894-95.—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS			
XXIX—Major Irrigation Works—Direct Receipts—			
Provincial	...	15,24,040	15,15,315
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation—			
Irrigation and Navigation Works—			
Provincial	...	6,83,701	7,04,875
Total	...	22,07,741	22,17,190

EXPENDITURE.*

42—Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses—			
(Direct and indirect charges) Provincial	...	14,65,962	13,91,926
43—Minor Works and Navigation—			
Irrigation and Navigation Works—			
(Direct and Indirect charges) Provincial	...	6,11,616	5,83,295
Total	...	20,77,578	19,75,221
NET REVENUE FROM IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS	...	1,30,163	2,41,969
49—Imperial—Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue	...	3,58,575	201
43—Provincial—Capital expenditure charged against Revenue	...	1,82,958(a)	3,30,457(b)
		5,41,533	3,30,658

* Inclusive of refunds of revenue.

(a) Includes Rs. 1,35,506 on account of Major Irrigation Works classed as 43—Minor Works and Navigation, under the orders of the Government of India.

(b) Includes Rs. 1,63,681 on account of Major Irrigation Works classed as 43—Minor Works and Navigation, under the orders of the Government of India.

43—Minor Works and Navigation— Agricultural Works— RECEIPTS.		1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Provincial—			
Collections by P. W. D.	...	11,912	8,672
Ditto by Civil Officers	...	1,81,347	84,256
Total	...	1,93,259	92,928
EXPENDITURE.			
Provincial	...	6,93,176	6,81,987
Contributions	...	10,637	11,928
Total	...	7,03,813	6,93,915

AREAS IRRIGATED

9. The areas irrigated by the Major Irrigation Works, during the year 1895-96, and the four previous years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year	ORISSA CANALS				MIDNAPORE CANAL				SONE CANALS				TOTAL			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif, including five-year and long-term leases.	Rabi, including five-year and long-term leases.	Perennial and hot weather.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1891-92	Acres 173,473	Acres 3,943	Acres 280	Acres 177,696	Acres 83,005	Acres 68	Acres	Acres	Acres 290,219	Acres 177,308	Acres 1,106	Acres 471,723	Acres 181,910	Acres 1,485	Acres 736,981	Acres
1892-93	158,025	2,504	333	160,862	91,217				274,839	135,105	9,727	410,701	128,780	16,080	602,096	
1893-94	100,400	2,004	216	102,620	85,708				280,524	68,458	19,790	368,776	466,607	69,362	80,000	556,065
1894-95	118,110	4,102	343	122,555	60,941	175			254,361	41,084	17,104	312,549	446,418	45,941	17,459	509,811
1895-96	111,131	7,900	420	119,451	67,251				261,483	115,343	19,394	396,220	487,807	123,232	15,811	579,933

* Exclusive of lands surreptitiously irrigated, for which leases were granted in subsequent years

The results of the working of each of the canal systems of the Province during the year will now be described separately, as in previous years.

GENERAL.

In all statements showing totals of receipts or expenditure, the figures are those of the Examiner of Accounts. In dealing with details, the figures of the Commissioner, or of the Superintending Engineer, have been taken.

ORISSA CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

10. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

I—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT		Outlay during 1895-96	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
1		2	3
DIRECT CHARGES		Rs.	Rs.
I—Works	...	71,624	1,87,10,607
II.—Establishment	...	14,180	46,51,995
III.—Tools and plant	...	..	20,65,399
IV—Suspense accounts	...	(—)1,08,890	81,374
Loss by exchange	...	...	2,68,070
Total	..	(—)23,086	2,57,27,445
V—Loss—Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	86,237
Net total Direct Charges	...	(—)23,086	2,56,41,208
INDIRECT CHARGES			
Capitalization of abatement of land-revenue	..	..	83,233
Leave and pension allowances	...	1,985	5,47,405
Total Indirect Charges		1,985	5,80,638

The principal works, charged to Capital Account, in progress during the year were—The raising of the flood bank of the Kendrapara Extension Canal, which was proceeded with. Owing to the nature of the soil, and to the injury caused by the action of waves when the river is in flood, it is difficult to hold this bank. It has just recently been breached in several places, and a considerable further outlay will be necessary to make it secure. The new distributaries from the Jajpur Canal, and the flood bank which protects them, are practically complete. A number of small syphons, under distributaries, were built to remove local interruptions to drainage, and a few drainage cuts were excavated in the Machgong Canal System. Certain quarters for zilladars, sectional officers, and toll collectors, in progress last year, were completed.

2—INTEREST ACCOUNT

INTEREST
ACCOUNT

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1894-95 ...	1,96,87,441
Ditto for 1895-96 ..	10,26,110
Total ...	2,07,13,551

3—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals)

REVENUE
ACCOUNT

PARTICULARS	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1894-95.	During 1895-96.		During 1894-95	During 1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>DIRECT CHARGES</u>	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
I—Works, maintenance, and repairs ...	3,69,037	3,61,572	Water-rates	1,93,550	2,24,648
II—Revenue management.	86,776	80,059	Navigation ...	1,15,201	1,68,378
			Miscellaneous .	24,321	24,196
Total Direct Charges .	4,55,813	4,41,631	Total ...	3,33,072	4,17,222
			Less—Refunds of revenue.	727	418
<u>INDIRECT CHARGES</u>	27,507	30,764	Net total receipts	3,32,345	4,16,804
			Deficit ...	1,50,975	55,591
Total Working Expenses	4,83,320	4,72,395	Total ..	4,83,320	4,72,395

NOTE—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 12 following.

There was an increase in the receipts, and a decrease in expenditure, the result being a deficit of Rs. 55,591, against Rs. 1,50,975 in 1894-95.

11. The following statement compares the earnings with the outlay for the last two years. The term "earnings" as applied to Irrigation denotes the assessed water-rate value of the Irrigation effected during the year; as applied

EARNINGS

to Navigation it denotes the amount of tollage assessed during the year, together with the actual realizations of miscellaneous revenue charged to Navigation. The miscellaneous earnings are the actual receipts during the year under this head:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Earnings.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	1,76,202	1,71,025
Navigation	1,17,608	1,71,472
Miscellaneous	24,321	24,196
Total	3,18,131	3,66,693
Deduct refunds	727	418
Net earnings	3,17,404	3,66,275
Outlay	4,83,820	4,72,395
Net deficit	1,65,916	1,06,120

FINANCIAL
RESULTS

12. The revenue receipts and working expenses for the last ten years are tabulated below:—

PARTICULARS	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00.	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water-rates	98,976	1,37,863	1,51,365	1,99,844	2,09,806	2,17,256	2,53,369	2,09,542	1,93,550	2,21,648
Navigation	67,048	71,004	77,808	84,037	1,21,408	1,35,902	1,18,757	1,63,911	1,15,201	1,08,578
Miscellaneous	15,587	14,171	14,242	15,747	14,708	17,143	26,532	23,122	21,241	24,196
Total	1,79,611	2,21,044	2,43,415	3,04,628	3,45,922	3,71,001	4,97,658	3,96,575	3,33,072	4,17,272
Less—Refunds of revenue	92	305	221	99	70	70	243	1,210	707	418
Total receipts	1,79,519	2,20,739	2,43,194	3,04,529	3,45,852	3,70,931	4,97,415	3,95,365	3,32,365	4,16,854
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct Charges.										
I—WORKS, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS—										
Works (extensions and improvements)	3,52,761	3,10,080	2,36,094	2,31,068	2,22,059	1,70,637	5,001	9,124	29,355	6,417
Repairs	81,117	96,153	70,201	1,00,494	1,32,859	1,19,775	1,20,301	1,24,048	1,00,706	1,30,684
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts	15,486	16,391	21,156	19,722	13,051	27,023	19,487	34,801	24,532	22,061
Tools and plant					1,325					
Total	4,49,364	4,22,624	3,27,451	3,60,284	3,75,073	3,22,430	3,79,311	4,14,560	3,69,087	3,01,572
II—REVENUE MANAGEMENT—										
Irrigation establishment	37,005	40,300	33,161	55,502	52,501	57,074	78,990	73,068	69,691	65,339
Navigation ditto	16,671	15,125	15,754	18,671	16,119	16,508	10,917	16,840	17,095	16,820
Total	52,676	55,425	48,915	74,173	68,620	73,582	89,907	89,908	86,786	82,159
Total Direct Charges	5,01,940	4,78,049	3,76,366	4,34,457	4,43,693	3,96,012	4,69,218	5,04,468	4,55,873	4,41,631
Indirect Charges										
Capitalized abatement of land-revenue	18,073	21,501	18,073	25,313	28,226	27,070	30,233	30,083	27,507	30,764
Leave and pension allowances	18,073	21,501	18,073	25,313	28,226	27,070	30,233	30,083	27,507	30,764
Total Indirect Charges	36,146	43,002	36,146	50,626	56,452	54,140	60,466	60,166	55,014	61,528
Total Working Expenses	5,38,086	5,21,051	4,12,512	4,85,083	5,00,145	4,50,152	5,29,684	5,64,634	5,10,887	5,03,159
Net revenue	(-)3,41,024	(-)2,79,771	(-)1,69,318	(-)1,80,554	(-)1,54,293	(-)1,79,221	(-)2,32,269	(-)1,69,269	(-)1,77,522	(-)1,86,285

13. The following statement gives the usual information concerning the canals and distributaries for 1895-96, compared with the previous year —

LENGTHS OF
CANALS AND
DISTRIBUTA-
RIES.

NAMES OF CANALS.	1894-95								1895-96							
	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries with village channels	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries with village channels	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Mahanadi Series</i>	Miles	Miles	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		Miles	Miles	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Taldanda	51½		99½	75,275	75,275	24,755	0,377	97.98	51½		99½	75,275	75,275	24,755	0,377	97.98
Machgong	4	28	200½	97,057	97,057	81,641	15,339	14.04	4	28	210½	97,057	97,057	81,641	15,339	14.04
Kendrapara	9½		37½	109,421	101,110	95,720	50,401	52.76	39		37½	129,431	101,110	97,506	49,489	60.78
Gobri with Extension	2½		17½	27,251	53,290	31,655	9,942	18.04	2½		97½	27,251	53,290	21,856	9,254	14.80
Pattamundi	15	47	118½	65,600	51,250	44,959	11,032	24.55	108½		108½	65,600	51,250	44,959	11,316	24.00
Kendrapara Extension	33			8,060	7,000				15			8,060	7,000			
High Level, Range I	131½			80,128	48,815	48,815	19,771	29.21	73		171½	80,128	48,815	48,815	19,800	29.44
Total Mahanadi Series	166½	75	992½	483,690	433,500	317,785	101,820	32.68	166½	75	992½	483,690	433,500	319,571	103,407	32.36
<i>Brahmini-Byturni Series</i>																
High Level, Range II	12½				10,000		2,561		12½				10,000		896	
Ditto, do III	10		49½		57,500		14,432	32.70	19		49½		57,500		10,105	23.94
Jajpur Canal	6½		79½	60,000	70,000	36,987	1,890	4.57	6½		79½	60,000	70,000	36,987	4,006	13.51
Total Brahmini-Byturni Series	28½		129	60,000	437,500	81,034	18,702	23.08	38		129½	60,000	137,500	81,034	15,006	19.74
Total Orissa Canals	204½	75	1109½	543,690	571,300	399,819	123,601	37.71	204½	75	1,091½	543,690	571,300	400,605	119,410	29.82

NOTE.—Out of the areas shown as provided with distributaries, to which water can be supplied, 100 acres are irrigable from the Kendrapara Canal direct, 3,000 acres from the Gobri Canal, 3,000 acres from the Gobri Extension Canal, and 1,800 acres from the Pattamundi Canal.

There is a nominal increase of a quarter of a mile in the length of distributaries, due to a correction in the recorded length of the distributaries of the Jajpur Canal. There is also a slight increase in the area shown as provided with distributaries, due to some corrections made in the Brahmini-Byturni Division.

14. The number of outlets which were in use during the year are given in the following Table:—

DIVISION.	Canal system	Permanent outlets	Temporary outlets	Total	Total area assessed.	Average area per outlet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No	No	No	Acres	Acres
Mahanadi	Taldanda	60	448	508	9,896	19
	Machgong	77	572	649	15,778	24
Brahmini-Byturni	Kendrapara	164	2,406	2,570	49,480	19
	Gobri	81	81	162	2,132	26
	Gobri Extension	31	31	62	1,011	6
	Pattamundi	410	410	820	11,214	27
Acquapada-Jajpur ...	High-Level Range, I	116	209	325	13,859	43
	Ditto " II	16	16	32	892	56
	Ditto " III	1	118	119	10,105	85
	Jajpur	52	52	104	4,996	56
	Total	417	4,543	4,960	119,480	24
	Total of 1894-95	272	4,425	4,697	122,501	26

The increase in the permanent outlets in the Mahanadi Division is in consequence of a proper classification having been made this year.

RAINFALL

15. The average rainfall of the last five years at thirteen stations, situated within the canal irrigated area, is shown below for the kharif and rabi seasons —

		AVERAGE OF THIRTEEN STATIONS				
		1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Kharif season	July	10.31	11.99	8.17	16.34	8.89
	August	16.48	8.08	5.63	9.59	15.91
	September	19.45	10.71	15.73	6.79	8.37
	October	1.17	5.66	5.52	6.37	5.46
	Total	47.94	36.44	38.05	39.09	38.63
Rabi	November	6.77	0.85	0.09	3.07	0.41
	December				0.03	
	January		2.00	0.02	0.02	
	February	0.20	1.89	0.18	0.80	
	Total	6.97	4.74	0.29	3.72	0.41
Whole year		61.03	56.43	74.83	68.91	63.12

The total mean fall was 63.12 inches, as compared with a mean average for the last 27 years of 58.12 inches. The rain was well distributed, and in consequence very favourable to the crops. The average rainfall recorded at the stations in the Central Provinces, from which the Mahanadi derives the greater part of its supply, was 50.99 inches in 1895-96, as compared with 60.26 inches in 1894-95.

FLOODS.

16. The maximum flood-levels recorded during the year are compared in the following Table with the maximum levels in 1894-95, and with the highest recorded levels —

NAME OF RIVER	Locality	1894-95		1895-96		HIGHEST RECORDED	
		Date	Reading	Date	Reading	Date	Reading
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahanadi	Naray above weir	28th July 1894	83.40	1st July 1895	80.57	26th July 1892	92.10
	Do below weir	28th	89.40	1st	90.55	26th	92.10
	Joba above weir	28th	73.45	1st	74.40	25th	75.95
	Do below weir	28th	71.95	1st	73.40	25th	74.00
Brahmini	Junapur above weir	20th	60.60	30th	66.10	26th .. 1894	69.60
	Do below weir	20th	68.60	30th	65.80	26th	68.00
Byturni	Aquada below weir	15th	64.60	30th June ..	59.45	16th .. 1881	66.60
	Do below weir	20th	61.60	16th	51.40	16th	63.79
Shilpi	Pandua	25th	54.45	30th August ..	53.70	14th Sept 1892	59.78
Katju	Chelaga	23th	60.00	1st July ..	51.15	25th July ..	62.30
Beropa	Figturi above weir	25th	60.15	2nd	69.30	4th .. 1879	71.10
	Do below weir	25th	63.50	2nd	63.20	4th	70.60

The floods of the year were of moderate nature, and no damage of any consequence was done to the canal works.

17. The assessed and irrigated areas for the last ten years, with the yearly rainfall, are shown in the following statement —

YEAR	Kharif	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total	Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Aores	Aores	Aores	Aores.	Inches
1886-87	75,115	2,440	154	77,709	60 07
1887-88	108,867	502	137	109,506	47 81
1888-89	106,319	2,779	191	109,292	49 07
1889-90	180,568	5,897	162	186,627	67 95
1890-91	175,829	4,250	220	180,299	63 17
1891-92	173,453	3,913	289	177,655	61 03
1892-93	158,025	2,594	313	160,932	56 43
1893-94	100,106	2,904	216	103,226	71 83
1894-95	118,116	4,102	313	122,531	58 91
1895-96	111,131	7,909	420	119,460	63 12

18 The following statement shows the details of the assessments as compared with the figures of the two preceding years —

CROP	Rate per acre	1893-94		1894-95		1895-96	
		Area	Amount	Area	Amount	Area	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif	Flow	117,188	1,41,016	108,109	1,61,932	1,00,500	1,50,500
	Lift	5,653	2,806	271	271	5	5
Dhoya	Flow	0 8 0	812	8 6 1	1,38	9, 12	1,671
Perennial crops	Flow	0 0 0	1,5	1,2	1,021	1,021	2,108
	Lift	1 0 0	81	171	171	171	171
Dhoya	Flow	0 8 0	2,713	3,230	3,410	1,429	7,000
	Lift	0 8 0	2,713	3,230	3,410	1,429	7,000
Rabi	Flow	2 0 0	2,713	3,230	3,410	1,429	7,000
	Lift	0 5 0	191	199	662	657	657
Dhoya	Flow	1 8 0	174	779	779	2,553	2,553
	Lift	0 8 0	174	779	779	2,553	2,553
Unauthorised irrigation	Kharif	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Kharif demand assessed after the close of the year	Flow	...	...	...	...	1,790	2,084
	Dhoya	...	...	...	...	71	37
Total		103,526	1,50,116	121,001	1,69,202	119,460	1,71,025

* 117,188 acres under five year lease and 140 acres annual lease
† 103,612 acres under long lease and 55 acres annual lease

The figures given by the Deputy Collector show that 13,802 acres under long lease lapsed on 31st March 1895, and 8,654 acres were leased during the year.

The Superintending Engineer remarks that there is an apparent falling off of 5,118 acres under long lease, "but as was remarked in last year's Revenue Report a considerable area, classed as long leases, was really only under a lease for one year. Under the conditions as to rainfall, which obtained during the season, no extension of leases could be expected." The enquiries as to the areas which are really commanded by the distributaries, and which may be properly classed as irrigable, were continued.

Of the commanded area, 21·23 per cent, and of the area provided with distributaries, 30·25 per cent., were under lease during the year.

DUTY OF
WATER

19. The statement below shows the duties obtained in the kharif and rabi seasons on each of the canals, calculated on the gross discharged at the canal heads:—

PARTICULARS		Kendra- para Canal system.	Taldunda Canal system.	High-Level Canal, Range I.	High-Level Canal, Range II.	High-Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1895-96	{ Kharif ... Acres	60,569	24,905	13,410	743	9,863	1,661
	{ Duty on gross supply	56	56	60	57	101	66
1894-95	{ Kharif ... Acres	62,840	21,136	12,878	2,453	14,120	16 89
	{ Duty on gross supply	64.38	68.18	35.91	.	75.42	91 89
	{ Kharif ... Acres	50,393	11,941	10,468	2 000	15,801	...
1893-94	{ Duty on gross supply	67.56	73 82	35.95	142 25	113 50	...
	{ Rabi Acres	1,866	113	23	52	1	...
	{ Duty on gross supply	3 78	1.21	0.16	6.21	0.44	...

No information is given regarding duty in the rabi season: the area under rabi was very small.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The above figures are of little or no value, as, owing to the favourable rainfall, there was no real test of the quantity of water required at a time of drought.

At such a time we may be able to work up to the Sone Canals standard of a duty of 50 acres per cubic foot per second, on the supply at the heads of main canals, but we cannot expect a higher duty than this, except, perhaps, on the ranges of the High-Level Canal, where the distance the water has to travel before reaching the fields is somewhat shorter.

Some observations were taken of the duty of the water in the rice season, measured at the outlet; but owing to the absence of any period of great demand, the results were not of much value. In a general way, the duty obtained was between 60 and 70 acres per cubic foot per second, on the assumption that one full watering in 15 days is sufficient for the rice crop. Further observations will be made in the current year. The question is of much importance, as, before building permanent outlets, we must determine what supply we are to give, per acre, of land leased. On this again will depend the area for which, at a time of drought, we can undertake to supply water."

CROP EXPERI-
MENTS.

20. The following are the results of the crops experiments, in the customary form, combined in one Table, for the year 1895-96.

	IRRIGATED AND UN-IRRIGATED LANDS																					
	Number of experi- ments	TRANSPLANTED, GOOD				Number of experi- ments	TRANSPLANTED, AVERAGE				Number of experi- ments	BROADCAST, GOOD				Number of experi- ments	BROADCAST, AVERAGE					
		Paddy		Straw			Paddy		Straw			Paddy		Straw			Paddy		Straw			
		Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs		Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs		Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs		Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
			IRRIGATED LANDS.																			
Mahanadi Division	1	56	18	90	22		0	21	30	29	20	19	37	13	84	29	7	27	7 41	8		
Brahmini-Ryturri Division	12	21	34	36	20		31	6	43	9	28	21	7	26	26	14	25	14 57	26	36		
Acquapada Jajpur " "	3	28	38	60	12						17	80	7	43	30	24	23	23 33	18	18		
Average per acre	16	25	88	43	26	6	23	0	32	17	57	20	10	37	14	43	23	38	44 36	..		
			UNIRRIGATED LANDS																			
Mahanadi Division	4	23	70	29	8						13	24	21	37	30	8	17	37	23	31		
Brahmini-Ryturri Division	1	31	33	45	53	2	16	10	26		15	27	13	38	29	1	15	21	7	1		
Acquapada Jajpur " "	1	31	33	45	53	2	16	10	26		15	27	13	38	29	19	19	26	27	1		
Average per acre	6	24	22	39	21	2	16	19	26		28	27	1	39	28	26	13	8	26	6		

The following Table gives a general abstract of the result of all the experiments made in the year under review:—

DIVISIONS	Number of experiments.	AVERAGE OUTTURN PER ACRE FROM IRRIGATED LAND WEIGHED DRY		Number of experiments.	AVERAGE OUTTURN PER ACRE FROM UN-IRRIGATED LAND WEIGHED DRY		VALUE OF OUTTURN FROM IRRIGATED LAND		VALUE OF OUTTURN FROM UN-IRRIGATED LAND	
		Rice two-thirds of paddy	Straw.		Rice two-thirds of paddy	Straw.	Rice at 20 seers 5 chittaks per rupee at Cuttack and 25 seers 2 chittaks per rupee at Balasore.	Straw at 9 maunds per rupee	Rice at 20 seers 5 chittaks per rupee at Cuttack and 25 seers 2 chittaks per rupee at Balasore.	Straw at 9 maunds per rupee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mahanadi	Rice 20 Straw 20	Mds. 21	Mds. 22	Rice 18 Straw 18	Mds. 15	Mds. 14	Rs. 32	Rs. 6	Rs. 23	Rs. 4
Brahmini Butmal	59 59	15	28	5 5	14	24	23	4	21	8
Acquapada { Cuttack	53 52	17	39	29 29	18	31	20	4	21	4
Jajpur { Balasore	13 12	17	30	8 6	15	31	27	4	21	4
Average	1.24 1.23	17	37	69 60	13	23	26	4	23	4
Average of five years ending with 1890-91		20 78	22 50	..	15 05	16 12	20 70	2 51	15 05	1 70
1891-92		16 00	19 20		12 15	13 70	14 00	2 11	12 16	1 58
1892-93		12 61	24 01		9 00	17 45	20 40	2 17	23 61	1 70
1893-94		11 31	24 56		9 00	21 62	27 40	2 17	20 15	2 40
1894-95		19 69	50 35		17 08	37 01	32 66	5 00	30 62	4 24

The rate for rice entered in this Table is given for common rice in the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of 22nd January 1896, less 1/4th for wholesale price. The rate for straw is same as entered in previous year's Reports.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The yield, as ascertained this year, is rather less than in the previous year. This is probably partly due to the nature of the season, and partly to the fact that I gave instructions last autumn that the experiments should be made chiefly on those lands which are generally only leased in dry years. There is a large area of this class of land which is irrigable, and it is very desirable to determine, with some certainty, if the benefit from the use of canal water is sufficient to give a profit to the cultivator, after payment of the water-rate.

I have lately submitted draft rules, with the view of securing that the same fields should be tested for a number of years in succession, so as to get a true average result.

So far as the experiments made in the past season go, they show a balance of Rs. 3 per acre in favour of the irrigated land, as compared with a water-rate of Rs. 1-8. This being during a season which was very favourable for un-irrigated lands, would tend to show that, on the average of varying seasons, the balance will be more in favour of the irrigated fields."

"Taking the average of the experiments on both "transplanted" and "broadcast" rice crops on irrigated lands, the results are as follows, compared with those obtained in the Sone Circle:—

		Quality of crop.	OUTTURN PER ACRE	
			Paddy maunds	Straw maunds.
1	2	3	4	
Orissa	...	Good	26 2	40
		Average	23 7	38 4
Sone	..	Good	35 08	77 9
		Average	24 8	58 9

The average value of the rice out-turn from the irrigated lands in Orissa was Rs. 26 per acre, while from the un-irrigated lands, it was Rs. 23 per acre.

ASSESSMENTS
AND COLLECTIONS.

21. The demands, collections and balances of water-rates are shown below for the last five years —

YEARS	Amount out-standing at com- mencement of year	Amount falling due during the year	Total for recovery	Cash realizations	Remitted or written off	Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1891-92	1,98,364	2,82,880	4,81,244	2,17,256	30,284	2,33,704
1892-93	2,33,704	2,61,023	4,94,727	3,52,368	52,513	89,816
1893-94	89,816	1,90,824	2,80,640	2,09,542	7,748	63,350
1894-95	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,559	6,109	32,140
1895-96	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	2,24,618	4,876	34,343

The outstanding balance, though larger than last year, is still satisfactory. The Superintending Engineer writes —

“The increase in the demand of the year is one in appearance only, and is due to the fact that, under the present rules, the payment of the whole rate, in the case of long leases, has to be made on the 1st February of each year, the Deputy Collector applied this to all the existing leases for a term of years. On the whole there has not been much objection made to this procedure, and there is no doubt that it is the proper course to take in Orissa, where there is practically only one crop. Allowing for this increase in the assessment, the progress of collections has been satisfactory. Since the close of the year the balance has been reduced, and in the Return received from the Deputy Collector, dated 15th August, it stands at Rs. 1,84,479.”

Of the total, Rs. 4,876, remitted and written off, Rs. 3,506 were classed as remission, and Rs. 1,870 written off as irrecoverable. Including miscellaneous revenue, the total amount realized by the Deputy Collector was Rs. 2,43,076 as against Rs. 2,12,178 realized in the previous year.

CERTIFICATES.

22 The amount of certificate work done in each district is shown in the following statement —

	CUTTACK				BALASOR				TO AT			
	1895-96		1894-95		1895-96		1894-95		1895-96		1894-95	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.
Cases for disposal—												
1 Cases pending at the close of the preceding year	12	1,042	429	1,346	2	17	53	509	127	1,099	476	4,055
2 Cases instituted during the year	2,257	17,074	4,421	23,014	270	2,230	1,202	5,570	2,407	19,909	5,683	27,466
Total	2,369	18,116	4,850	24,360	272	2,247	1,255	6,079	2,534	20,908	6,159	31,521
Cases disposed of—												
1 By being struck off	14	74	197	978			35	358	14	74	232	1,130
2 Wholly satisfied	2,173	18,042	4,653	23,036	272	2,247	1,278	5,504	2,445	19,071	5,800	29,130
Total	2,187	18,116	4,850	24,014	272	2,247	1,313	5,862	2,459	19,145	6,032	30,260
Balance	182	1,800	125	1,042			2	17	185	1,823	127	1,069

The large decrease in the number of certificates instituted during the year is satisfactory.

23. The following Table shows the number of objections filed against assessment and disposed of during the year:—

DIVISION	ORDINARY REMISSIONS				OTHER COMPLAINTS			Total received during the year	Pending at end of year
	Received during the year and pending from previous year	Disposed of—		Pending	Received during the year and pending from previous year	Imposed of	Pending		
		Remission allowed	Remission refused						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revenue	576	907	804	64	51	45	8	473	78
Mahanadi	221	144	74	3	122	124	6	345	9
Brahmini-Bj turni	298	113	154	12	50	80	3	355	15
Acquapada-Jajpur	279	398	173	8	67	66	1	673	9
Total	1,643	951	605	87	338	320	18	1,729	108

24. The following is a statement of the amounts remitted, and written off as irrecoverable, during the year, on account of water-rates, &c, compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Remission of Assessment

	1894-95	1895-96
	Rs	Rs
(a) Un-irrigated crops	2,155	1,409
(b) Damaged	287	763
(c) Chaukidar's jagir	382	40
Total	2,824	2,212

Remissions

(d) Waste-land	77	61
(e) Land occupied by canals	2	
(f) Twice assessed	49	14
(g) Change of rates	590	796
(h) Erroneous assessments	25	462
(i) Loss of crops	381	71
(j) Error in totalling	7	
Total	1,134	1,407

Written off

Irrecoverable demands	2,150	1,257
Grand total	6,109	4,876
Deduct remissions under Miscellaneous Revenue		
Net Remissions	6,109	4,876

Of the above sum, Rs. 3,619 were remitted by the Deputy Collector, on the recommendation of the Executive Engineer, and Rs. 1,257 written off by the Superintending Engineer, on the recommendation of the Deputy Collector.

25. Nine appeals were entertained by the Collector of Cuttack against orders of Divisional Canal Officers determining the assessment of lands irrigated without lease. In all the cases the appeals were dismissed.

26. In the Mahanadi Division, one case in connection with cattle trespass was brought, and a conviction was obtained.

APPEALS.

CASES UNDER
ACT III (B C)
OF 1876

REVENUE
ESTABLISH-
MENT

27. The cost of the Revenue Establishment for the last five years is shown below:—

	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Establishment under Deputy Collector</i>	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Permanent establishment, including travelling allowance	22,014	31,086	43,981	43,679	42,735
Temporary establishment ..	17,501	16,020	11,580	11,166	6,161
Contingencies ..	3,458	4,098	3,811	3,206	2,457
Headmen's fees	6,591	20,040	3,464	80	172
<i>Establishment under Executive Engineer</i>					
Permanent and temporary establishment, including travelling allowance ...	3,417	5,930	7,874	8,568	8,905
Water-regulation establishment ..	4,127	3,274	3,278	2,982	2,809
Total ..	57,141	80,418	73,988	69,681	63,239
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department ..	2,28,451	3,73,224	2,26,851	2,12,178	2,43,076
Percentage ..	25 0	21 0	32 6	32 8	26 01

The reduction in the cost of the establishment under the Deputy Collector, is a result of the very small area which had to be assessed during the year.

The increase in the charge for permanent establishment under the Executive Engineer was due to a number of patrols, who had previously been charged to temporary establishment, having been brought on to the permanent list.

The charge for water regulation is not strictly one that should be debited to revenue establishment, but should be included in the charges for maintenance of the canals, as the staff is almost exclusively employed on the various aments.

NAVIGATION

28 The following statement shows the receipts from "Navigation" for the last five years:—

YEAR	TAIDUNDA CANAL SYSTEM		KENDRAPARA CANAL SYSTEM.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL RANGE I		HIGH LEVEL CANAL RANGE II		HIGH LEVEL CANAL RANGE III		JAIPUR CANAL		TOTAL	
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1891-92	No 55½	Rs 4,337	No 78	Rs 8,402	No 33	Rs 12,844	No 12½	Rs 3,027	No 10	Rs 1,775	No 6½	Rs 296	No 204½	Rs 1,20,791
1892-93	54½	6,534	78	71,500	33	15,278	12½	3,165	19	1,761	6½	275	204½	1,00,503
1893-94	57	14,300	78	83,905	33	14,518	12½	3,801	19	2,028	6½	504	204½	1,19,115
1894-95	58½	16,024	78	65,090	33	10,587	12½	2,861	19	1,607	6½	451	204½	90,120
1895-96	55½	15,011	78	1,04,523	33	15,881	12½	3,800	19	1,989	6½	424	204½	1,43,817

There was a great increase in the traffic on the Kendrapara Canal System, and on the High-Level Canal.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The most noticeable feature is the large increase in the movement of rice. This was the result of a brisk demand for export, which has continued into the first part of the current year. There had been two excellent harvests in Orissa, so there was a large quantity of rice available for export. There are also fair increases in the items "other food-grains," "oil," "salt" and "building materials." There were decreases in the items "hides," "miscellaneous goods" and "timber."

The traffic on the Orissa Canals is detailed below for the last ten years, the transport service being excluded.—

	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of miles open	No	170½	170½	177	177	177	204½	204½	204½	204½
Toll collections	Rs	58,684	66,625	60,539	78,033	1,06,161	1,04,761	1,00,501	1,10,113	1,42,844
Rate of toll per mile		344 1	330 7	394 5	440 3	604 3	584 8	440 8	541 7	646 5
Number of boats plying	No	14,311	12,084	11,475	11,087	19,095	12,046	19,925	14,112	12,188
Tonnage of cargo and passengers	Tons	128,398	175,098	157,671	186,619½	250,243	266,601½	230,583	2,50,444½	1,97,866
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts	Rs	41,81,350	50,32,003	47,40,087	48,68,255	65,31,551	95,19,756	84,69,728	71,60,437	51,72,773

29. The total receipts from the Transport Service amounted to Rs 25,761, against Rs. 18,981 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs 6,780. The cost of working the Transport Service, excluding the charge of Rs. 7,531 for tollage, which is practically a receipt, was Rs. 10,078, and the service therefore worked at a profit of Rs. 15,683. The Superintending Engineer writes of the Transport Service as follows.—

“There is a satisfactory increase in the traffic, especially in the 3rd class passengers, and the total is the highest yet recorded. The traffic is being well maintained in the current year, and is likely to be brisk while the Railway works are under construction.”

The charges during the year for repairs to steamers and accommodation boats amounted to Rs. 1,633.

30. The following statement shows the Miscellaneous Receipts in detail for the last five years —

DETAILS	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-91	1894-95	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sale of water	56	158	46	112	79
Plantations	917	1,960	1,214	2,511	2,520
Other canal produce	936	1,123	528	492	1,293
Rent of buildings	6,332	4,749	4,892	4,168	4,273
Miscellaneous { Rent of lands	8,232	9,291	9,247	9,248	11,129
" fisheries	1,104	972	1,191	740	1,710
Cost of process		7,420	4,951	5,533	2,478
Sales of old materials	96	3			96
Other items	170	856	1,023	454	591
Total	17,843	26,532	23,122	21,321	24,193

31. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs during the year 1895-96 shown in the following statement, compared with the expenditure in 1891-95 and in 1893-94 —

	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Extension and improvements	21,355	6,547	4,867
Head-works	45,757	59,800	57,291
Main and branch canals	1,27,100	1,21,928	83,277
Distributaries	29,261	27,950	32,694
Drainage and protective works	8,237	5,480	8,916
Cost of working Transport Service	15,707	13,094	12,851
Total	2,55,717	2,34,799	1,99,827

There was a reduction of Rs. 34,972 in the cost of maintenance and repairs, as compared with 1894-95. The expenditure on extensions and improvements was almost entirely incurred in revetting portions of the banks of the Kendrapara and Gobri Canals, to protect them from the wash caused by steamers. This work is being proceeded with gradually.

HEAD WORKS

32. The cost of maintaining each of the weirs is shown below:—

NUMBER OF WEIR.	Length.	EXPENDITURE.			RATE PER RUNNING FOOT		
		1893-94	1894-95	1895-96.	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Feet	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Naraj	3,833	5,641	2,505	3,284	1 48	0 65	0 86
Mahanadi	6,319	14,718	16,144	19,371	2 32	2 54	3 05
Beropa	1,980	4,043	5,980	6,001	2 04	3 00	3 03
Brahmini	4,000	4,044	1,906	2,059	1 01	0 48	0 51
Pattis	783	4,019	4,776	4,437	5 13	6 10	5 67
Byturni	1,026	4,315	2,810	1,834	4 20	2 74	1 80
Burra	526	2,262	15,306	8,454	4 30	29 10	16 07
Total of all weirs	18,497	39,022	49,427	45 440	2 11	2 67	2 40

The expenditure on the weirs was normal, with the exception of the Burra Weir, on which Rs 8,454 were spent, mainly in completing the special repairs and improvements commenced in 1894-95.

MAIN AND
BRANCH
CANALS

33. The following statement shows the expenditure on each canal for the last three years —

MAIN AND BRANCH CANALS		EXPENDITURE.			RATE PER MILE		
		1893 94	1894 95	1895 96	1893 94	1894 95	1895-96
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Kendrapara Canal	39	28 112	42,468	15,850	977	1,089	668
Pattamundi Canal	47	7,698	13,460	4,911	164	286	104
Gobri Canal	15	8,045	10,132	5,309	536	675	354
Kendrapara Extension Canal	15	17,901	4,970	899	1,198	331	60
Gobri Extension Canal	9	4,737	7,171	2,590	526	830	299
Taldanda Canal	51½	11,058	16,591	18,809	409	614	354
Maehyong Canal	32	11,097	7,134	6,324	346	223	198
High Level Canal, Range I	37	12,266	9,283	10,435	372	231	316
Ditto, do II	12½	4,539	3,209	1,848	349	257	148
Ditto, do III	19	7,609	6,792	5,178	400	305	273
Jajpur Canal	6½	1,547	1,024	1,098	221	157	169
Total Main Canals	279¾	1,24,601	1,21,624	82,755	488	477	296

The reduction in the expenditure on the canals is satisfactory.

The Superintending Engineer explains that the unusually small expenditure on the Kendrapara Extension Canal, is mainly due to the fact that the right, or flood bank of this canal, was being raised on an estimate chargeable to the capital account.

The Kendrapara Canal cost comparatively little this year. There was only a short closure, and consequently not much silt clearing was done; while it was not found necessary to spend much on clearing weeds.

The cost of repairs to the Pattamundi Canal was considerably less than in the previous year. This was chiefly due to thorough repairs and silt clearance having been carried out in 1894-95.

The expenditure on the High-Level Canal was moderate, and compares favourably with previous years.

34. The maintenance cost of the distributaries, per mile, is shown below. The average rate of Rs. 33 shows a satisfactory decrease, as compared with the average mileage rates of 1894-95 and of 1893-94, which were Rs. 36 and Rs. 38, respectively :—

DISTRIBUTARY TABLE.

	1893-94			1894-95			1895-96		
	Miles	Cost	Per mile	Miles	Cost	Per mile	Miles	Cost	Per mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRIBUTARIES	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Kendrapara Canal System, including									
Gobri	357	11,182	31 32	357	10,340	29	335	14,500	51
Taldanda Canal	71½	2,002	28 07	71½	3,049	43	82½	2,380	29
Maohgong Canal	122½	4,001	32 63	122½	4,050	33	210½	8,203	39
High Level Canal, Range I	191½	4,648	24 28	181½	4,013	22	131½	2,764	21
" " " Range II	49½	3,400	68 40	40½	3,241	80	49½	1,772	36
" " " Range III	37½	2,477	66 05	37½	1,710	46	109½	2,409	22
Fastamundi Canal									
Total	768½	29,362	38	768½	27,049	35	964½	32,100	33

The lengths of distributaries in the above are those which have been brought on the revenue account and consequently differ from the lengths given in paragraph 13 which include all so far advanced as to be fit for use, whether the capital account is still open or not.

35. The total expenditure on Drainage and Protective Works was Rs. 8,945, against Rs. 6,175 in 1894-95. It includes the upkeep of 131½ miles of first class protective embankments, and 268 miles of drainage cuts. The increased expenditure is chiefly due to the cost of revetting a part of the right bank of the Salindeo river.

DRAINAGE AND PROTECTIVE WORKS

36. The following Table shows the cost of silt clearing and dredging during the year 1895-96 :—

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING

NAME OF CANAL	SILT CLEARING			DREDGING		
	Quantity	Cost	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity.	Cost	Rate per 1,000 cubic f. ft.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Taldanda ...	2,830,244	7,075	2 49	307,823	1,983*	6 59
Maohgong ..	63,934	188	2 94			
Kendrapara	2,542,548	7,136	2 80	668,011	2,474	3 70
" Extension						
Gobri Canal	65,264	130	1 99	80,100	152	6 14
" Extension						
H " L Canal, Range I	186,794	719	3 84			
" Range II	59,372	148	2 49			
" Range III	72,016	181	2 51			
Total	6,426,172	15,577	2 42	1,018,964	4,919	4 71
Total, 1894-95	13,976,975	41,398	2 96	1,044,911	6,115	6 17

* Rs. 355 of this were paid after 1st April 95.

The silt cleared by hand was much less in quantity than in the previous year, owing to there having been no long closure on the Kendrapara Canal system.

The quantity raised by dredging is very nearly the same as in 1894-95. The average rate this year is lower. This depends largely on the distance the silt has to be carried after raising, and to some extent on the expenses of taking the dredgers to and from the sites of work.

TELEGRAPH
OFFICES.

37. The Receipts from the Postal and Telegraph offices at Jagatpur, Kendu-patna, Acquapada, and Janapur amounted to Rs. 1,373 during the year. The amount guaranteed by the Department was Rs. 1,600. The difference, Rs. 227, is a charge against the Canal Revenue.

PLANTATIONS.

38. The following table shows the state of the plantations for the last two years:—

DIVISIONS.		1894-95.	1895-96	Difference.
1		2	3	4
Mahanadi	... ..	37,917	36,954	—963
Brahmini-Byturni	... ..	72,874	73,193	+ 319
Acquapada-Jajpur	... ..	25,891	26,183	—292
Total	... ..	136,682	1,36,330	—352

The decrease in the Mahanadi Division was due to the loss of a large number of seedlings.

In the Acquapada-Jajpur Division a number of trees were cut, and used as fuel for the Transport Service. The receipts from plantations amounted to Rs. 2,520. The only expenditure on this head, charged to the Revenue Account, was Rs. 257 in the Brahmini-Byturni Division. On the Taldanda and Machgong Canals, Rs. 797 were spent on planting trees on the banks, against the Capital Account.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

CAPITAL
ACCOUNT

39. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of this canal are given below.—

1. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.		Outlay during 1895-96	Outlay to the end of 1895-96
1		2	3
		Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	... ..	8,346	83,01,221
Less—Receipts on capital Account		...	31,559
Total direct charges	... ..	8,346	82,69,663
Indirect charges	... ..	218	1,84,370

The capital outlay was incurred on the construction of a new dock at Mohunpur, which is still in progress.

2—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

INTEREST
ACCOUNT

			Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1894-95	...	..	74,00,401
Ditto for 1895-96	...	...	3,30,620
Total	...	...	77,31,021

3—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals)

REVENUE
ACCOUNT

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1894-95	During 1895-96.		During 1894-95.	During 1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs ..	1,85,104	2,37,163	Water-rates ..	1,36,882	98,059
II.—Revenue management	30,941	28,644	Navigation ...	1,35,492	1,43,918
Total direct charges ...	2,16,045	2,65,807	Miscellaneous ..	22,308	22,017
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	8,519	10,306	Total ...	2,94,682	2,63,994
Total working expenses	2,24,564	2,76,113			
Net revenue ...	69,859	(—)12,480	Less—Refunds of revenue ...	259	361
Total ...	2,94,423	2,63,633	Total receipts ...	2,94,423	2,63,633

NOTE—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 41 following

There was a decrease in the receipts owing to the falling off in water-rates, and an increase in expenditure due to extensive repairs and river training works, the net result being a deficit of Rs. 12,480.

40. The earnings of the Canal during the year, i.e., the assessed water-rate value of the irrigation done during the year, the assessed tollage plus the actual miscellaneous receipts under Navigation, and the actual receipts under the head Miscellaneous, are compared below with the actual outlay --

EARNINGS

EARNINGS.	1894-95	1895-96
	Rs	Rs
Irrigation ...	1,04,875	1,04,111
Navigation ..	1,31,078	1,42,699
Miscellaneous .	22,308	22,017
Total ..	2,58,261	2,68,827
Deduct refunds of revenue	259	361
Net earning ...	2,58,002	2,68,466
Outlay ...	2,24,564	2,76,113
Net earned profit ...	33,438	(—) 7,649

FINANCIAL
RESULTS

41. The Revenue Receipts and Working Expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the last ten years are exhibited below:—

PARTICULARS	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water rates	1 08,834	80,887	91 016	1,16 424	1 15,433	1,71,081	1,49,037	1,05 030	1,36,852	1 08 059
Navigation	1,00,003	1,20,674	1,40,490	1 48 164	1,12,754	1,30,672	1,14,141	1,14,064	1,30,402	1,48,018
Miscellaneous	16,668	16,967	11,230	13 016	9,004	19,147	16,970	24,319	22,308	22,017
Total	2,24,185	2,34,378	2,51,796	2,77,604	2,37,191	2,84 700	2 80,177	2,04,913	2,94,562	2,63,994
Less—Refunds of revenue	211	453	285	151	205	3	176	174	250	361
Total receipts	2,23,974	2,33,925	2,51,510	2,77,453	2,36,986	2,84,697	2,80,001	2,04 739	2,94,312	2,63,633
WORKING EXPENSES										
DIRECT CHARGES										
<i>I—Works, maintenance, and repairs</i>										
Works (extensions and improvements)							3,736	6,138	11,093	5,785
Repairs (including completion)	1,87,763	1,31,181	1,06,301	1,13,507	1,05,038	1,41,263	87,430	1,03,178	1,04 502	1 35,047
Establishment including direction and accounts	31,677	46,467	36,111	29,753	39,562	35,278	34 631	22 681	20,010	44,967
Tools and plant	26,003	31,409	24,330	27,012	23,920	51,761	23,865	38,788	30,500	51,364
Total	1,95 433	2 09 057	1,66,542	1 70,272	1,68,520	2 28 331	1 56 733	1,72,957	1,55,104	2,37,133
<i>II—Revenue management</i>										
Irrigation establishment	24,154	22,797	25,927	21,000	22,809	21,073	23,011	20,215	22,601	20,638
Navigation ditto	7,676	7,769	7,550	7,710	7,711	7,750	7,608	7,057	6,086	8,112
Total	31,830	30 566	33 477	29,022	30,520	29 073	30 619	27 272	28 687	28 644
Total direct charges	2,26 101	2 39 623	2 00,062	2 00,494	1,99,040	2,57 324	1 86 401	2 00 229	2 16 045	2 65 807
Indirect charges	8,877	10,783	9,743	8 313	9,811	9,002	9 149	7 143	8 519	10,396
Total working expenses	2,35,018	2,50,406	2,09,804	2,08,806	2,08,851	2,66,326	1,95 550	2 07 372	2 24 564	2,76,203
Net revenue	(-) 1,064	(-) 16,471	41,706	68,617	28,131	18,371	84 451	96 679	60,859	(-) 12 480

LENGTHS OF
CANALS AND
DISTRIBUTARIES.

42. In the following statement are tabulated particulars concerning the canals and distributaries. There has been no change in the lengths of canals or in the areas protected or commanded:—

NAME OF CANAL	1895-96								1894-95								REMARKS
	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries and village channels	Area protected from floods	Area under command	Area irrigated with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area protected with distributaries	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries and village channels	Area protected from floods	Area under command	Area irrigated with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area protected with distributaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Under Midnapore with Panchkuli and Tidal reaches, Ranges I and II	Miles 11	Miles 13	Miles 20 31	Acres 244 170	Acres 100 000	Acres 56 887	Acres 56 68	Acres 44	Miles 11	Miles 13	Miles 20 31	Acres 244 170	Acres 100 000	Acres 56 887	Acres 56 68	Acres 44	
Total Canal	7	73	513 75	4,7,120	1,40,000	125,000	66,251	52 20	72	73	330	437 120	1,80 000	125,000	70,110	56 00	

* NOTE.—Of this, length of distributaries is 283 97 and village channels 29 8

The percentage of the area irrigated was less than that of previous year, viz., 52 20 as compared with 56 09. The slight increase in length of distributaries was due to re-measurement. As regards village channels, the actual length of channel only is included, instead of the sanctioned length which was entered in previous returns.

43. The following statement shows the areas commanded by the distributaries, and the number of outlets in use:—

OUTLETS

PORTION OF CANAL.	Total length of channel.	Area commanded.	NUMBER OF TEMPORARY OUTLETS.		NUMBER OF PERMANENT OUTLETS.	
			1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Under Midnapore weir ...	Miles. 230 72	Acres. 100,000	1,032	737	43	32
Do Panchkurah weir ...	35 25	23,000	174	257	1	1
Do. Tidal reaches, Ranges I and II ...	18 00	2,000				
Total ...	283 97	125,000	1,206	994	44	33

The increase in temporary and permanent outlets under Midnapore weir was due to a more correct statement having been prepared, and also to larger area irrigated on account of the unfavourable season. Under Panchkura weir the smaller number was owing to re-sizing of the outlets and reduction of leased areas.

44. The average rainfall of the last five years at four stations within the canal-irrigated area is shown below.—

RAINFALL

STATIONS	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	Average of former years	
						No. of years	Average rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Midnapore	Inches 55 08	Inches 44 44	Inches 66 31	Inches 41 90	Inches 48 39	27	Inches. 55 41
Panchkurah	41 60	39 95	65 37	71 62	31 54	27	55 06
Inchmapur	57 48	47 13	74 18	54 22	39 50	11	56 08
Mowah	53 07	33 00	76 67	53 77	27 12	11	52 09
Average	51 81	41 28	70 63	55 90	36 64		51 80

The rainfall was much below the average, and was generally deficient throughout the irrigated area. It was most deficient towards the end of June and greater part of July, also in September and October; and at these times there was a considerable demand for canal water for irrigation.

The rainfall in the kharif season was distributed as follows —

	Midnapore	Panchkurah	Inchmapur	Mowah	Average 1895-96	Average, 1894-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches.
July	9 30	7 90	10 15	5 15	8 12	13 95
August	8 50	6 90	6 52	5 00	6 08	12 53
September	8 46	3 13	9 28	6 00	6 97	5 68
October	3 72	2 24	2 27	0 80	2 53	4 11
Total kharif season, 1895-96	31 58	20 17	28 22	18 55	24 48	36 27
Do 1894-95 ..	27 54	50 92	34 09	28 57	36 27	.. ..

FLOODS.

45. There were no high floods during the year; consequently there were no bad breaches, and no damage was done to crops. The following table shows the highest levels of the Cossye and Rupnarain rivers, compared with those of last year, and with the highest recorded levels:—

River.	Locality	1895-96		1894-95		HIGHEST RECORDED.	
		Date	Reading	Date	Reading	Date.	Reading
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cossye	Midnapore above weir	19th September 1895	85 50	25th July 1894	85 70	1883	88 30
	Ditto below weir	Ditto		Ditto	84 00	Do	81 58
	Panchkurah above weir	21st September 1895	27 10	26th July 1894	27 50	10th October 1876	25 00
Rupnarain	Ditto below weir	Ditto	26 40	Ditto	24 40	Ditto	24 30
	Dainan	19th September 1895	15 20	2nd September 1894	16 30	20th August 1885	17 30
	Kantapurah	20th "	15 50	Ditto	16 40	Ditto	16 30

The greatest discharge of the Cossye during the year was 14,571 cubic feet per second on the 19th and 20th September 1895, against 40,071 cubic feet per second on the 17th August 1894. After September the discharge diminished rapidly. The minimum discharge occurred on the 1st March 1896, when only 5 cubic feet per second was registered.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The discharge of the Cossye fell to about 600 cubic feet per second, but as it did not last for more than two or three days at a time, only temporary inconvenience was caused in supplying water to the leased areas. In the month of October, however, this reduced discharge is a much more serious matter, as it is during that month, in the absence of rain, that the demand for water for irrigation is greatest. During last October, from the 9th to 29th, the average daily discharge of the Cossye was under 700 cubic feet per second, and the Executive Engineer writes that "there was great difficulty in meeting the demand, and this was only done by starting a regular system of rotation of supply to which the villagers had not before been accustomed.

This liability of the Cossye to "run down" during the most critical month of the year is a great drawback in the capacity of the Midnapore Canal for irrigation, and this fact must be remembered when applications are received for renewal of leases. It is true that last season was exceptionally dry, but such seasons will recur again, and it will therefore be the duty of the Canal Officer, when approving of new leases, to see that the lands are conveniently situated to the main canal and distributaries. In future, when each lease is approved, it must be carefully marked in the two-inch-to-a-mile map, so that each officer and subordinate may know where the leases are."

IRRIGATION.

46. The areas of the crops irrigated and leased during 1895-96 and the ten previous years, as also the average annual rainfall, are shown below:—

YEAR.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres	Inches.
1885-86	68,769	...	...	70,604	81 28
1886-87	69,762	...	...	69,762	53 05
1887-88	64,702	1,162	...	65,864	22 08
1888-89	66,108	3,369	...	69,777	62 13
1889-90	68,370	440	...	68,810	44 47
1890-91	82,002	...	...	82,002	55 68
1891-92	83,905	68	...	83,973	51 81
1892-93	91,217	...	...	91,217	41 28
1893-94	79,550	6,213	...	85,763	70 63
1894-95	69,941	175	...	70,116	55 90
1895-96	65,251	...	...	65,251	36 66

* Mean of observations of two stations—Midnapore and Panchkurah.

† Average of four stations throughout the irrigated areas under the Midnapore and Panchkurah weirs.

The total area leased during the year was 65,251 acres as compared with 70,116 acres of the previous year.

The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"The whole of the irrigation was *kharif* with the exception of 175 acres of *boro*, and the decrease of 4,690 acres were due to non-renewal of the lapsed leases. This decrease for one year is not marked, but, including 1893-94, it becomes considerable, amounting, as it does, to 17,875 acres. It is difficult to explain why the whole of the area that lapsed during the past two years was not renewed in the year under review, which was one of very deficient rainfall. The following have been assigned as reasons:—

- (1) Re-measurement of the area to be leased.
- (2) Imposition of twelve annas rate under rule 8 for villages which did not renew their leases the same year in which they lapsed.
- (3) Collection of water-rate in one instalment.

The new rules which came into force in 1893 determine that no lease was to be renewed without re-measurement, and that an additional rate of 12 annas an acre in certain cases was also to be imposed. Prior to the introduction of these rules, no maps had ever been prepared to show the fields under lease. About the year 1874 a number of maps and *khassas* were made by Mr. Price, Settlement Officer, but they were never used for canal assessment work. These maps are now being used, and where they are not available, sketch maps are being prepared; but as the *amins* are incompetent, it will take some years yet before the whole area of 80,000 acres can be mapped out. When this work is complete, it will never require to be done again, so that in future assessment will be much simplified. There is at present great objection to this re-measurement, which generally gives about 20 per cent additional area. The imposition of an additional rate is still more unpopular. The wording of the rule is not explicit, as it is believed that the meaning intended to be conveyed is that, if a lease is not renewed as soon as it expires, a penalty rate of 12 annas will be levied on the first year of releasing. The villagers complain that they were not informed of this rule. This is quite possible. It would therefore be expedient to make the rule inoperative for the present.

As regards collections of water-rate in one *kist*, there is no specific rule for it. The villagers complain that in order to pay up in one instalment, they have to sell their rice when the market price is low.

How far this disinclination on the part of the lessees to renew their leases is due to the above causes it is difficult to say; but there is no doubt that the previous Deputy Collector gave little attention to the work of assessment, and that neither he nor his *zilladars* were in touch with the canal officers. This state of affairs no longer exists, as the present Deputy Collector works in perfect harmony with all the canal authorities.

A proposal to relax the above rules for this year is now under the consideration of Government."

47. The following table gives particulars about the areas under lease

LEASING

PARTICULARS.	KHARIF			Sugarcane and other perennial irrigation	Rabi	Total	REMARKS
	Long leases.	Annual leases	Subsceptious irrigation				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Leases in force in 1894-95	Acres 69,926	Acres	Acres		Acres 190	Acres 70,116	
Do. which expired at the end of 1894-95	17,324				190	17,414	
Do. in force at the beginning of 1895-96	69,702					53,702	
Do. executed during 1895-96	12,063	435	25			12,543	
Do. in force during the year 1895-96	61,791	435	25			62,251	
Do. which expired at the end of 1895-96	17,201	435	25			17,661	

48. The duty obtained in the *kharif* season, calculated from the gross discharge, is given below for the last three years —

PARTICULARS		Under Midnapore weir	Under Panch-kurah weir
1		2	3
1893-94 Kharif	Acres	73,738	4,970
	Duty on gross supply	134	191
1894-95 Kharif	Acres	30,209	2,731
	Duty on gross supply	204	170
1895-96 Kharif	Acres	56,887	7,234
	Duty on gross supply	105	64

As the Superintending Engineer again remarks, the system of calculating the average duty of water is of no practical value. Unfortunately there is no accurate information available of the area irrigated between the 26th September and 25th October, which was a period of great demand. The average daily discharge between these dates was 651 cubic feet per acre, and the area under lease, 56,887 acres. Judging from these figures, it is evident that the capacity of the Midnapore Canal in a dry season is limited, and that the villagers are contented with a smaller supply of canal water for irrigation than is invariably given to lessees in the Sone and Orissa Canals.

CROP EXPERI-
MENTS

49. The usual crop experiments were made during the year. The total number of these experiments was 82, and gave an average outturn of 20 maunds 24 seers per acre of paddy, and 38 mannds 35 seers of straw, weighed dry.

The results are embodied in the statement below. There being a great demand for canal water during the year, it was a good one for determining the outturn of irrigated crops.

Statement showing the average outturn of each crop experimented by each officer of the Midnapore Canal Rivers Division during the year 1895-96.

1 NAME OF OFFICER.	2 Name of crop	3 Number of experiments.	4			
			AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ACRE IF WEIGHED WET.		AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ACRE IF WEIGHED DRY, OR REDUCED IF WEIGHED WET.	
			Grain	Straw	Grain.	Straw.
Babu Raj Mohun Chakravarti, Special Deputy Collector.	Winter rice	Wet 2	Mds srs. ...	Mds srs. ...	Mds srs. 31 15	Mds. srs. 58 39
Babu Rakhal Das Bose, Zilladar	Ditto	Dry 4	21 18	62 15	23 10	79 1
Babu Sidheswar Mozumdar, Zilladar		Wet 4	...	...
Babu Mahananda Ganguli, Zilladar.	Ditto	Dry 8	18 28	34 24	...	...
	Ditto	Wet 8	...	...	35 29	78 7

ASSESSMENTS,
COLLECTIONS,
AND BALANCES

50. The balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal during the last five years are shown in the following statement

YEAR	Amount outstanding at commencement of year	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization	Remitted or written off	Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92	Rs. 64,967	Rs. 1,29,822	Rs. 1,94,789	Rs. 1,32,981	Rs. 2,836	Rs. 58,972
1892-93	58,972	1,39,990	1,98,962	1,49,057	1,33	48,567
1893-94	48,567	1,30,111	1,78,678	1,65,630	601	7,027
1894-95	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	1,36,882	612	4,549
1895-96	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	98,059	477	10,124

The cause of the large balance at the end of the year is thus explained by the Superintending Engineer:—

“Sixty-one villages objected to pay water-rates at the enhanced rate of assessment under rule 8 of the revised rules amounting to Rs 3,001. Collection of this sum had, therefore,

to be stopped pending decision by the Superintending Engineer to whom the question had been referred. Other villages declined to pay until the high and low lands included by the amins had been excluded from assessment. If these amounts are deducted, then the outstanding balance would compare favourably with that of previous years. Accepting this explanation, the system of collection of water-rates continued to be satisfactory, and the realization of the entire current demand from a lessee in one instalment was insisted on. Notices of assessment showing amount of water-rate due, date of instalment, and other matters were served, as in the previous year, upon each lessee with a view to prevent any fraud being practised on him by the tahsildars as to the amount of rate payable. The number of collecting agencies was 14, who realized Rs. 98,059 from 37,104 rate payers residing in 1,001 villages in three months' time. As the Deputy Collector only joined his appointment in January, his supervision of the collections must be considered satisfactory."

51. The following statement shows the arrears of each former year which were outstanding at the beginning of 1895-96, as well as the current dues, and the extent to which they have been worked off.—

YEAR	Amount previously due and uncollected	Amount falling due within the year.	Total amount due to end of the year.	ADJUSTMENTS OF THE YEAR				Balance uncollected at end of the month of March 1896.
				Cash recoveries.	Remissions authorised	Written off as being irrecoverable	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1895-96	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1895-96	605 0 0	127 10 0	127 10 0	127 10 0	3 3 0	4 15 6	17 10 0	387 8 0
1896-96	16 10 0	323 6 0	1,002 3 6	603 2 3			614 11 0	
1897-96	9,893 14 0	1,107 11 6	5,008 4 0	4,370 3 6	11 4 0		4,377 0 3	601 3 9
1898-96	16 10 0	1,02 6 10 6	1,02 6 10 6	92 938 4 6	453 12 3		93,417 0 9	9,046 9 9
Total	4,519 5 3	1,04,111 6 0	1,08,600 12 0	98,059 4 3	473 3 0	4 11 6	98,536 6 6	10,125 8 6

52. The remissions granted during the year were very small and were as follows.—

Remissions granted by the Collector under rule 23 of the Midnapore canal rules	Rs. 14
Remissions granted by Special Deputy Collector under clause I of rule 24 of the new rules	13
Remissions granted by Special Deputy Collector under rule 25 of the rules	450
	477

53. The extent to which recoveries by means of certificates were made during the year is shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS	MIDNAPORE.			
	1895-96		1896-96	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Cases for disposal		Rs.		Rs.
1 Cases pending at the close of the preceding year	70	493	17	229
2. Cases instituted during the year	579	5,708	286	2,904
Total	649	6,201	303	3,133
Cases disposed of.				
1 By being struck off, owing to the demand having been remitted	97	1,370	2	12
2. By being wholly satisfied	535	4,602	243	2,457
Total	632	5,972	245	2,469
Balance outstanding at the close of the year	17	229	58	664

The reduction in the number of cases instituted, from 579 in 1894-95 to 286 in 1895-96, is very satisfactory, and indicates good work on the part of the collecting staff. The number of cases struck off was two only, against 97 cases in the previous year. The number of cases outstanding at the end of the year was 58, in 27 of which the demand was realized during March 1896, although the cases were not formally disposed of during the year.

COMPLAINERS

The number of complaints filed during the year, and the nature of their disposal, is shown in the following statement —

YEAR	Class of complaints.	RECEIVED			DISPOSED OF			BALANCE PENDING AT END OF THE YEAR		
		Balance pending from previous year	Received during the year	Total	Allowed	Refused	Total	Received during previous year	Received during the year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1896-97	Ordinary remission	11	233	244	53	95	147			97
	Other complaints	7	108	115	53	63	106			9
	Total	18	341	359	105	158	263			106
1894-95	Ordinary remission	8	251	259	44	204	248			11
	Other complaints	21	208	229	110	112	232			7
	Total	29	459	488	154	316	480			18

REVENUE
ESTABLISHMENT

55. The cost of the revenue establishment during the last five years is shown below :—

ESTABLISHMENT UNDER THE COLLECTOR	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances	17,917	20,263	16,620	18,436	17,530
Temporary establishment	382	441	346	1,289	332
Contingencies	1,154	1,014	1,814	873	677
Headman's fees	335	375	325	813	656
Total	20,118	22,093	19,105	21,411	19,195

In addition to the above, the following sums were paid by the Executive Engineer for water regulation .—

	Water-regulation	
	Permanent	Temporary
	Rs	Rs
1891-92	473	682
1892-93	419	500
1893-94	822	288
1894-95	1,187	263
1895-96	1,208	129

NAVIGATION

56 The navigation receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,43,918 as compared with Rs. 1,35,492 in 1894-95. There was an increase under all heads, in the number and tonnage of boats, and in the number of passengers. The passenger traffic was the largest on record during the last ten years.

The Superintending Engineer remarks —

"The rice crop in the irrigated tract was generally good, consequently the export was large. Paddy was also sent to Ghatal, owing to failure of the rice crop in that neighbourhood. There was considerable increase in the import of coke, coal and metal, owing to construction of the new railway. The variation under other heads was small and calls for no remarks.

Traffic through the tidal reaches in January and February was also good. Although the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's ordinary steamers and barges went almost continually round by the river, owing to the water in the tidal reaches, and especially in the short reach from Kantapukhur to Kultapara, being too low for some days in the neap tides to allow of any but the mail steamers and country boats being passed twice a day. There is a considerable amount of silt in both reaches, but it is doubtful how much more traffic would come through these reaches even if they were cleared, as the rivers Hooghly and Rupnarain are comparatively calm at that period, and hence it is easy to go round and avoid paying toll, and, if the tides be favourable, without very much loss of time."

Particulars regarding the traffic on the canal for the last ten years are tabulated below:—

DESCRIPTION	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open	No 72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Toll collections	Rs 1,01,064	1,08,440	1,25,312	1,16,409	80,556	(a) 1,32,572	(a) 1,14,141	(a) 1,14,091	(a) 1,35,402	(a) 1,63,918
Rate of toll per mile	1,906	2,046	2,365	2,196	1,690	1,841	1,545	1,507	1,442	1,900
Number of boats, including empty boats	No 46,790	49,638	51,211	52,060	45,074	42,328	40,198	40,010	39,375	41,681
Tonnage of boats	Tons 387,440	401,866	420,806	362,118	317,803	411,802	411,001	411,001	420,000	431,293
Passengers carried	No 208,582	160,567	167,250	170,246	187,700	163,836	(b) 205,501	(b) 205,501	(b) 210,525	227,901
Estimated value of cargo, including raffia	Rs 97,25,547	1,18,44,844	1,31,70,860	1,45,12,442	1,48,33,391	1,36,65,724	1,20,04,504	1,22,40,130	1,21,00,708	1,27,14,140

(a) Inclusive of tolls (Rs. 41,180, Rs. 21,006, Rs. 30,647, Rs. 44,434 and Rs. 34,576) paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company

(b) Inclusive of passengers (92,267, 100,916, 109,039 and 112,555 carried by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamers

56. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years were as follows —

DETAILS	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Sale of water ...		10	4		
Plantations ...	40	31	44	55	18
Other canal produce	5	1	2	1	88
Rent of buildings ...	711	740	712	890	973
Miscellaneous { Rent of lands	8,758	8,585	12,168	12,019	10,390
" of fisheries	1,147	1,162	1,179	1,507	1,440
Cost of process	2,516	1,280	2,173	722	333
Other items	2,670	5,166	7,437	7,084	8,775
Total ...	19,147	16,979	24,319	22,308	22,017

58. The actual cost of maintenance and repairs during the last five years is shown below —

	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Head works, including buildings	8,373	9,965	9,430	15,461	26,771
Main canal and branches ...	1,18,241	59,802	67,401	68,702	77,291
Distributaries	10,365	12,612	20,932	18,501	21,601
Drainage and protective works	1,239	2,090	2,008	1,240	3,261
Working steamers	3,044	2,961	3,311	595	3,120
Total	1,41,262	87,430	1,03,178	1,04,502	1,35,047

The outlay on repairs to the main canal, including that on head works, on working steamers, and on drainage works, but excluding distributaries, was Rs. 1,10,446, against Rs. 86,001 in 1894-95.

The expenditure was considerably in excess of that of the last three years.

59. The large increase in the cost of maintaining the head works was due to training works both at Midnapore and Panchkurah, and to sand and rubble filling below the under-sluices at Midnapore.

TRAFFIC

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

HEAD WORKS AND WEIRS.

The expenditure on the Midnapore and Panchkurah head works during the year was Rs. 20,499 and Rs. 6,275 respectively, against Rs. 10,497 and Rs. 4,964 in the previous year. On weirs the expenditure was at the rate of Rs. 4.25 per foot run at Midnapore, and Rs. 1.25 at Panchkurah, as compared with Rs. 3.59 and Rs. 1.24 respectively last year. The rise in the cost per foot run for the Midnapore weir was due to repairs to the under-sluice shutters, and to new boards for the high and low weirs.

MAIN CANAL.

60. The mileage rate for repairs to the main canal was Rs. 2,301 as compared with Rs. 1,792 in the previous year. The increase was due to thorough repairs having been executed to the canal, including lock gates and gearing, from Mohanpur to Daman, during the closure. A new office was constructed at Luchmapur, and extra silt clearing and earthwork was done.

The cost of working Government steamers and *dhols* was Rs. 3,120 against Rs. 198 in 1894-95. This expenditure was chiefly confined to working the steam-launch *Kabaduck*.

The expenditure on Tools and Plant was Rs. 51,364, as compared with Rs. 39,599 in the previous year. The outlay was mainly incurred on thorough repairs to dredging plant at a cost of Rs. 49,510.

DISTRIBUTARIES

61. On distributaries the expenditure on repairs was Rs. 24,601, or Rs. 87 per mile, against Rs. 18,501, or Rs. 65 per mile, in the previous year. The expenditure of the year was very high, and was incurred in thorough bed clearing, repairing banks, bridges and regulators, which were in many cases in a very bad condition. The Superintending Engineer hopes that after this year the expenditure on distributaries will become normal, and bear some reasonable proportion to the annual cost of similar works in the Sone and Orissa Circles.

The cost of maintenance per mile of both the main canal and the distributaries is given below for each of the last ten years.—

YEAR.	MAIN CANAL AND HEAD WORKS, &c			DISTRIBUTARIES		
	Length of canal open	Total cost of work	Rate per mile	Length of distributary channels.	Total cost of work.	Rate per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ..	48	1,20,135	2,503	283	17,617	63
1887-88 ..	48	1,10,494	2,301	283	21,687	74
1888-89 ..	48	83,675	1,743	283	22,464	79
1889-90 ...	48	93,738	1,953	283	19,769	69
1890-91 ..	48	93,187	1,941	283	11,851	41
1891-92 ..	48	1,50,897	2,727	283	10,965	36
1892-93 ..	48	74,818	1,558	283	12,612	44
1893-94 ..	48	82,246	1,713	283	20,931	74
1894-95 ..	48	86,001	1,792	283	18,501	65
1895-96 ...	48	1,10,446	2,301	283	24,601	87

DREDGING AND SILT-CLEARING

62. The following statement shows the quantity of work done by each dredger and excavator, and the amount expended on their working during the year —

NAME OF DREDGER	Quantity of earth dredged	Actual cost of lifting	COST OF REMOVING			Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
			Steam-hopper (large)	Ordinary hopper barge	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dredger <i>Hector</i> ..	Cu ft 897,400	Rs 4,462	Rs 1,091	Rs .	Rs 6,453	Rs 4.97	Rs 2.23	Rs 7.19
" <i>Agam</i> ..	1,133,690	2,940	1,512	..	4,352	2.59	1.16	3.75
" <i>Atlas</i> ..	2,790,700	6,260	2,790	..	9,050	3.23	1.16	4.38
" <i>Combustion</i> ..	382,103	1,961	..	..	1,961	5.08	..	5.08
" <i>Marchant</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steam-excavator <i>Chitrapur</i> ..	..	980	..	..	980	..	..	..
Steam-launch <i>Cricket</i> ..	..	3,219	..	..	3,219	..	..	..
Mud Boats ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1895-96	4,712,793	19,191	6,002	..	25,293	4.96	1.29	6.25
Total for 1894-95	6,289,719	22,414	4,215	..	27,776	3.6	0.7	4.3

The quantity of silt excavated during the year from the main canal and entrances was less than in the previous year, viz., 4,742,703 cubic feet, against 6,299,719 cubic feet. The cost of lifting and removing was Rs. 25,283 as compared with Rs. 27,775 of the year before. The rate increased from 4.4 to 5.3 per 1,000 cubic feet.

63. The expenditure on plantations during the year was Rs. 130, against Rs. 195 of the previous year. The following table compares the condition of the plantations in 1893-96 with 1894-95:—

YEAR.	Trees upwards of 12 feet high	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet	Seedlings below 4 feet	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1894-95	No 13,010	No 4,113	No 3,227	No 20,350
1895-96	No 15,098	No 4,545	No 1,907	No 21,610

64. The year was one of scanty rainfall and consequent high demand for canal water. The water-rate receipts were, however, smaller owing to reduction of area under lease. The financial results of the year are disappointing. The actual receipts were lower than in the three preceding years, and the expenditure on maintenance was unusually high. There is, however, a very satisfactory feature in the largely increased receipts from navigation, which were the highest on record.

HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

65. The Capital, Interest and Revenue accounts of this canal are given below:—

1—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Outlay during 1895-96	Outlay to end of 1895-96
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Works	1,16,203	17,78,418
II—Establishment	25,792	5,77,780
III—Tools and plant	4,000	1,37,004
IV—Suspense accounts	...	...
Loss by exchange	...	22,790
Total	1,46,000	25,15,992
V.—Less—Receipts on capital account	...	925
Net total direct charges	1,46,000	25,15,067
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capital sation of abatement of land revenue	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	3,611	62,725
Total indirect charges	3,611	62,725

The only works charged to Capital account were the new supply sluice and channel at Terapakia, for feeding the second range of the canal from the Haldi river, and the remodelling of the Kalinagar Lock. These works were completed during the year.

INTEREST
ACCOUNT

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

				Rs
Interest charges to end of 1894-95	..	...	18,38,441	
Ditto for 1895-96	...	...	97,683	
			<u>19,36,124</u>	

REVENUE
ACCOUNT.

3 —REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals)

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1894-95	During 1895-96.		During 1894-95.	During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs	Rs.	Water-rates	Rs.	Rs.
I — Works, maintenance and repairs	41,339	54,860	Navigation	57,089	60,677
II — Revenue manage- ment ...	4,140	4,020	Miscellaneous ...	1,436	1,299
Total Direct Charges	45,479	58,880	Total ..	58,525	61,976
Indirect changes ..	1,917	2,518	Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...
Total working expenses	47,426	61,398	Net total receipts	58,525	61,976
Net revenue	11,099	578			
* Total ..	58,525	61,976			
*					

NOTE The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 66 following

FINANCIAL
RESULTS.

66. The following statement shows the receipts on Revenue account, and working expenses, for the last ten years—

PARTICULARS	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92 *	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Navigation	51,004	40,406	53,921	40,338	27,145	30,348	52,180	58,200	57,089	60,677
Miscellaneous	2,500	1,452	1,249	1,614	809	567	1,282	1,087	1,436	1,299
Total	54,404	41,858	55,170	41,952	28,044	30,915	53,462	59,190	58,525	61,976
Less—Refunds of revenue	910		73				72			
Total Receipts	51,494	41,858	55,097	41,952	28,044	30,915	53,390	59,190	58,525	61,976
WORKING EXPENSES										
DIRECT CHARGES										
I—Works, maintenance, and repairs										
Works			1,718					1,925	4	16,712
Repairs	11,988	47,028	50,920	10,713	27,012	32,588	16,447	32,077	26,146	20,186
Establishment, including direction and accounts	2,750	11,855	16,572	4,157	8,686	11,438	5,568	12,614	9,770	18,966
Tools and plant	4,155	2,105	2,808	1,802	13,457	1,693	5,363	3,901	5,417	3,896
Total	18,899	61,888	72,078	22,072	49,135	45,714	27,372	50,517	41,330	54,860
II—Revenue management										
Navigation establishment	3,026	3,007	3,195	2,030	2,853	2,055	4,332	3,709	4,140	4,020
Total Direct Charge.	21,925	64,895	75,273	25,715	51,988	48,660	31,704	54,217	45,470	58,880
INDIRECT CHARGES	819	2,681	2,707	1,007	1,606	2,014	1,385	2,234	1,947	2,518
Total working expenses.	22,735	66,576	77,040	26,722	53,574	50,688	33,089	56,501	47,426	61,398
Net revenue	30,759	(-) 25,118	(-) 22,943	15,230	(-) 25,530	(-) 13,768	20,301	2,665	11,099	578

The cost of maintenance was Rs. 61,398 as compared with Rs. 47,426 in 1894-95. The expenditure of the year includes Rs. 15,102, the cost of new wooden gates for the Terapakia lock. The receipts are the highest recorded for the last ten years, but the heavy expenditure accounted for above causes the reduction of the net revenue to the small sum of Rs. 578.

67. The rainfall registered during the year at Contai station was 43·26 inches as compared with 83·37 inches in 1894-95, and an average of 67·55 inches for the previous ten years. Although the rainfall was considerably below the average, it was evenly distributed, and the rice harvest was excellent.

68. There were no floods in 1895-96 in any of the rivers crossed by the canal. The following statement shows the highest gauge readings of the rivers Hooghly, Haldi, and Russulpur :—

NAME OF RIVER.	Locality	1895 96		1894-95		HIGHEST RECORD.		REMARKS.
		Date	Reading	Date	Reading	Date	Reading	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hooghly	Gewankhali	19th Sept. 1895	116 30	15th Sept 1894	116 20	Velocity of stream of 1874	123 23	
Haldi	Terapakia	Do do	117 40	2nd	116 80	* Not known	120 23	* Recorded on plan without date (Mr Vortannes)
Russulpur	Kalinagar	20th do	114 70	2nd	114 70	26th August 1885	118 50	

RAINFALL.

FLOODS.

69. The traffic statistics for the last ten years are given below :—

PARTICULARS		1886 87	1887 88	1888 89	1889 90.	1890 91	1891 92	1892 93	1893 94	1894 95	1895 96
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open	No	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Toll collections	Rs	(a) 51,004	(a) 40,406	(a) 53,010	(a) 40,341	(a) 27,145	(a) 36,348	(a) 52,180	(a) 58,209	(a) 57,080	(a) 60,677
Rate of toll per mile		1 7 34	1 3 38	1 7 00	1 3 00	8 21	1 15 8	1 6 07	2 0 07	1 6 68	2 0 03
Number of boats, including empty boats	No	17,542	13,507	16,481	13,785	10,215	15,333	16,084	14,716	15,133	15,608
Tonnage of boats	Tons	140,747	124,903	163,036	124,605	91,114	133,575	169,279	1,78,040	1,91,345	208,574
Passengers carried	No	8,460	11,931	34,032	(b) 30,222	(b) 22,420	(b) 27,320	(b) 42,488	60,081	(b) 34,961	(b) 27,561
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts	Rs.	31,48,928	26,13,351	33,01,123	27,30,790	20,78,072	34,07,725	53,56,530	42,37,198	44,85,299	48,84,232

NAVIGATION

(a) Inclusive of tolls Rs 1,603 Rs 1,592, Rs 4,590, Rs 5,323, Rs 3,616, Rs 3,634, Rs 5,568, Rs. 7,566, Rs 5,390 and Rs 4,679 paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company

(b) Inclusive of passengers, 24,343 17,554 21,209 31,702 41,236 16,481 and 22,813 carried by the Company's steamers

The tollage receipts amounted to Rs. 60,677 and show an increase of Rs. 3,588 compared with the figures of 1894-95. They even exceeded, by Rs. 2,468, the tolls of 1893-94, which were abnormally large on account of the pilgrim traffic attracted by the Car festival at Puri, which only occurs once in every 10 or 12 years. Comparing the returns of 1894-95 with those of the current year, the total tonnage shows an increase of 8 per cent., while the increase in the tollage is 6 per cent.

The Superintending Engineer writes :—

"The steamer traffic was, however, less than usual, as, owing to the closure of the Terapakia and Kalinagar locks, the steamers of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company had to go from Baitghur to Gewankhally by the river route for 19 weeks instead of 12 weeks as they generally do. In order to avoid the sea route, as soon as the Terapakia lock was opened, a separate steamer used to ply on the Hujli and Orissa Coast Canals, the passengers being transhipped at Kalinagar.

Owing to the closure of the locks above referred to, it is not possible to gauge the effect on the traffic of the introduction of through tickets at reduced rates, which was referred to in last year's revenue report. The Executive Engineer has prepared a statement for the months April to October when through traffic was possible, and the deductions to be drawn from it are that in Range II the through and local traffic was equally divided, while in Range I the local traffic was three times as much as the through traffic. The large local traffic was owing to the rich marts on the Haldi river, viz., Harikhally, Nayhat, &c., and also to the fact that the wealthy mahajans will not risk sending their boats out through the shallow mouth of the Haldi. The Executive Engineer is of opinion that the reduced through rate has been favourable to traffic, and that it should be extended to Butghur.

The only important change in the traffic was the great increase in the export of rice, viz., 50,976 tons against 41,180 tons of the previous years. There was a slight increase in the imports of bamboos and timber but all other traffic was much the same. Over 9,000 tons of straw were taken principally from the Haldi river to Calcutta. This is included under the head Miscellaneous.

The crossing of the Haldi river changed very little, except that the channel opposite Terapakia has moved more into the centre of the river, and a survey is being made to fix it accurately. It is satisfactory to note that the Rassulpur river has not deteriorated, although the season was one of short rainfall. Large pillars have been built to fix the exact sites of the cross sections which are being taken twice a year.

The Sadar khal continued to show improvement in consequence of the silt clearance of the Kolabera khul, which effected some improvement to the drainage of parganna Sujamutha."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

70. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are shown below:—

1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
567	1,282	987	1,436	1,299

DREDGING

71. The quantity of silt dredged from Ranges I and II of the canal and the cost of removal are shown in the statement below.—

NAME OF DREDGERS, HOPPER BOATS AND MUD PUNTS	Cubic feet dredged	Actual cost of lifting	COST OF REMOVING			Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet	REMARKS
			By hopper barges	By mud punts	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marchant's dredger No I with 2 mud punts	18,915	102 0 0	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P	5 57	5 02	10 59	Worked in Range I
Marchant's dredger No I with 1 mud punt	14,150	95 0 0		63 0 0	63 0 0	6 71	4 45	11 16	Ditto II
Marchant's dredger No II with 2 mud punts	99,804	762 0 0		437 0 0	437 0 0	7 63	4 38	12 01	Ditto II
Marchant's dredger No II with 1 mud punt	16,000	179 0 0		118 0 0	118 0 0	11 19	7 37	18 56	Ditto II
Marchant's dredger No III with 2 mud punts	390 230	1 412 0 0		1,031 0 0	1,031 0 0	3 65	5 00	8 65	Ditto II.
Dredger Comus with 2 mud punts	98,000	614 0 0		441 0 0	441 0 0	6 27	4 50	10 77	Ditto II.
Total	632,409	3,164 0 0		3,062 0 0	3,062 0 0	4 09	4 87	8 96	
Total for 1894-95	4,78,820	2,728 2 9		2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	5 09	4 28	9 36	

The Superintending Engineer gives the following details of the work of the dredgers:—

Dredger *Marchant* No III worked from 1st to 11th April in removing the closure bund at Etamugra. It was then sent to Rajchuck to work in the 2nd and 3rd mile of Range I from 15th April to 16th October, for removing the silt which had come into the canal below the outfall of the Gewankhali supply sluice channel. The dredger then proceeded to work in the Bahaghye main drain. It was in work for 332 days during the year. Dredger *Marchant* No. I worked from 1st to 10th April in removing the closure bunds at Gewankhali, and then it was sent to No. 4 subdivision for clearance of silt from Bhograai supply channel. It returned from repairs on the 9th March 1896, and from 10th to 31st was engaged in removing the junction bund of supply channel at Terapakia. In addition to its Marchant Bucket, it has been supplied with a 10 cubic feet Bell's Digger which works equally well in hard soil and silt. The dredger was at work for 262 days in the year, during which period it was also employed in the Orissa Coast Canal.

Dredger *Jack Marchant* No II worked in Range II from 1st April to 15th June. It first removed the closure bunds at Terapakia, and then worked in the 13 and 14 miles of the Hijili Tidal Canal. After doing some work in the Bahaghye drain and Surpai sluice channel, it was sent to the Dockyard, where it was laid up for repairs from 20th September to 15th December 1895. On return it was employed at Etamugra and Terapakia in removing the bunds erected during the canal closure.

The work done during this period was small. The earth had to be removed by daily labour. The pay of the crew for the period the dredger was idle also was charged against the work. The above reason accounts for the very high rate of working. The dredger worked for 176 days during the year. The *Comus* dredger was under repairs at the Dockyard from 1st April to 31st August 1895. It was then employed up to 7th September in removing the bund at the outfall of the Terapakia supply channel in Range II, and from 8th September to 15th October in excavating the silt in the 14th mile of the canal. The dredger worked for 220 days in the year, and for part of the time it was also engaged in excavating silt in Range V, Orissa Coast Canal.

The pans khal at Terapakia was cleared of silt, 1,167,832 cubic feet having been removed at a cost of Rs. 2,813, or at the rate of 2 40 per one thousand cubic feet. During closure of the Terapakia Lock, 319,700 cubic feet of silt were taken out of the canal in front of lock at a cost of Rs. 1,348, or at the rate of 4 21 per one thousand cubic feet.

72. The following table shows the state of the plantations for the last two years.—

YEAR.	Trees upwards of 12 feet in height.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet in height.	Seedlings under 4 feet	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1894-95	3,051	2,199	828	6,078
1895-96	6,410	5,034	320	11,764

The large increase in the number of trees was due to the fact that no count of Babul trees was made during the previous year. The number of trees actually existing at the end of the year was 11,764.

The expenditure on plantation fell from Rs. 313 in the previous year to Rs. 81 during the year under review, owing to arrangements having been made with the lessee of the coconut plantation to tend the trees himself.

Arrangements were made for starting a small plantation on the spoil earth near the Terapakia supply sluice.

73. The long-standing question of land encroachment on Ranges I and II of the High Tidal Canal was brought to a successful termination during the year, and it is now believed that Government has got as much land as was ever paid for. The remodelling works made satisfactory progress owing to the weather being favourable.

SONE CANALS.

74. The Capital, Interest and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

I - CAPITAL ACCOUNT

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Outlay during 1895-96	Outlay to end of 1895-96
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES		
I — Works	Rs. 18,801	Rs. 1,87,64,623
II — Establishment .. .	4,141	52,07,008
III — Tools and plant . .	(-) 10,219	22 48,850
IV — Suspense accounts ...	3,535	1,11,983
Loss by exchange ...		52,240
Total	16,228	2,63,84,704
V — Less — Receipts on Capital account ..	.	3,74,446
Net total Direct charges	16,228	2,60,10,259
INDIRECT CHARGES		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue ...	580	37,911
Leave and pension allowances . .		8,78,237
Total Indirect charges ..	580	916,148

No works of importance were carried out during the year. Under the head Major Works some minor distributaries were completed, and a number of permanent outlets and small syphons and culverts were built. Under Minor Works the expenditure was confined to the Monoharpur drainage scheme, and some permanent outlets on the Chowda Branch Canal.

INTEREST
ACCOUNT

II - INTEREST ACCOUNT

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1894-95	1,96,92,290
Ditto for 1895-96	10,40,080
Total	2,07,32,376

REVENUE
ACCOUNT

III - REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS)

PARTICULARS	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1894-95	During 1895-96		During 1894-95	During 1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs
I—Works, maintenance and repairs ...	4,90,471	3,67,930	Water-rates	7,43,243	6,77,714
II—Revenue management ..	1,61,251	1,56,571	Navigation	58,898	61,261
Total Direct charges	6,51,722	5,24,501	Miscellaneous	35,620	33,118
Indirect Charges	55,017	49,933	Total	8,37,761	7,72,123
Total Working Expenses	7,06,739	5,74,434	Less—Refunds of Revenue	2,927	6,807
Profit, actual	1,28,095	1,90,882			
Total ..	8,34,834	7,65,316	Total Receipts ..	8,34,834	7,65,316

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 76 following

EARNINGS

75. The following statement compares the "Earnings" with the actual outlay for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 —

	1894-95.	1895-96
Earnings—	Rs	Rs
Irrigation	6,56,332	7,83,921
Navigation	58,850	60,917
Miscellaneous	35,620	33,148
Total	7,50,802	8,77,986
Deduct refunds of revenue	2,927	6,807
Net earnings	7,47,875	8,71,179
Outlay	7,06,739	5,74,434
Earned profit	41,136	2,96,745

The irrigation earnings are the net assessments for the irrigation of the year after deducting refunds, or in other words, the water-rate value of the irrigation done during the year. A portion of these assessments, viz., those for rabi irrigation, are not legally payable until the 5th April. Consequently the total irrigation earnings during the year will not be the same as the total amount of water-rates falling due during the year. Thus the Rs. 7,81,921 shown above as the irrigation earnings of 1895-96 includes a sum of Rs. 84,926 for rabi irrigated during the year, which was not payable until 1896-97, and excludes a sum of Rs. 16,636 which fell due during the year for rabi irrigation of 1894-95. The navigation earnings are the assessed tollage for the year, together with the actual miscellaneous receipts charged to navigation. The miscellaneous earnings are the actual realisations under that head.

76. The following is a statement of the revenue account and working expenses of the canals for ten years — FINANCIAL RESULTS

	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water rates	8 26 401	5,19 546	7,50 556	8,11 394	6,44,715	8,11 7 0	9 68 070	8 42 300	7,13 241	6 77 714
Navigation	51 254	55 901	57,830	57 779	65 629	66 517	51 089	60,095	58,898	61 201
Miscellaneous	97,714	28 459	26,504	23 342	26 128	31 837	21 114	20 78	46 0 0	1,148
Total	9 18 429	6,03,949	8,33 989	8,97 495	7,36 175	9,10 094	10,56,174	9 31,912	8,27 761	7 77 123
Less—Refunds of revenue	1 737	15 531	17,611	16,520	7 365	3,020	17 22	6,257	2 927	6 507
Total Receipts	9,02 692	5 88,618	8 31,378	8 80 975	7 29,170	9 06 074	10 52,581	9,25,655	8 31,834	7 65 316
WORKING EXPENSES										
DIRECT CHARGES										
<i>I—Works, maintenance and repairs</i>										
Works (extensions and improvements)		5 532	10 426	1 712	3,263	3 812	6,541	7 419	10 972	20 128
Repairs, including compensation	3,08 765	3 04 448	3 28,152	2 92 092	2 73 811	2 59 8 32	2,80 579	2 66 928	2 20,227	1 33 167
Establishment including direction and accounts	71 046	2,10 227	1 97 677	1 82 697	1 88 596	1,89 194	2,08 810	2 22 213	2 31,740	2 00 094
Tools and plant	27,408	28 221	34,920	31,460	28 527	28,813	28,0 11	27 308	27 544	10 351
Total	1 07 629	5,52 428	6 70 705	5,13 831	4 93 516	4,81 683	5,93 196	5,27 766	4 90,471	1 07 940
<i>II—Revenue management</i>										
Irrigation establishment	1 17 660	1,35 213	1,58, 119	1 37 823	1,16 528	1 52 113	1 59 400	1 16 732	1,46 900	1 32 311
Navigation ditto	14 336	14 306	14 165	14 305	14 242	11,204	14 130	14 341	14 201	14 200
Total	1,58 196	1,49,551	1,72 144	1 67 128	1 59,770	1,66 377	1,73 530	1,63,123	1 61,751	1 56,591
Total Direct charges	5,68 724	7 01,979	7 32,619	6 80,959	6,53 286	6 48 060	6 67 691	6 86 889	6 51 722	6 38 501
INDIRECT CHARGES										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	32,097	50,369	51 813	48,971	48 813	49 780	53 756	54 087	57 017	49,0 3
Leave and pension allowances	32,097	50,369	51 813	48,971	48 813	49 780	53 756	54 087	57 017	49,0 3
Total Indirect charges	64,194	100,738	103,626	97,942	97,626	99,560	107,512	108,174	114,034	98,033
Total working expenses	6,32 918	7 52 348	7,36 245	7 78 901	7 51 912	7 47 620	7 75 203	7,40 963	7 65 756	7 36 534
Net revenue	3,04 871	(-),65,630	36 816	1,51 045	27 971	2 05,214	3 01 334	1 84 692	1 29 060	1 30,582

The decrease in the irrigation receipts was due to a reduction of the area under long leases, the very favourable rainfall of the two previous years having led the people to defer the renewal of certain leases which had lapsed. The large decrease in the working expenses is most satisfactory. The reduction was mainly due to the system of working which has reduced the heavy silt deposits which used to occur in the canals, but also to economy in the execution of repair works. The chief works carried out under the head of extensions and improvements were the completion and extension of the surface supply inlet at Dehri, deepening the first reach of the Gurra Chowbey Branch Canal, construction of certain "extension" village channels, and improving the roofs of the khalasi's huts at the locks. The eastern main series of canals was closed from the 26th April to the 6th May 1895, the Western Main Canal series was not closed at all.

LENGTHS OF
CANALS AND
DISTRIBUTARIES

77. The following table shows the length of canals and distributaries in operation, and the areas commanded, provided with distributaries, and irrigated at the close of each of the last two years, respectively.—

NAME OF CANAL		1895-96							1894-95								
		Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Eastern Sone Division { Eastern Main Patna		Miles 71 79		Miles 9 341½		Acres 15,402 300,603	Acres 15,402 370,757	Acres 2,321 65,305	15 22	Miles 71 79		Miles 9 341½		Acres 15,402 300,603	Acres 15,402 370,757	Acres 2,321 78,025	14 21
		80½		350½		406,155	395,199	87,020	29	80½		350½		406,155	395,199	80,857	20
Arrah Division { Arrah Dumraon Branch Behra Branch		65½	40½ 91	208 111		239,433 200,817 179,104	239,433 200,817 179,104	74,597 65,818 53,069	33 27 29	65½	40½ 31	208 113		239,433 200,817 179,104	239,433 200,817 179,104	62,966 46,172 40,306	27 22 26
		65½	71½	470		618,354	618,354	183,474	30	65½	71½	470		618,354	618,354	184,444	26
Dehri Workshops Division— Western Main		9								9							
		12½	38	46½ 55½		89,480 173,440 212,480	89,480 114,522 204,580	35,954 84,169	18 26	12½	38	46½ 55½ 195½ 111½		89,480 173,440 233,000 212,480	89,480 114,522 203,080 134,514	18,130 59,709	9 15
Buxar Division { Western Main Gaura Chowbey Branch Buxar Chowbey Branch		77½	77½	409		700,000	542,006	124,123	21	77½	77½	409½		709,000	542,006	77,833	14
	SONE CANALS	216½	148½	1,228½		1,733,509	1,545,640	305,232	25	216½	148½	1,228½		1,733,509	1,555,040	317,134	30

The lengths of canals are the same as last year. The slight increase of 1½ mile only in the length of distributaries is due to a mistake in last year's figures.

VILLAGE
CHANNELS AND
OUTLETS

78. The lengths of village channels and the number of outlets in use during the year were as follows:—

DIVISION.	Total length of village channels completed up to end of 1895-96.	Total number of temporary and permanent outlets in use during 1895-96	Number of permanent outlets.
1	2	3	4
Eastern Sone ..	Miles 439	No 1,576	No. 1,024
Arrah ...	1,101	2,438	1,853
Buxar ..	748½	1,660	642
Total, 1895-96 ..	2,288½	5,674	3,519
Total, 1894-95 ..	2,179½	4,560	3,174

The increase in the number of temporary outlets is due to the larger rabi irrigation during the year.

The increase in the number of permanent outlets is satisfactory. During the year 245 village channels were repaired by canal officers at the expense of the owners, under section 60 of the Irrigation Act, at a cost of Rs. 5,458.

79. The following is a statement of rainfall in the vicinity of the Sone Canals for the last five years :—

1	AVERAGE OF 22 STATIONS.				
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
2	3	4	5	6	
Kharif season {	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches.
	August ...	9 11	15 47	7 52	14 81
	September .	4 09	4 27	10 30	9 50
	October .	1 17	0 33	4 42	8 08
Total	14 37	20 07	22 24	32 37	10 64
Rabi season {	November	... ..	0 03	0 34	2 08
	December	...	0 03	0 08	0 11
	January .	0 13	0 61	0 09	0 56
	February ..	1 03	2 07	0 93	0 61
Total	1 16	2 71	1 34	3 28	0 15
Whole year ...	29 12	38 36	47 66	58 22	36 66

The rainfall of the year under review, both in the kharif and in the rabi season, was very small, and that of the previous year was equally in excess. The rabi rainfall was abnormally small. During the important time of the "Hathia Naichatra" the rainfall failed to a very large extent. This produced a great demand for water, which, however, was liberally met. The failure of the October rains, followed by the small rabi rainfall, led to a largely increased demand for irrigation in the rabi season.

80. There was no high flood in the Sone during the year. The highest level at the Dohri weir was practically the same as the highest level in 1894-95, as is shown in the statement below. The R. L. of the crest of the weir is 334·00—

FLOODS

RIVER SONE

LOCALITY	1895-96—30th June 1896		1894-95—18th August 1894		Highest known 1876-77—7th July 1876	
	Above weir	Below weir	Above weir	Below weir	Above weir	Below weir
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dohri	R. L. 338 80	Not recorded, as the river rose at night	R. L. 338 15	R. L. 336 70	R. L. 342 10	R. L. 341 00
Barun	340 30	338 50	339 50	338 30	343 50	342 70

The highest flood readings recorded in this circle for the river Ganges in 1895-96 were —

River Ganges

LOCALITY.	Date.	Reading.	Highest known since 1875	
			Date	Reading
1	2	3	4	5
Buxar	13th August 1895	R. L. 196 13	6th August 1875	R. L. 200 71
Deegah	13th " "	164 03	14th " 1879	169 20
Hajipur, confluence of rivers Ganges and Gandak ... }	8th " "	161 80	14th " "	166 20

IRRIGATION

81. The irrigation for ten years, together with the rainfall over 16 stations actually situated on the canal irrigated area, is shown below.—

YEAR	Kharif	Rabi	Perennial hot weather	Total	Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Inches
18 6 87 ...	177,510	10,639	30,055	268,204	58 84
1887-88	220,428	69,945	25,007	353,380	40 15
1888-89	238,895	100,112	16,872	355,909	45 43
1889-90	230,741	55,613	18,928	305,282	49 65
1890-91 ...	211,726	51,318	17,970	281,014	52 23
1891-92	218,819	210,967	14,997	474,723	26 82
1892-93 ...	274,839	126,195	9,727*	410,761	37 69
1893-94	280,528	66,458	19,790*	366,776	46 62
1894-95	258,361	41,664	17,109*	317,134	59 65
1895-96	261,485	115,343	18,394*	395,222	38 36

* Hot weather crop

The total area irrigated was 78,088 acres more than that in the previous year.

IRRIGATION,
UNDER LEASES
(UNDER RULES
OLD AND NEW)

82. The following statement gives the areas of each crop irrigated under annual and five-year leases from 1889-90 to 1891-92, and under season and long-term (seven and three-year) leases in 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96 under the new rules—

CROP	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93		1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres	
Kharif ... {	Five-year leases	171,780	189,227	200,716	Long-term leases	235,637	254,515	233,756	227,761
	Annual leases	41,917	22,499	48,103	Season leases	39,202	26,013	24,605	33,724
	Total	216,697	211,726	248,819		271,839	280,528	258,361	261,485
Rabi .. {	Five-year leases	31,128	20,761	20,274	Long-term leases	36,329	37,231	30,234	31,157
	Annual leases	20,336	20,632	177,308	Season leases	89,866	29,227	11,430	84,186
	Total	51,464	41,393	197,582		126,195	66,458	41,664	115,343
Sugarcane {	Five-year leases	18,360	13,568	13,801	:	:	:	:	
	Annual leases	5,004	1,402	1,196	:	:	:	:	
	Total ...	23,364	17,970	14,997	....	.	...	.
Hot-weather ...		13,757	9,925	13,325	Season leases	9,727	19,790	17,109	18,394
GRAND TOTAL ..		305,282	281,014	474,723		410,761	366,776	317,134	395,222
Total five-year leases		221,268	223,556	234,791	Total long-term leases	271,966	291,746	263,990	258,918
„ annual-leases .		81,011	57,458	239,932	„ season leases	138,795	75,030	53,144	136,304

* Under the new rules for the Sonu Canal there are no separate leases for sugarcane, they are included in each season lease

The total areas irrigated under each form of lease are abstracted as follows for convenient reference.—

	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area irrigated under long-term leases	271,966	291,746	261,990	253,918
" " " season leases	129,356	74,292	51,913	120,392
" " by sale by volume	5,732	57	55	13,856
" " without permit	3,717	681	1,176	2,056
Total	410,761	366,776	317,134	395,222

The increase in the area irrigated is explained by the Superintending Engineer as follows:—

"The increase in the area irrigated in the year is due to the failure of the "Hath a" rainfall in October, and to the subsequent failure of the cold-weather rains. The failure in October produced a demand for water which was supplied under rule 18, "Sale by volume," for nearly fourteen thousand acres, and the dry October followed by a dry rabi season largely increased the demand for rabi irrigation mainly in the Buxar Division. It is disappointing, however, that the rabi demand was not larger. In the year 1891-92 nearly double the area of rabi was irrigated, and in that year the October rain was better, and the rabi rainfall was very much larger than in the year under review. In 1892-93 also the October rainfall was about the same as in 1895, and the rabi rainfall was above the average, and yet a larger area of rabi crops were irrigated than in 1895-96, when the October rains were very scanty and the rabi rainfall was less than a quarter of an inch, which is practically nothing. If the rainfall in October and in the subsequent month really determines the necessity for irrigation in the rabi season, the year 1895-96 should have surpassed all others in the area of rabi irrigated. It was not so, and the reason is not apparent."

There was a decrease of some 5,000 acres under long-term leases, and on this subject the Superintending Engineer writes —

"In 1894-95 the acreage of long-term leases which lapsed was 70,216, in 1895-96 it was 40,670 the total of the two years is 110,886 acres, which is nearly half the total area of long-term leases. The rainfall in 1893 and in 1894 was peculiarly favourable to the kharif crop, so the people were unwilling in 1894 and 1895, that is, in the years immediately following the good seasons, to renew the large number of leases which expired. The area under long-term lease steadily increased from 1858 up to 1893-94, when a check was produced by the copious rainfall of 1893, which immediately preceded a year when the area of leases which lapsed was unusually large as shown by the following statement —

YEAR			Lapsed acres	Total leased acres
1			2	3
			Acres	Acres
1888-89	..	.	31,528	200,275
1889-90	...	...	45,308	221,268
1890-91	...	.	34,952	223,410
1891-92	..	.	53,355	231,791
1892-93	..	.	44,553	255,964
1893-94	.	.	21,527	275,567
1894-95	.	.	70,216	249,854
1895-96	...	..	40,670	245,459

This check, however, has not affected the leases in the Eastern Sone Division, where there continues to be a steady increase in the area under long-term leases.

The failure of the kharif rainfall in September and October 1895 resulted in disaster to at least seventy-five per cent. of the rice crop which was not irrigated by the canals. Those villagers who had allowed their leases to lapse not only rushed for water in October under the rules of "Sales by volume," but they promptly put in application for long-term leases. The area of these leases, which had been applied for by the 1st April 1896, was 156,784 acres as compared with 70,206 acres which lapsed then.

The canals are not competent to supply water to all these applications. No doubt many of them would not have resulted in leases, as the people frequently put in applications which they have little or no intention of pushing to completion; but the fact shows the effect of a season of deficient rainfall on long-term leases. During next year (1897) and in 1898 it so happens that no long-term leases will expire, and there is little doubt that in the latter year the area leased will be as great as it will be possible to irrigate with the available discharge of the canals.

It has already been said that the year under review was a disastrous one for rice crops which were not irrigated. In large tracts of the districts of Shahabad, Patna and Gaya the unirrigated rice was a complete failure, and was cut down as fodder for the cattle. The unirrigated fields certainly did not give a "four-anna" crop, and probably not a "two-anna" one. The canal-irrigated tracts certainly gave a "twelve-anna" crop. It may safely be said that the Sone Canals placed at least sixty lakhs of rupees in the pockets of the people in 1895-96, which would not have been there had the canals not supplied water to the crops.

The Superintending Engineer thinks that it is desirable to place on record the following facts, which show how essential the canals have become in some parts, at any rate, to the rice crops.—In the first reach of the Patna canal, it had been the custom for years to maintain the water at a high level in order to irrigate certain villages. It was decided, for reasons connected with the working of the canal, to reduce the level of the water. This, it was known, would affect the irrigation of these villages, and notices were distributed that remissions would be freely given when the irrigation was inefficient, and the people were informed that long-term leases which proved unsatisfactory would be cancelled if they wished it. Not only were notices distributed, but the local officers personally informed the cultivators of the arrangements, and special measures were taken to keep a record of the areas which suffered. The Executive Engineer reports that these records show that a very large proportion of the leases obtained no water until October, and that even then there were considerable areas which were either not watered at all, or obtained very little supply. Nevertheless there has not been any application for remission, and the people have only asked that one lease should be cancelled."

It has been decided to enhance the long-term lease rate from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per acre, and the "season" lease rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8 per acre. The last of the old five-year leases will expire on the 31st March 1896, and as none of the seven-year leases which were first issued in 1892 will expire till 1899, the year 1897 offers a good opportunity for introducing the revised rates. A notification to this effect was published on the 28th January 1895. It has been ruled that the increased rate for long-term leases will remain unchanged for seven years. Widespread notice of the pending change has been given over all the area commanded by the canals.

The areas irrigated in 1895-96, in each division and subdivision, are shown below:—

		Acres	Acres.
Eastern Sone Division—			
Daudnagar subdivision	...	42,541	
Bikram ditto	..	45,085	
			87,626
Arrah Division—			
Nasriganj subdivision	..	33,228	
Koath ditto	...	55,818	
Ramnagar ditto	..	53,059	
Ageaon ditto	.	41,369	
			183,474
Buxar Division—			
Sikraul subdivision	...	54,216	
Jamrout ditto	...	42,763	
Basawal ditto	...	27,143	
			124,122
Total	...	...	395,222

Particulars of the long-term leases are given in the following statement:—

LONG-TERM
LEASES

DIVISION	Leases which lapsed on 31st March 1895.	LEASES IN FORCE ON 1ST APRIL 1895			LEASES ENTERED INTO DURING 1895-96		Total area under long- term leases in 1895-96
		Seven-year leases	Five year leases	Three-year leases	Seven-year leases	Three-year leases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Eastern Sone ..	8,549	36,594	19,594	749	11,104	178	68,609
Arrah ...	21,779	63,132	33,223	2,564	20,149	470	119,543
Buxar ..	10,342	37,117	11,760	3,434	5,006		57,307
Total ...	40,670	136,843	64,872	6,747	36,349	648	245,459

The area under long-term leases in the Eastern Sone Division continues steadily to increase.

83. The assessments for the unauthorized use of water, and for wastage, were in excess of those of the previous year. The figures for the last five years are given below —

UNAUTHO-
RIZED IRRIGA-
TION

	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Unauthorized use of water ..	13,861	14,549	4,760	6,910	8,568
Wastage of water	314	105	615	682	1,103

Under the rules in force, irrigation effected without permit in the kharif season, cannot be assessed if the water used is drawn from lands which are under lease.

The assessments for wastage of water were almost entirely made in the rabi and hot-weather seasons. The Superintending Engineer remarks — "These assessments are made more unpopular than those for unauthorized irrigation, the ordinary cultivator will not believe that there can be any necessity for economy of water, and he regards assessments for wastage as extortion."

84. The assessments for water sold by "volume" amounted to Rs. 22,395.

SALE BY
VOLUME

The approximate area irrigated is given below —

DIVISION		Approximate area 1895-96	Approximate area 1894-95
1		2	3
		Acres.	Acres
Eastern Sone ...		357	29
Arrah ...	...	2,948	26
Buxar ...	...	10,551	.....
Total	...	13,856	55

The Superintending Engineer writes : —

"This large increase is due to the failure of the rains in the "Hathia." The area irrigated is only an approximation based on the estimate that one rupee's worth of water irrigated a bigha. The area irrigated under this system in the Eastern Sone Division is disappointingly small. In the Buxar Division the area is large, and the work done in connection with it was very arduous, as outlets had to be fixed, and arrangements for supply made at very short notice. One reason why the area in the Buxar Division was so much larger than in the Arrah Division was, that in Buxar there were about 20,000 acres of land, which had formerly been under lease, where the leases had lapsed and the people were more or less prepared to irrigate their fields through the old channels. The Executive Engineer of the Buxar Division reports that in some cases the people used to cheat the canal officers by removing the pipes which had been temporarily fixed as outlets during the night, so that, for that time, they obtained an increased discharge. Very early in the morning they inserted the pipes again. In one case five men were caught and convicted before the Executive Engineer, who sentenced them to fine and imprisonment.

In the Arrah Division the largest area irrigated by "volume sale" was in the Koath subdivision, and in the Buxar Division more than half the entire area was irrigated in the Sikroul subdivision. Indeed, considerably more than half of the whole irrigation effected by this system was done in these two subdivisions. The Superintending Engineer considers that this is most creditable to Babu Beni Madhub Mitta and Mr Bremner, the Subdivisional Officers. The work done and trouble undertaken must have been considerable.

In the Agean subdivision of the Arrah Division a different system was employed to meet the sudden demand in October. The Executive Engineer, Mr. DeMello, writes —

"In the Agean subdivision no 'sale by volume' took place. This is due to the Subdivisional Officer recommending the use of rule 81, Sone Canal Book of rules, in preference to selling the water by volume, over which it is very difficult to exercise any satisfactory supervision. The distributaries were consequently opened on the 7th October, when there was a great demand for water and a large area of kharif crops irrigated under rabi suttas. The Subdivisional Officer reports that out of his 10,966 acres of rabi leases, 7,500 acres were irrigated under this rule. This figure is more or less a rough estimate, but it is confirmed in other ways, for instance, in Narganj and Ramnagar subdivisions the area under season rabi this year is double that of last year, while that of Koath is seven times that of last year. Applying either of these proportions to Agean subdivision, the rabi area ought to have been 1,732, or 6,062 acres, whereas the actual area was 10,966 acres, consequently this pseudo-rabi irrigation would by this calculation come to either 9,000 or 5,000 acres. The result is highly creditable to the Subdivisional Officer; it entailed a lot of personal supervision. It also led to a lot of objections being made to the assessment, as the signs of irrigation are soon lost, and there is strong temptation to deny irrigation altogether. From the experience gained, the Executive Engineer thinks it would have been preferable to have sold the water by volume, as was done in Koath subdivision, where the large amount of water sold is highly creditable to the Subdivisional Officer, and could only have been effected by considerable personal exertions."

Although the result is certainly creditable to the Subdivisional Officer of Agean in some ways, the Superintending Engineer is of opinion that the system he employed to meet the extraordinary demand in October was not a correct one. Rule 81 was meant for *bond fide* rabi crops and not for kharif ones at all.

On the whole the "sale by volume" system has worked well under the severe trial to which it was subjected in 1895-96. The worst of it is that, even at the best, it is a most "rough-and-ready" system. It is subject to abuse and may be easily used by unscrupulous canal servants as a source of profit to themselves. There have, however, been hardly any complaints. Water in October 1896 was worth almost any price."

85. The following statement shows the areas of the several crops actually irrigated in each Division since the year 1892-93, when the new rules came into force —

IRRIGATION IN
EACH DIVISION
(UNDER THE
NEW RULES)

EASTERN SONE DIVISION						ARRAH DIVISION					BUXAR DIVISION					TOTAL FOR ALL DIVISIONS				
YEAR	Long-term leases	SEASON LEASES			Total	Long-term leases	SEASON LEASES			Total	Long-term leases	SEASON LEASES			Total	Long-term leases	SEASON LEASES			Total
		Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather			Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather			Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather			Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs
1892-93	11,801	7,873	6,157		70,061	121,811	11,845	75,000	1,804	190,300	82,351	16,491	48,381	5,063	150,791	271,068	30,202	83,253	0,727	410,781
1893-94	67,894	11,131	1,880	2,311	81,128	13,891	7,087	18,064	11,219	174,164	89,953	8,901	6,281	9,010	108,184	201,746	20,013	29,227	10,790	306,776
1894-95	68,677	7,310	1,312	2,100	80,497	129,188	7,740	8,118	13,058	184,444	60,025	9,180	710	1,682	77,833	263,900	21,605	11,437	17,100	317,131
1895-96	71,273	6,110	1,111	1,010	87,626	177,188	10,313	32,330	13,987	188,474	60,907	10,701	46,517	1,097	124,122	258,018	33,721	84,188	19,394	306,229

86. The following table gives the duties obtained during the kharif and rabi seasons on the several canals for the last three years — DUTY OF WATER.

Kharif.

1	1895-96.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Acres.	Duty	Acres	Duty	Acres	Duty
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Main Series	72,861	52.61	71,180	73.83	72,024	69.51
Arrah Canal System	120,465	65.26	119,625	91.04	124,672	82.82
Buxar Canal System	68,159	61.07	67,556	146.22	84,432	96.71
Western Main Series	198,624	63.25	187,181	102.79	2,85,004	86.80
Sone Canals	261,485	59.87	258,361	92.77	280,528	81.59

Rabi

1	1895-96		1894-95		1893-94	
	Acres	Duty	Acres	Duty	Acres	Duty
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Main Series	11,155	33.30	7,208	15.56	9,873	51.96
Arrah Canal System	49,922	70.70	25,761	68.51	35,873	71.74
Buxar Canal System	54, 63	100.12	8,695	84.41	20,712	69.73
Western Main Canal Series	104,188	83.48	94,456	71.93	58,585	70.99
Sone Canals	115,343	72.87	41,661	44.23	66,458	67.33

The Superintending Engineer remarks —

"The lower duty in the kharif season is partly due to the dry season, and partly to the fact that larger quantities of water were run in the canals for flushing purposes than were necessary for the crops. It has always been the custom to calculate the kharif duties on the maximum discharge, and not on the discharge utilised, on the theory that the discharges at the head would be kept as low as possible. But if the new system of running high discharges to reduce silt is maintained, it will be necessary in future years to alter the method of calculation, but, as a matter of fact the duties displayed in the above table are of little importance. The limit of the area irrigable by the Sone Canals will be determined by the duty obtained in the period of pressure in October. The Executive Engineers of the Arrah and Buxar Divisions discuss this point, and they both arrive at the same conclusion, which is, that a duty of 40 acres is that which can be obtained at present during the ten days of maximum demand in October. The Superintending Engineer believes that this duty will be improved gradually; but it will take years of steady persistence in the improvement of channels, in the enforcement and extension of talils, in the improvement of leases, and in the prevention of waste, to raise it to 60 acres to the cubic foot.

The duty of water which is obtained in the hot-weather season is lamentably small. The Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division shows that it was only about 30 acres to the cubic foot. This irrigation is important, and steps are being taken to improve matters by the introduction of a system of talils. It has hitherto been thought necessary to close the Eastern Main series of canals in the hot weather, in order that all the available supply might be given on the other side of the river. The Superintending Engineer believes that, with a good system of talils, both series of canals can be kept open."

Observations have been made in the Arrah Division, for the last 9 years, showing the aggregate depth of water placed on the rice fields during the months July to October, on the hypothesis that the entire "utilized" discharge of the canal reaches the fields. It is interesting to note that the combined depth of rain-water and canal-water on the fields is found to be practically the same, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, every year. Although the depth of rain water, and of

canal-water, varies each year, the aggregate is nearly always the same, i.e., if the rainfall be $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the depth of canal water required will be 3 feet, and *vice-versâ*.

Experiments on the loss of water in distributaries have been continued in the Arrah Division, and this year the loss per cent. per mile of channel varied from 0·08 to 10·84; the latter high result being obtained on the Kesuth distributary.

CROP EXPERI-
MENTS

87. *Crop experiments.*—The results of the experiments made during the year to determine the yield of rice and wheat crops irrigated from the canals are given in the following tables.—

TABLE I.

Result of experiments on "good" rice crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1895-96.

DIVISION	Number of experi- ments	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE WEIGHED DRY			
		Grain		Straw	
		Maunds.	Seers	Maunds	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Sone	40	36	8	85	38
Arrah	46	34	24	78	..
Buxar	42	34	21	70	11
Sone Circle average	128	35	3	77	38

N.B.—A good crop means a crop decidedly above the average crop in the village in which it was taken

TABLE II

Result of experiments on "average" rice crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1895-96.

Eastern Sone	29	23	29	54	38
Arrah	55	25	21	69	15
Buxar	35	24	21	45	27
Sone Circle average	119	24	32	58	36

N.B.—An "average" crop means a crop that was considered as an average crop in any village in which an experiment was made.

TABLE III

Result of experiments on "good" wheat crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1895-96

DIVISION	Staple	IRRIGATED WITH CANAL WATER				
		Number of experi- ments made.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE			
			Grain		Straw	
			Maunds.	Seers	Maunds	Seers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone	Wheat ..	11	16	2	23	37
Arrah	"	25	19	28	33	6
Buxar ..	"	32	19	25	23	31
Sone Circle average		68	19	8	27	9

TABLE IV.

Result of experiments on "average" wheat crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1895-96

DIVISION	Staple	IRRIGATED WITH CANAL WATER.				
		Number of experiments, made	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE			
			Grain		Straw	
			Maunds	Seers	Maunds	Seers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone	Wheat	6	10	86	14	25
Arrah	"	28	12	7	17	25
Buxar	"	83	14	29	17	25
Sone Circle average		67	13	13	17	15

88. The demands, collections, and balances of water-rates for the last five years are shown below —

DEMANDS
COLLECTIONS
AND BALANCES.

YEAR.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year	Amount falling due for recovery during the year	Total for recovery.	Cash realisation	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1891-92	2,44,728	6,99,685	9,38,413	8,11,750	15,220	1,11,443
1892-93	1,11,443	9,50,733	10,62,176	9,59,472	14,914	87,790
1893-94	87,790	8,53,161	9,40,951	8,34,261	4,832	1,01,858
1894-95	1,01,858	6,86,905	7,88,763	7,13,863	4,091	40,809
1895-96	40,809	6,56,246	6,97,055	6,69,045	5,017	22,994

The Examiner's memorandum of irrigation revenue shows a sum of Rs 22,994 as the balance of water-rates outstanding on the 31st March 1896. This agrees with the above statement. Hitherto, in previous reports, it has always been necessary to give an explanation to show why the true "balance at the end of the year" (column 7) did not agree with the Examiner's figure. This is no longer necessary, as the Examiner has altered his account. In the "memorandum" of 1895-96, he has not included the water-rates assessed on the rabi crop of 1895-96 as part of the assessment due in 1895-96. This is correct. Those water-rates are not due until 1896-97. The Examiner formerly exaggerated the arrears on the 31st March—he has now stated them correctly. This has already been explained in paragraph 75, regarding irrigation earnings.

ARREARS

89. In the following statement the Deputy Collector shows the extent to which the arrears as well as current demand have been worked off —

	Demand of 1895-96 consisting of—	Collected or remitted in 1895-96.	Percentage of demand adjusted	Unadjusted balance at close of year
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs		Rs
Arrears of 1893-94	9,630	8,874	92 0	760
Do of 1894-95	31,168	30,978	99 3	196
Total arrears outstanding on 1st April 1895	40,807	39,852	97 6	955
Current demand for 1895-96	6,56,248	6,34,210	96 6	22,038
Total	6,97,055	6,74,062	96 7	22,993

The result of the collections in 1894-95 was considered to be highly satisfactory, it has, however, been surpassed in 1895-96. Not only are the arrears lower than they have ever been before on the Sone Canals, but the percentage of collection is higher than in any previous year.

COLLECTIONS.

90. The following statement gives the collections in each district —

DISTRICT	DEMAND			ADJUSTMENTS				Balance on 31st March 1896	Portion taken column 8 on column 4
	Arrears on 31st March 1895	Current demand for 1895-96	Total	Collection	Remission made by canal officers	Written off as irrecoverable	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Shahabad	32,123	4,87,647	5,19,690	5,01,164	812	3,964	5,05,940	13,760	97 2
Faiza	4,514	78,891	83,505	79,487	52	140	79,679	3,853	96 3
Gaya	4,170	89,690	93,860	88,425	45	15	88,485	5,377	95 1
Total	40,807	6,56,248	6,97,055	6,69,045	908	4,100	6,74,062	22,993	96 7

Besides the collections of Rs. 6,69,045 shown above, a further sum of Rs. 10,657 was credited to water-rate accounts as below :—

	Rs.
Surplus or excess recoveries	8,669
Process fees in certificate cases	1,894
Miscellaneous	94
Total	10,657

REMISSIONS.

91. The sums remitted in 1894-95 and 1895-96 according to the figures given by the Examiner of Accounts, were—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
By Canal officers	1,237	907
By Civil do.	2,854	4,110
Total	4,091	5,017

According to the figures supplied by the Superintending Engineer the remissions were—

	1891-95	1895-96
	Rs.	Rs.
Written off by Civil officers as irrecoverable .	2,665	3,811
Remissions granted by Executive Engineers, including refunds	2,640	2,430
Extraordinary remissions by Superintending Engineers .	189	298
Remitted on revised and cancelled khatiams ..	8,370	3,574
Total	13,864	10,113

The amount written off as irrecoverable is slightly in excess of the two previous years. The Deputy Collector explains that the increase is due to old arrears, which should have been dealt with before.

Of the Rs 2,430 remitted by Executive Engineers, Rs. 1,521 were in reality refunds on account of amounts which had been recovered by the Deputy Collector before the remission statements had been received by him.

The following table explains the remissions made by Executive Engineers —

Class.	Causes	Eastern Sone Division	Arrah Division	Buxar Division	Total, 1895-96	Total, 1894-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
a	Charge by mistake for land cultivated by others ..	..	..	18	18	..
b	Excess measurement or errors in calculation ...	264	137	31	432	288
c	Left charged as flow ..	..	4	1	5	8
d	Irrigation not denied, but remitted as not chargeable under the Act ..	1	..	98	99	73
e	Land not having been irrigated at all ...	2	24	1,366	1,392	1,003
f	Injury to crop due to insufficient supply ...	..	2	27	29	206
g	Land thrown temporarily out of cultivation (applicable to long leases only) ..	..	..	..	..	138
h	Failure of crop originally sown, rule 82 ..	34	116	191	341	720
i	Land appropriated for other purposes than cultivation ...	..	1	8	9	10
j	Double assessment, as when land assessed on a season lease is subsequently included in a long lease in the same year ...	42	55	8	105	194
	Total ...	343	339	1,748	2,430	2,640

The totals for the last five years are given below.—

1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,304	4,620	2,180	2,640	2,430

The percentage of remissions on the gross demand was as follows in each Division —

				Percentage of remissions to gross demand.	
				1894-95	1895-96.
Eastern Sone Division	..	..	0 10		0 05
Ariah ditto	.	...	0 08		0 05
Buxar ditto	...	...	0 31		0 28

REVENUE
ESTABLISH-
MENT

92. The following statement shows the expenditure on the revenue establishments for the last five years —

PARTICULARS	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Establishment under Collector.</i>					
1 Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances	40,997	58,538	55,308	51,311	55,466
2 Temporary establishment ...	4,752	3,070	2,903	3,217	3,960
3 Contingencies ..	2,784	2,663	4,274	5,396	4,248
4 Headmen's fees ..	16,868	2,580	5,166	8,309	11,916
Fees to patwaris ...	2,205	1,152	368	114	..
Total establishment under Collector ..	67,606	68,003	68,019	71,547	75,590
<i>Establishment under Superintending and Executive Engineers</i>					
Permanent and temporary establishment, including travelling allowances.	50,228	52,187	49,930	45,335	46,703
Contingencies ..	5,443	4,768	3,426	3,936	2,745
Water-regulation establishment ..	2,286	2,310	2,277	2,246	2,270
Headmen's fees ..	23,550	32,032	26,080	23,896	15,003
Total establishment under Executive Engineers	84,507	91,297	81,713	75,413	66,721
Total ..	1,52,113	1,59,300	1,49,732	1,46,960	1,42,311
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department ...	8,15,858	9,71,202	8,45,177	7,45,691	6,79,702
Percentage ...	18 66	16 4	17 7	19 7	20 9

The increase in the establishment under the Collector is rather satisfactory than otherwise. The increase in travelling allowance is, the Superintending Engineer thinks, a good feature, as there is no doubt the greater activity in travelling has had an excellent effect. The increase under "Headmen's Fees" is also satisfactory, there had been great arrears in the payment of these fees, and they have been paid off almost entirely during the year. The reduction in the charge for revenue establishment under Executive Engineers is due to the decreased amount paid for headmen's fees. there was a decrease in the earnings of these men owing to the decrease in long leases.

93. The total cost of the revenue establishment under each Executive Engineer, per acre irrigated, is shown below:—

COST PER
ACRE

DIVISION.	1895-96.			1894-95.
	Revenue* establish- ment.	Area irrigated.	Cost per acre	Cost per acre.
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Sone	Rs 16,237	Acres 87,626	A P 2 11	A P 3 5
Arrah	29,681	1,83,474	2 7	3 6
Buxar	20,806	1,24,122	2 8	4 9
Total Sone Canals ...	66,724	3,95,222	2 8	3 9

* Includes proportion of water regulation establishment employed on the head works

94. The following statement gives particulars of the disposal of com- COMPLAINTS.
plaints. Claims for ordinary remission are distinguished from other complaints, such as petitions alleging damage from the canals, complaints against individuals, and other miscellaneous claims. The totals are compared with those of the two previous years:—

DIVISION	CLAIMS FOR ORDINARY REMISSION				OTHER COMPLAINTS			Total complaints received during the year, excluding those pending from previous year	Pending
	Received during the year and pending from previous year	Disposed of		Pending	Received during the year and pending from last year	Disposed of	Pending		
		Remission allowed	Remission refused						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Easter Sone	No. 350	No. 124	No. 193	No. 33	No. 18	No. 18	No.	No. 352	No. 33
Arrah	1,699	473	1,117	110	29	29		1,665	110
Buxar	1,628	651	638	387	139	128	11	1,649	398
Total, 1895-96	3,575	1,127	1,948	500	186	175	11	3,680	511
Total, 1894-95	2,641	860	1,708	67	124	116	8	2,557	75
Total, 1893-94	4,678	1,270	3,211	197	210	199	11	4,303	308

The Superintending Engineer explains that the increase in the number of complaints, and the comparatively large number pending at the end of the year was mainly due to the increased area irrigated in the rabi season.

95. The following statement shows the number of appeals to the Collectors of districts against Executive Engineers' decisions, and how they were disposed:—

APPEALS.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF APPEALS—		Appeals allowed	Appeals dis- charged	Pending:
	Pending from last year.	Instituted dur- ing the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Sone	No. 1	No. 1	No. ...	No. ...	No. 1
Arrah ...	3	8	2	8	1
Buxar ...	3	4	2	5	...
Total ...	6	13	4	13	2

CASES UNDER
ACT III (B.C.)
OF 1876

96. Eighteen cases were tried by Executive Engineers vested with Magisterial powers under the Act. Twenty-two persons accused were convicted, and four discharged. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 215, and the number of days' imprisonment aggregated 180.

CERTIFICATES

97. The Special Deputy Collector in charge of the collections continues to deal with the certificates required in realizing water-rates.

The amount of certificate work done in each district during the year under review, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

1	SHAHADAD				PATNA				GAYA				TOTAL			
	1895-96		1894-95		1895-96		1894-95		1895-96		1894-95		1895-96		1894-95	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
Cases for disposal—																
1 Cases pending at the close of the preceding year	60	1 40s	76	1,259	9	91	24	122	1	4			70	1,440	100	1,391
2 Cases instituted during the year	1 091	8 21s	1 813	10 804	102	500	153	1 939	57	873	53	523	1 253	9 501	2,010	18,768
Total	1 151	9 617	1,889	12 063	105	537	177	2 061	58	877	53	523	1,323	11,041	2 110	20,149
Cases disposed of—																
1 By being struck off owing to the demand having been remitted and cancelled	30	67s	91	891			14	75					39	673	105	906
2 By being wholly satisfied	1,117	8,911	1 732	1,867	105	577	160	1 954	54	770	52	523	1 276	10,220	1,944	17 713
Total	1,160	9,588	1,823	10 758	105	547	174	2 029	54	770	52	523	1,315	10,405	2,049	18 709
Balance outstanding at the close of the year	6	2s	60	1,405			3	31	2	107	1	4	8	13s	70	1 440

The large decrease in the number of cases instituted, and the small number pending at the close of the year, is very satisfactory.

NAVIGATION

98. The navigation receipts for the last five years are shown in the statement below:—

NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	EASTERN MAIN SERIES			WESTERN MAIN SERIES.			Total	Total tollage only
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts	Transport service receipts	Number of miles open	Tollage receipts	Transport service receipts		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1891-92	86½	25,602		132½	31,737	9,178*	66,517	57,939
1892-93	86½	20,832	...	132½	29,164	9,093*	59,089	49,996
1893-94	86½	22,954	...	132½	27,594	9,477*	60,025	50,548
1894-95	86½	19,787	...	132½	29,562	9,550*	58,899	49,349
1895-96	86½	22,082	...	132½	29,288	9,891*	61,261	51,370

There is no longer any Government transport service. These receipts are on account of hire of steamers, boats, and sundries.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The results are disappointing, for although the total figure is slightly more than last year, the increase is far less than it should have been, when it is remembered that Messrs Raiford & Co. pay Rs 750 a month more compounded tollage on the steamers than they used to do. There is really an appreciable decrease in the traffic in the last five years."

TOLLAGE (ASSESSED).

TOLLAGE

YEAR	Patna Canal system, Eastern Main Canal series	Arrah Canal system	Buxar Canal system	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1891-92	25,475	21,048	10,789	57,292
1892-93	20,963	18,196	10,860	50,028
1893-94	23,098	19,812	7,450	50,360
1894-95	19,663	19,837	9,800	49,300
1895-96	21,892	17,861	11,273	51,026

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC

	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of miles open ... No	218½	218½	218½	218½	218½
Toll collections . Rs	57,292	50,023	50,430	49,300	51,026
Collections per mile ..	262	229	230	225	234
Boats, including empties . No	8,645	6,710	6,666	6,119	5,838
Tonnage of boats Tons	129,147	97,841	98,551	85,573	78,441
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts Rs	70,06,595	57,32,365	61,19,285	19,20,464	50,04,985

99. The contract for the transport service continued with Messrs Radford & Co., the rates being Rs. 750 per month for the hire of steamers, and Rs 1,250 for compounded tollage. The corresponding amounts of the former contract were Rs. 600 and Rs. 500 respectively. The ordinary repairs of the steamers which belong to Government are executed by the lessees.

TRANSPORT SERVICE

The following table shows the extent of the steamer traffic —

PARTICULARS.	Patna Canal	Arrah Canal	Buxar Canal	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Passengers carried { Up No.	5,053½	13,424½	7,956	26,434
Down „	4,907	13,449½	7,807½	26,164
* Cargo carried { Up . Tons	1,153	425	366	1,914
Down „	768	661	497	1,926

On the Patna Canal the steamer makes one trip in a week each way, on the Arrah and Buxar Canals twice a week. Rupees 9,000 was realized during the year for the hire of steamers, and Rs. 891 for the hire of accommodation boats and mud punts.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

100. The details of the miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are given below :—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water	1,056	805	780	867	847
Plantations	995	852	1,164	1,671	3,239
Other canal produce	742	967	1,651	2,798	1,005
Water-power	1,049	1,198	978	1,715	1,180
Rent of buildings	8,897	8,807	8,921	8,267	8,068
Fines	5	362	20	456	218
Miscellaneous { Rent of lands	8,920	9,241	9,014	12,712	13,279
Fisheries	489	523	697	582	553
Cost of process	3,769	2,955	2,528	2,493	1,893
Sale of old materials	82	85	139	11	8
Other items	5,323	3,539	3,786	4,054	2,758
Total	31,827	29,214	29,578	35,620	33,148

MAINTENANCE CHARGES AND REPAIRS

101. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs, by main sub-heads, for the last five years is shown below :—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works	20,922	22,374	27,297	29,618	21,077
Main canal, including branches	1,75,837	2,00,130	1,89,160	1,48,428	75,573
Distributaries	58,248	55,918	46,457	37,802	33,101
Drainage and protective works	3,622	2,157	3,104	4,379	2,283
Cost of working transport service	1,155	...	...	...	...
Compensation	28	...	...	...	23
Total	2,59,832	2,80,579	2,65,928	2,20,227	1,32,057

* Includes Rs 600 for the Arrah Dehri Telegraph line, and Rs. 4,491 on account of theft of money in the Revenue Division and of money embezzled in the Patna district.

REPAIRS TO HEAD WORKS.

102. The costs of repairs to head works during the last five years were—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Weir on Sone River	11,617	14,058	18,262	22,426	13,922
Other works	8,773	7,577	8,301	5,696	6,344
Total	20,390	21,635	26,563	28,122	20,266

The expenditure on the Sone weir was much less than in the previous year; there was no damage done to the weir of any consequence.

103. The following table details the expenditure on maintenance and repairs in each division for the last three years :—

MAINTENANCE OF MAIN CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

	ARRAH DIVISION.			BUXAR DIVISION.			EASTERN SONE DIVISION.			TOTAL.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Main Canal	66,412	87,895	11,108	19,748	9,326	8,331	28,898	30,285	6,799	66,180	47,021	14,487
Eastern ditto	28,882	21,080	14,581	16,272	15,801	8,169	30,476	26,393	12,077	28,898	30,286	6,799
Branch Canals	13,308	18,169	10,458	8,322	7,391	6,748	10,619	9,008	7,520	21,531	20,460	17,206
Distributaries	25,038	16,874	16,266	10,799	11,927	16,357	1,255	2,475	1,444	48,466	37,804	33,103
Drainage and protective works	1,424	1,062	889	335	843	448	...	...	...	3,014	4,380	2,981
Total	1,15,265	89,960	51,799	54,719	42,188	36,063	66,243	60,057	27,839	2,25,692	1,82,105	1,09,692

* Includes cost of maintaining the Telegraph line from Arrah to Dehri.

† Exclusive of Rs. 2,075 expended on maintenance and repairs in the Sone Canals, Revenue Division, and Rs. 23 paid for compensation in the Arrah Division.

The total expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 82,418 as compared with the figures of 1894-95, and Rs. 1,26,000 compared with those of 1893-94.

Compared with the average expenditure of the five years ending March 1894, the saving on "Maintenance and repairs," this year, amounts to about one and-a-half lakhs of rupees. This reduction has not been confined to "Silt clearance and dredging," only, but is also due to real economies effected by the careful supervision of Executive Engineers. The Superintending Engineer and his Executive officers are again to be congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts to effect economy in the maintenance of the Sone Canals.

104. The following table gives particulars of dredging during the year, compared with the results of the two previous years:—

SILT-CLEARING
AND
DREDGING.

CANALS	1893-94			1894-95			1895-96		
	Quantity dredged	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Quantity dredged	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Quantity dredged	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C ft	Rs	Rs A P	C ft	Rs	Rs A P	C ft	Rs	Rs A P
Eastern Main and Patna Canals	2,180,403	12,922	5 14 9	1,267,586	6,644	5 4 6	439,308	3,353	7 10 1
Western Main Canal(1--9 miles,	6,103,980	40,045	6 8 11	4,272,874	26,211	6 2 1	44,748	192	4 4 7
River Sone	2,628,947	5,699	2 2 7	3,704,046	6,538	1 12 2	2,335,803	3,603	1 10 5
Head Lock	67,112	874	5 9 2	65,195	246	3 12 6	35,894	190	5 4 8
Total	8,795,034	46,118	5 3 10	8,043,015	32,990	4 1 7	2,416,605	4,245	1 12 1

The rates given above include the cost of lifting the silt into barges, and of carrying it over the spoil banks, or discharging it into the river.

Regarding the Eastern Main and Patna Canals, the Superintending Engineer remarks that the quantity dredged (439,308 cubic feet) in 1895-96 was executed to a large extent as a measure of precaution: the Superintending Engineer now thinks that much of it was unnecessary. The rate has increased largely, because so little work was done, and the establishment had to be maintained, up to a certain point, whether they worked or not.

The tables show a reduction in the quantity and cost of dredging done in the river Sone, as compared with the previous year. The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The cost of this work, which is that of dredging a navigable channel across the river, has increased a good deal of late years. The reduction in the year under review has been effected by reducing the width of the channel, and also its depth to some extent. There is very little traffic across the river, and the Superintending Engineer considers that a channel, such as was cut in 1895, is sufficient: a few boats are inconvenienced perhaps, but it is not worth spending Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 more for these few boats."

There was an enormous reduction in the dredging in the Main Western Canal and Head Lock. The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"Only 80,642 cubic feet were dredged as compared with 4,338,069 cubic feet in the previous year and as compared with 6,960,795, which was the average annual quantity excavated during the five years ending March 1894. Not only was there no dredging, or hand clearance, during the year, but the quantity of silt in the first 12 miles of the Main Western Canal at the end of the year was considerably less than the quantity which was in the canal in June 1895 before the silting season. The upper portion of the canal was regularly sectioned, and the lower six miles were gauged at the end of the year. The calculations show that there was about 1,078,000 cubic feet less silt in March 1896 than in June 1895 in the first 12 miles of the Main Western Canal. The greater portion of this was scoured from the first five miles.

It yet remains to be proved to what extent these results were due to the 'chur' which formed in the river above the Dehri head sluice. But undoubtedly they were, to a very large extent, due to the measures introduced to check the silt deposits."

There is no space here to describe the methods adopted for dealing with the silt question on the Sone Canals. For a detailed report on this matter, a reference may be made to Mr. Buckley's note "on the silt question on the Sone Canals," dated 31st December 1895. In the Arrah Division 567,231 cubic feet were dredged at a cost of Rs. 2 127, chiefly in clearing the lock channels and in the canal below Dunwar Lock, where the channel always silts a good deal. In the Buxar Division 127,747 cubic feet were dredged, at a cost of Rs. 513, in the 13th mile of the Main Western Canal.

105. The cost of lifting the silt on to the barges, or dredging proper, was as shown below:—

COST OF
DREDGING
PROPER.

	1893 94			1894 95.			1895 96		
	Quantity dredged	Cost of dredging	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Quantity dredged	Cost of dredging	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Quantity dredged	Cost of dredging	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C ft	Rs	Rs A. P.	C ft	Rs	Rs A. P.	C ft	Rs	Rs A. P.
Eastern Main and Patna Canals	2,180,403	3,117	1 6 10	1,257,586	2,280	1 13 9	439,308	1,482	3 6 0
Western Main Canal	6 103,080	12,335	1 13 2	4,272,874	8,055	1 14 1	44,748	115	2 9 1
River Sone	2,623,947	5,100	1 15 1	3,704,946	6,265	1 11 1	2,335,863	3,061	1 9 1
Head Lock	67,112	222	3 5 0	65,195	198	3 0 8	35,894	110	3 1 0
Total	8,795,039	17,657	2 2 0	8,043,015	16,778	1 12 11	2,416,505	3,888	1 9 4

106. The expenditure on repairs to dredgers is shown below for the last three years.—

REPAIRS TO
DREDGERS.

	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
12 Fouracres' dredgers	6,467	6,036	3,254
2 Bruce's ditto	627	362	114
2 English ditto	3,575	2,724	560
Mud punts	3,075	2,508	1,242
Total	13,744	11,630	5,170

The reduction in the cost of repairs was due to the small amount of work done by the dredgers.

107. The real cost of "lifting" the silt on to mud punts in 1895-96 was:—

"COST OF
"LIFTING"
SILT.

DREDGERS.	Working expenses per 1,000 cubic feet.	Interest and repairs per 1,000 cubic feet.	Interest and repairs of mud punts per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total 1895-96.	Corresponding total, 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fouracres' dredgers	1 9 4	2 12 4	3 14 0	5 3 8	5 4 11
Bruce's ditto	1 14 9	4 4 5	3 14 0	10 1 2	5 5 1
English or ladder dredgers	1 6 6	16 13 1	3 14 0	22 1 7	6 5 7

The great difference between the two years is due, of course, to the very small amount of work done.

The Superintending Engineer gives also the following statistics of the gross cost of dredging work done on the Sone Canals, exclusive of hand clearances, but he points out that the figures do not include provision for depreciation of the plant:—

PERIOD.	Gross quantity dredged in all divisions	Cost of "lifting" and "discharging"	Repairs to dredging plant	Total cash expenditure	Interest on capital cost of plant	Grand total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average of 5 years ending 31st March 1889	Cubic feet 10,977,293	Rs. 62,826	Rs. 13,575	Rs. 76,401	Rs. 19,609	Rs. 96,010
Year 1889-90	10,878,752	57,395	13,666	71,061	19,609	90,670
" 1890-91	12,367,802	62,644	15,686	78,279	19,609	97,888
" 1891-92	10,967,078	61,433	13,934	75,366	19,609	94,975
" 1892-93	13,034,851	68,781	13,455	77,236	19,609	96,845
" 1893-94	13,515,482	69,374	13,714	83,118	19,609	1,02,727
Average of 5 years ending 31st March 1894.	12,050,753	62,926	14,087	77,012	19,609	96,621
Year 1894-95	9,432,461	40,264	11,630	51,894	24,039	75,933
Year 1895-96	3,550,791	10,238	5,170	15,408	23,700	39,108

108. The quantity of silt cleared by hand from main canals in the Eastern Sone Division, and the cost, compared with the figures for the two previous years, is shown below:—

SILT CLEARED
BY HAND

	1893-94.			1894-95			1895-96		
	Quantity cleared by hand	Cost	Rate	Quantity cleared by hand	Cost.	Rate.	Quantity cleared by hand	Cost	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C feet	Rs.	Rs A P	C feet	Rs	Rs A P	C feet.	Rs	Rs A P.
Eastern Main and Patna Canals...	5,395,181	20,426	3 12 7	5,495,278	23,377	4 4 1	623,710	1,917	3 1 2

The Superintending Engineer Writes:—

"The Eastern Main and Patna Canals were closed from the 26th of April until the 6th of May 1895. It had previously been the custom to excavate the head of the Eastern Main Canal to 180 feet base, but during the closure in question, the base was reduced to 100 feet, and a "silt wedge" half a mile long and varying from 2' 6" to a foot in thickness, was left in the bed of the canal. The waterway was thus very largely reduced. The result was satisfactory. there was no difficulty in maintaining the discharge of the canal. During the closure only 623,710 cubic feet of silt was removed from the Eastern Main and Patna Canals by hand, as compared with 5,495,278 in the previous year. This large reduction was due partly to the fact just mentioned, and partly to the effect of the measures adopted to prevent the deposit of silt."

The practical result of all the foregoing information regarding the clearance of silt from the Sone Canals is highly satisfactory. It is summed up thus by the Superintending Engineer:—

"During the year under review, the entire cash saving which has been effected in the total cost of canal clearances has been (Rs. 113,660—Rs. 18,283) Rs. 95,377, when the expenditure of the year is compared with the average expenditure of the five years preceding the introduction of the improvements."

In view of the large amount of labour involved in the preparation of the many, and somewhat complicated, statistical tables hitherto prepared in connection with dredging work, it may be remarked that, if the dredging in future is as small, as it has been in 1895-96, it will be unnecessary to give such elaborate details about such small quantities of work.

There was no silt clearance done by hand from the Main Western Canal, as there was no closure during the year 1895-96.

109. The following figures give the cost of weed clearing for the last five years :—

WEED
CLEARING

DIVISION	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895 96
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Eastern Sone ...	277	366	584	..	4
Arrah ...	2,470	466	1,391.	638	346
Dehri Workshops ..	1,060	1,435	1,656	2,268	1,748
Buxar ..	2,206	1,583	1,134	179	123
Total ..	6,013	3,850	4,765	3,090	2,221

MILEAGE
RATES OF
REPAIRS OF
CANALS AND
DISTRIBUTA
RIES

110. The following statement compares the cost of repairs to main canals and distributaries per mile, during the year, with the cost in the two previous years —

CANAL	DIVISION	1893-94		1894-95.		1895 96	
		Number of miles	Cost per mile	Number of miles	Cost per mile	Number of miles	Cost per mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No	Rs.	No	Rs.	No	Rs
Eastern Main Canal	Eastern Sone	7½	3,986	7½	4,163	7½	9.0
Western ditto	Dehri Workshops ..	9	6,980	9	4,973	9	1,382
Buxar Canal	Buxar	12½	987	12½	18	12½	160
Patna do	Do	45½	338	45½	282	45½	203
Arrah do.	Eastern Sone	79	323	79	211	79	15½
Dumraon Branch	Arrah	65½	441	65½	318	65½	221
Behes ditto	Do	40½	170	40½	132	40½	114
Chowra ditto	Do	81	208	31	253	31	190
Gurrah Chowbey Branch	Buxar	39½	119	39½	98	39½	98
Distributaries	Do	38	98	38	89	38	76
	Arrah	469	53	470	35	470	32
	Buxar	391½	28	408½	29	409	25
	Eastern Sone	350½	30	350½	25	350½	21

PLANTATIONS.

111. The number of trees, classified according to size, in the plantations on the canals in each division are shown below :—

DIVISIONS.	-1895 96				1894-95				Increase.	Decrease
	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total	Trees over 12 feet in height	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	No.	No.	No	No	No.	No	No	No	No.	No
Eastern Sone	101,518	30,513	41,303	173,330	101,083	31,496	43,250	177,831	..	4,441
Arrah	66,113	19,166	23,390	108,533	69,087	24,324	31,043	124,476	..	17,944
Dehri Workshops	43,738	7,798	8,978	60,538	40,891	8,385	17,701	76,477	..	10,619
Buxar	25,671	9,317	14,766	51,644	26,077	8,739	14,697	47,694	3,780	..
Total	243,946	66,693	88,731	397,380	245,186	73,627	106,111	426,676	3,786	32,906
					Net decrease	..				39,186

The decrease in the trees is partly due to the numbers cut down for firewood in the Eastern Sone, Arrah, and Dehri Workshop Divisions, but mainly to failure of young plants. During the year firewood was extensively used in the Dehri Workshop engines; a portion of this was sent across the river from the plantations on the Eastern Main Canal.

The financial results of the year are expressed in the following table:—

DIVISION.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Sone	1,359	765
Arrah ...	1,146	1,830
Dehri W o r k-shops.	658	2,676
Buxar ...	65	1,492
Total ...	3,228	6,763

112. A sum of Rs. 1,180 was realized during the year for the leasing of mills, against Rs. 1,715 in 1894-95; the expenditure on their up-keep being Rs. 269 against Rs. 182.

The mill at Lock XI, Buxar Canal, broke down during the year; the decrease in the receipts is partly due to this fact, but mainly to an alteration made in the dates of the receipt of the rent of the Nasriganj turbine, which is really let at higher rates than it used to be. In 1893-94, the gross receipts from mills was Rs. 978.

113. Maulvi Syed Mahamed Nasiruddin continued in charge of the Revenue Division. The excellent work hitherto done by him has, if anything, been surpassed in the current year.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

114 The Capital and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges ...	1,25,021	54,75,606
Less—Receipts on capital account ...		54,467
Total direct charges ...	1,25,021	54,21,139
Indirect charges ...	2,810	65,214

The expenditure charged to Capital Account during the year was incurred against an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,84,513, sanctioned in Bengal Government letter No. 44T.L., of the 29th May 1895, for canalizing a portion of the Eastern Canals, between Kulti and Bamonghatta, known as the Bhangore khal.

The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 1,05,928, as detailed below, against a budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000:—

			Rs.
Constructing boundary pillars	..	...	1,423
Cost of acquisition of land	...	...	19,362
Earthwork in remodelling, &c., of the existing khal	...	...	37,540
Bamonghatta and Kulti Locks	..	...	47,618
Bridges	..	...	—20
Total			1,05,928

Of the budget amount, Rs. 50,000 had to be surrendered owing to short expenditure on land, and also to the unsatisfactory arrangements made by the contractor for commencing the work.

REVENUE
ACCOUNT

2—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals)

	EXPENDITURE—			RECEIPTS—	
	During 1894-95.	During 1895-96		During 1894-95.	During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs
I — Works, maintenance and repairs	2,86,869	2,89,670	Navigation ...	4,30,769	4,34,275
			Miscellaneous ...	12,688	21,228
II — Revenue management ...	39,553	40,966	Total ...	4,43,457	4,55,503
Total direct charges	2,75,922	2,80,636	Less—Refunds of revenue ...	454	259
Indirect charges ...	18,345	11,004			
Total working expenses ...	2,89,267	2,91,640			
Profit ...	1,53,736	1,63,604			
Total ...	4,43,003	4,55,244	Net total receipts ...	4,43,003	4,55,344

Note—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96, and nine preceding years, will be found in the table given in paragraph 115 following.

115 The following is a statement of the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the canals, for each of the last ten years :—

	1886-87.	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Navigation	4,77,199	5,74,700	5,69,920	4,88,300	5,19,268	5,15,135	4,64,716	4,07,606	4,30,700	4,74,875
Miscellaneous	6,455	5,108	5,324	7,512	5,888	10,318	15,528	13,120	12,688	21,238
Total	4,83,654	5,79,808	5,75,244	4,95,812	5,25,156	5,25,453	4,80,244	4,20,726	4,43,388	4,96,113
Less—Refunds of revenue			19	78	61	124	1'30	283	454	280
Net total receipts	4,83,654	5,79,808	5,75,225	4,95,734	5,25,095	5,25,329	4,80,114	4,20,443	4,42,934	4,95,833
WORKING EXPENSES										
DIRECT CHARGES										
<i>I.—Works, Maintenance, and Repairs.</i>										
Works (extensions and improvements)	5,092	1,478	4,573	1,344	36,076	30,380	(—)28,408	53	1,766	13,330
Maintenance and repairs	1,02,460	1,04,627	1,03,686	1,05,315	1,49,872	1,72,467	1,66,223	1,04,043	1,04,676	1,68,477
Establishment, including direction and accounts	24,255	49,248	46,981	50,618	64,041	66,757	49,764	54,850	55,790	57,637
Tools and plant	8,347	16,130	29,054	13,510	20,691	12,541	13,207	14,745	18,968	20,317
Total	1,40,174	1,73,392	2,41,264	2,30,687	2,71,380	2,87,044	1,99,690	2,31,507	2,30,360	2,30,670
<i>II.—Revenue Management</i>										
Navigation Establishment ..	42,714	38,920	37,684	36,281	36,343	41,350	39,935	30,344	39,553	40,066
Total direct charges	1,82,888	2,12,312	2,81,948	2,66,968	3,07,723	3,28,408	2,39,625	2,73,851	2,75,923	2,80,636
INDIRECT CHARGES										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue										
Leave and pension allowances	9,376	12,344	11,863	12,165	14,334	14,906	12,556	19,188	13,345	11,004
Total indirect charges	9,376	12,344	11,863	12,165	14,334	14,906	12,556	19,188	13,345	11,004
Total working expenses	1,92,264	2,24,656	2,93,811	2,79,133	3,22,057	3,43,300	2,52,177	2,57,129	2,89,267	2,91,640
Net revenue	2,91,390	3,55,278	2,81,334	2,16,601	2,03,038	1,81,920	2,27,937	1,63,412	1,68,760	1,68,604

Under extensions and improvements, an important addition was made to the Eastern Canals during the year. On the 24th December 1895, it was notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the provisions of Act V of 1864 shall be applicable to the khal and *bheel* route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers, in the Faridpur district. On a representation made by the India General Steam Navigation Company for opening out a route for steamers and flats, during the rainy season, between Madaripur and Gopalganj, a preliminary survey was made, and as the proposal was found to be feasible, the above notification was published, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 23,118 was sanctioned for improving the route. Up to the end of March 1896 a sum of Rs. 11,009 was expended against the estimate.

The percentage of the net revenue on the capital outlay is shown below for ten years :—

• YEAR.	CAPITAL OUTLAY (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)—		RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES			Percentage of net revenue to capital outlay to end of year.
	During the year	To end of the year	Gross revenue.	Charges (direct and indirect).	Net revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1886-87 ..	5,298	52,23,274	4,83,654	1,92,264	2,91,390	5.5
1887-88 ..	15,842	52,39,116	5,79,808	2,24,656	3,55,278	6.7
1888-89 ..	49,369	52,88,485	5,75,225	2,93,801	2,81,324	5.8
1889-90 ..	(—)281	52,88,204	4,95,734	2,79,133	2,16,601	4.1
1890-91 ..	5,692	52,98,897	5,25,095	3,22,057	2,03,038	3.8
1891-92 ..	(—)10,327	52,83,570	5,25,319	3,43,399	1,81,920	3.4
1892-93 ..	74,279	53,57,849	4,80,114	2,52,177	2,27,937	4.2
1893-94 ..	(—)403	53,57,446	4,80,541	2,87,129	1,93,412	3.5
1894-95 ..	1,076	53,58,523	4,43,008	2,89,267	1,53,736	3.6
1895-96 ..	1,27,931	54,86,353	4,45,244	2,91,640	1,68,604	3.9

The actual realizations of the year were Rs. 12,241 in excess of those of 1894-95, while the increase in the working expenses was only Rs. 2,873. The improvement in the net revenue, though not great, may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. The number of steamers and flats, which entered the canal during the year, was 312, against 221 in 1894-95, and only 45 in 1893-94. These are independent of the vessels which use the Sunderbuns route; the number which passed through this route during the year was 1,482, against 1,385 and 1,099 in 1894-95, and 1893-94 respectively.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"In last year's report attention was drawn to the system of measurement of steamers and flats. During the year the question of their measurement has been under consideration, with the result that a new rule will shortly be introduced which will ensure toll being levied on the full weight of cargo carried."

LENGTHS OF CANALS

116. There was an increase of 24 miles in the lengths of the channels open for navigation, owing to the opening out of a channel for the navigation of steamers and flats, during the rainy season, through the *bheel* between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers, in the district of Faridpur. The lengths are as follows:—

	Miles.
Calcutta and new canals	10
Tolly's Nala with 20 miles of Kaorapookhar khal	37
Total Calcutta Canals	47
Eastern Canals { Inner boat route 189 } { Outer ditto 127 }	316
Steamer route	850
<i>Bheel</i> route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers connecting Khulna and Madaripur	24
Total Calcutta and Eastern Canals	787

NAVIGATION

117. The statement below shows the collections made during the year by the Collector and Supervisor of the Canals, and by the Executive Engineer, respectively:—

CANALS.	Num-ber of boats and rafts	COLLECTIONS BY COLLECTOR AND SUPERVISOR						COLLEC-TIONS BY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER	GRAND TOTAL GROSS REVENUE
		Tolls from boats and rafts.	Demurrage	Ferry tolls	Tolls from steamers and flats.	Rents of buildings, lands, and other miscellaneous receipts	Total.	Rents of buildings, lands, and other miscellaneous receipts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	No. 76,431	Rs. 3,39,625	4,077	8,840	7,410	6,697	3,51,549	15,398	4,55,508
Tolly's Nala	57,743	85,498	1,730	1,030		303	88,561		
Total 1895-96	134,173	4,15,123	5,807	4,570	7,410	7,000	4,40,110	15,398	4,55,508
Total 1894-95	146,273	4,12,738	5,394	4,145	6,925	6,325	4,35,497	7,700	4,43,197

The tolls from boats and rafts, which constitute the chief source of revenue from these canals, amounted during the year to Rs. 4,15,123 against Rs. 4,12,738 of the previous year.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"Although the increase for the year under review is small, and hardly calls for any remarks, still it is satisfactory to note that the canals continue to attract a fair portion of the trade of the eastern districts, notwithstanding the increasing competition of Railways and Steamer Companies."

The rice traffic showed a small increase. The quantity of jute imported was largely in excess of the previous year, notwithstanding the severe competition of the Eastern, and Central Bengal Railways, and the Inland Steam Navigation Companies.

There was also an increase in the imports of firewood and lime.

118. The following table classifies the boats which used the canals during the last two years:—

TRAFFIC.

YEAR.	Canal.	NUMBER AND CLASS OF BOATS EXCLUSIVE OF RAFTS.					Total
		Up to 100 maunds.	Between 100 and 1,000 maunds.	Between 1,000 and 2,500 maunds.	Between 2,500 and 5,000 maunds.	Over 5,000 maunds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1895-96	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	46,900	20,508	2,692	105	45	70,354
	Tolly's Nala	24,008	12,755	80	...	...	36,843
	Total 1895-96	70,908	33,263	2,772	105	45	107,195
1894-95	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	41,409	27,278	3,494	184	37	72,402
	Tolly's Nala	24,087	12,551	136	...	...	36,774
	Total 1894-95	65,496	39,829	3,630	184	37	109,176

In the total number of boats which entered the canals during the year, there was an increase of 3,940.

There was a decrease in the number of small boats, or *saltis*, which entered Tolly's Nala from Kaorapookhar and paid tolls at Russa, from Rs. 35,965 in 1894-95, to Rs. 20,854 in 1895-96. Including these *saltis*, the total number of boats was 134,030 against 145,201 in the previous year.

The tonnage of boats, as determined by canal measurement, and the estimated weight and value of the cargo, are shown in the comparative statement below:—

YEAR.	Canal.	Number of boats, including passenger and empty boats, but excluding rafts	Tonnage of boats by canal measurement.	Weight of cargo in tons.	Value of cargo.	Tollage, including demurrage.	Percentage of toll on value of cargo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1895-96	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	76,354	777,985	590,808	4,64,74,817	3,41,015	
	Tolly's Nala	57,676	258,362	176,232	1,08,24,068	87,019	
	Total 1895-96	134,030	1,036,347	767,040	5,72,98,885	4,28,034	0.74
1894-95	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	72,462	768,964	569,601	4,69,91,110	3,31,531	
	Tolly's Nala	72,739	286,777	199,261	1,40,13,278	93,490	
	Total 1894-95	145,201	1,055,741	768,862	6,10,04,388	4,25,021	0.69

The decrease of tonnage was chiefly on rice and empty boats in Tolly's Nala. The decrease in value of cargo is attributed to the lower market value of the articles carried.

MISSING
TICKETS.

119. The number of missing tickets in each of the last ten years is shown below :—

YEAR.	No.	YEAR.	No.
1886-87	542	1891-92	210
1887-88	677	1892-93	169
1888-89	329	1893-94	252
1889-90	238	1894-95	170
1890-91	212	1895-96	155

REVENUE
ESTABLISH-
MENT

120. The following statement compares the cost of the Revenue establishment for each of the last five years :—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Salary and commission of Supervisor	11,863	10,529	9,780	9,946	10,481
Salary of Canal Inspectors	5,018	5,018	4,546	4,882	5,367
Supervisor's office establishment	5,424	6,076	6,879	6,931	6,847
Canal police	2,049	2,059	2,058	2,067	2,046
Supervisor's steam-launch establishment	...	...	...	...	...
Inspector's boat establishment	1,086	696	691	685	693
Dhappa water-boat establishment	168	168	168	168	167
Dafadars and chalan boat	480	828	747	828	829
Travelling allowances	71	71	118	42	151
Contingencies	3,125	2,106	1,877	1,624	1,676
Toll-collecting establishment	12,127*	12,391	12,486*	12,332*	12,710*
Total cost of establishment	41,359	39,935	39,344	39,405	40,966

* Includes salaries of darogas, clerks, cashiers, kootnavies, koyals, toll peons, and dinghi crews.

The increase in the expenditure is thus explained by the Superintending Engineer :—

"The increase of Rs 535 in salary of the Supervisor was due to better collection, and that under Canal Inspectors owing to the full number being employed and also to the payment of an officiating allowance to the Tolly's Nala Inspector during the absence, on leave, of the Supervisor. The increase of Rs. 478 under toll-collecting establishment was due to payments made in April 1895, of salaries of extra clerks entertained in 1894-95, and also to the entertainment of additional extra clerks for four months during the year."

MISCELLANEOUS
RECEIPTS.

121. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 21,228 against Rs. 12,688 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs 8,540. The increase is due to receipts from sale of wrecks, which are now credited under this head.

EXTENSIONS
AND IMPROVEMENTS

122. The expenditure under Extensions and Improvements was Rs. 13,239, against Rs. 1,766 in the previous year. The excess was incurred in opening out the wheel route between Madaripur and Gopalganj.

MAINTENANCE
AND REPAIRS.

123. The statement below shows the distribution of the maintenance charges under the several sub heads, as compared with the previous year :—

CANALS.	Locks	Masonry bridges.	Roads.	Buildings.	Plantations	Dredging	Channel banks.	Towpath	Rustic bridges.	Steam-launches.	Miscellaneous.	Drainage	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Canals { 1895 96	3,273	4,157	15,210	634	471	15,351	5,923	1,139	401	5,076	11,548	83	63,350
{ 1894 95	3,081	4,721	16,250	1,091	491	21,690	5,366	961	437	5,627	13,357	82	74,088
Tolly's Nala { 1895 96		1,574	227	522			527	903	307		292		8,875
{ 1894 95		2,284					464	420	185		97		4,149
Steamer route { 1895 96											8,806		8,803
{ 1894 95				1,830	583	2,604	28,389	21,534	21,732		2,094		2,094
Eastern Canals { 1895 96				2,014	581	8,826	31,507	15,568	22,621		15,777		97,449
{ 1894 95											8,430		84,545
Total { 1895 96	3,273	5,611	15,437	2,613	1,056	17,953	34,839	23,576	27,440	5,076	31,413	83	1,68,477
{ 1894 95	3,081	5,953	16,431	4,529	1,062	28,522	37,367	16,947	23,243	5,627	23,878	82	1,64,876

The maintenance charges show an increase of Rs. 3,601.

Extensive repairs were executed to towpaths and rustic bridges on the Eastern Canals.

Under the head "Miscellaneous," on the Sundarbans steamer route, Rs. 1,709 were expended in excess of last year in blowing up the wrecked flat *Kushava*.

There was also an increase in the cost of working steam-launches on the Calcutta Canals, owing to their being more used for inspection and towing purposes than in the previous year.

124. The work done by the dredgers, and the cost, including that of delivering the mud, are shown below :—

DREDGING AND
SILT CLEAR-
ANCE.

	Quantity dredged.	Cost.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A P.
Steam dredger <i>Victoria</i> ...	865,500	9,710	11 4 3
Fouracres' dredger ..	403,500	3,839	9 8 3
Marchant's dredger ..	263,400	2,604	9 14 3
Hydraulic dredger <i>Chinker</i> .	78,600*	1,765	22 7 3

* Includes 68,880 c.ft. of earth dredged during March 1895, but paid for in April 1896

The actual rates of dredging, excluding the cost of delivering the mud, the cost of repairs, and the interest on original cost of dredging plant, were as follows :—

		Rs	A	P.	
Steam dredger <i>Victoria</i>	5	12	8	} Per 1,000 cubic feet.
Fouracres' dredger .	...	4	1	6
Marchant's hand dredger .	...	0	11	6
Hydraulic dredger <i>Chinker</i> ..	..	11	2	3

The dredger *Victoria* worked for 176 days, the Fouracres' dredger for 188 days, the Marchant's dredger for 182 days, and the *Chinker* did practically no work during the year, being under repairs. All the dredgers were laid up for repairs for considerable periods during the year.

125. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below :—

PLANTATION

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1894-95 ..	2,986	1,684	601	5,271
1895-96 ...	3,656	1,46	554	5,356

The cost incurred during the year was Rs. 1,056 against Rs. 1,062 in 1894-95.

STEAMER
ROUTE.

126. The expenditure on the steamer route, and the receipts from steamers and flats using it, are shown below for each of the last ten years:—

YEARS.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE—			Net revenue.	REMARKS.
		On capital account.	On revenue account.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87 ...	4,365	.....	1,627	1,627	2,738	
1887-88 ...	4,445	.....	1,864	1,864	2,581	
1888-89 ...	4,670	.....	5,352	5,352	(—)682	
1889-90	4,640	.....	2,094	2,094	2,546	
1890-91 ...	5,425	.....	2,268	2,268	3,157	
1891-92 ...	4,640	.....	1,920	1,920	2,720	
1892-93 ...	4,955	28,964	2,094	31,058	(—)26,103	
1893-94 ...	5,495	627	2,094	2,721	2,774	
1894-95 ...	6,925	754	2,094	2,848	4,077	
1895-96 ...	7,410	... ..	3,803	3,803	3,607	
Total ...	52,970	30,345	25,210	55,555	(—)2,585	

The increase in the receipts amounted to Rs. 485 over those of last year, but the expenditure increased by Rs. 955; the net revenue therefore showed a decrease of Rs. 470.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

127. The capital and revenue accounts of this canal are given below:—

CAPITAL
ACCOUNT

1—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.				Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
1				2	3
				Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	...	...	...	39,141	43,74,958
Less—Receipts on capital account	...	...	...	...	3,293
Total direct charges				39,141	43,71,665
Indirect charges	...	...	...	1,004	1,05,943

There was an expenditure of Rs. 31,183 under capital account, during the year, on the works detailed below:—

	Rs.
(1) Completion of Baitghur bungalow . . .	778
(2) Completion of Charbattia bungalow . . .	47
(3) New bungalow at Eroum	1,340
(4) Remodelling escapes in Ranges IVA and V . . .	24,691
(5) Dredging Range V	3,501
(6) Opening a new escape in 106th mile . . .	761
(7) Closing an escape in 106th mile . . .	65
Total	31,183

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

“The Panchpally, Gumai and Attilabad escapes were completed on the east side, and a considerable quantity of stone was collected for use on the west side. The Jamka escape had to be closed, and in its place a new escape was opened out in the 106th mile. Dredging was continued in Range V, and 315,575 cubic feet of earth were removed.”

2—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actual).

**REVENUE
ACCOUNT.**

PARTICULARS	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1894-95.	During 1895-96.		During 1894-95	During 1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs
I.—Maintenance and repairs	76,448	60,060	Water-rates . . .	..	..
II—Revenue management	6,898	6,937	Navigation . . .	64,094	85,773
Total direct charges .	83,346	66,997	Miscellaneous . .	1,937	2,580
			Total ..	66,031	88,353
INDIRECT CHARGES . . .	3,725	3,122			
Total working expenses	87,071	70,119	Less—Refunds of revenue	91	25
Net revenue . . .	(—)21,131	18,209			
Total . . .	65,940	88,328	Net total receipts	65,940	88,328

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and seven preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 128 following.

The financial result of the year's operations was very satisfactory. There was a considerable increase in the receipts, and the working expenses were largely reduced. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 18,209, a substantial improvement when compared with the yearly loss hitherto recorded. This excellent result was due to increase in the rice traffic, consequent on the favourable rice crops of the past three years. The tolls on the Ballaghaye branch drain tended to swell the receipts of the year to a certain extent.

FINANCIAL
RESULTS

128. The receipts on the Revenue account, and working expenses of the canal for the last ten years, are shown in the following statement :—

	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water-rates	(—) 1	.		61		..		.	..	..
Navigation	28,587	52,828	65,047	63,724	42,220	60,051	55,832	95,238	64,094	85,773
Miscellaneous	902	1,026	1,361	1,563	1,410	2,072	9,149	2,477	1,937	2,560
Total	29,489	53,854	66,408	65,318	65,630	62,123	64,981	97,710	66,031	88,323
<i>Less—Refunds of revenue</i>		17	254	15	44	66	47	1,143	91	25
Net total receipts	29,488	53,837	66,154	65,303	65,586	62,057	64,934	96,567	65,940	88,298
WORKING EXPENSES										
DIRECT CHARGES										
<i>I—Works, Maintenance and Repairs</i>										
Works (extensions and improvements)		...					...		195	645
Repairs	43,969	53,277	42,006	50,528	42,312	49,598	45,490	58,234	52,543	40,054
Establishment, including direction and accounts	10,120	11,289	11,377	926	15,467	17,100	17,266	21,562	19,706	15,961
Tools and plant	3,432	8,741	14,462	10,513	9,791	3,464	6,668	7,917	3,999	4,070
Total	57,521	73,307	67,845	61,967	67,569	69,162	69,419	87,713	76,448	60,080
II Revenue Management										
Navigation establishment	2,183	4,559	6,123	6,044	6,208	6,134	6,855	7,029	6,698	6,937
Total direct charges	59,704	80,668	74,568	68,011	73,760	75,296	76,275	94,192	83,346	66,997
INDIRECT CHARGES										
Capitalized abatement of land revenue								...	..
Leave and pension allowances	1,722	2,639	2,450	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001	3,725	3,123
Total indirect charges	1,722	2,639	2,450	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001	3,725	3,123
Total working expenses	61,426	83,507	77,018	68,986	76,795	78,549	79,652	98,193	87,071	70,111
Net revenue	(—) 31,938	(—) 29,670	(—) 10,864	(—) 3,683	(—) 11,212	(—) 16,492	(—) 14,718	(—) 1,626	(—) 21,131	18,300

The Superintending Engineer writes .—

“As there was no alteration of the rules in force, it is satisfactory to note the large increase of tollage from Rs 64,094 in 1894-95 to Rs. 85,773 during the year. How far this improvement of traffic was due to the reduced rates for through traffic introduced in 1893-94 it is impossible to say, as this class of traffic was interrupted from October to March, owing to the closure of the Hiji Tidal Canal.

There was a large increase in the number of steamers run by the India General and Messrs Macneill and Company to take rice from Balasore to Chandbally for shipment to Mauritius and other ports

The India General Steam Navigation Company paid Rs. 10,290, and Macneill and Company Rs. 3,591, against Rs. 4,051 and Rs. 1,204 of the previous year

This development of traffic in Range V should be fostered in every way; and, considering the large shipments of rice from Balasore direct by sea (some 77,880 tons), it is possible that a share of this might be drawn to Chandbally if Range V were in a more efficient state for navigation during the period of low tides in the cold-weather months. It would be a great boon to shippers if the bed were deepened where it is high, and all the concrete blocks which have been washed in from the old escapes were removed from the canal. If funds are available, the question of closing the canal in March next will be considered. On the Ballaghaye drain the tolls increased from Rs. 5,031 in 1894-95 to Rs. 6,605 during the year

The chief traffic was “down” rice, which had increased from 29,391 tons in the previous year, to 47,913 tons during the year. The “up” rice traffic, which amounted to 6,126 tons, was exported from Chandbally, and was boated along Range V from Balasore. The import of salt increased from 3,627 tons to 4,452 tons, and the jute exports from 165 tons to 622 tons”

The working expenses showed a decrease of Rs. 16,952. On works alone, the mileage rate was Rs. 417 against Rs. 541 of the previous year

129. The following table compares the traffic of the year with that of 1894-95.— TRAFFIC.

ORISSA COAST CANAL	Number of boats*	Tonnage of boats	Value of cargo, including rafts	Tolls
1	2	3	4	5
	No	Tons	Rs	Rs
1894-95	16,340	151,442	31,27,901	64,094
1895-96	18,774	206,797	40,02,498	85,773

* Includes passenger and empty boats

130. The whole length of the canal from Bhaithghur to Charbattia, (102 miles), including $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of river-crossings, was open for traffic throughout the year. The Superintending Engineer remarks.— LENGTH OF CANAL.

“This is the eleventh year that the Coast Canal has been open continuously without interruption. During neap tides, from January to March, boats drawing over 4 feet of water have difficulty in passing through Range V, owing to portions of the canal not having been originally cut to bed level. It will probably soon be necessary to close the canal for several months in the cold weather to get the canal bed perfectly cleared”

131. The rainfall registered at Balasore was 61.84 inches compared with 64.73 inches in 1894-95. The average of the previous 10 years was 65.60 inches. RAINFALL

132. The highest flood levels recorded on the various rivers crossed by the Orissa Coast Canal are recorded in the following table.— FLOODS

NAME OF RIVER	Locality	1895		1896		HIGHEST ON RECORD		REMARKS
		Date	Reading	Date	Reading	Date	Reading	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rasarnarokha	Bhogra	20th September 1895	113.40	24th July 1896	115.00	June 1893	121.5	* Without data on of Mr. Verma
Panchpara	Panchpara	21st August 1895	112.00	27th ..	115.50	Not known	118.00	
Barraballong	Naloul	20th September 1895	113.40	29th ..	116.70	22nd September 1895	118.00	
Mukai	Charbattia	3rd October 1895	110.20	29th ..	113.00	Not known	116.05	Ditto

There were no floods during the year, so the gauge readings were in all cases extremely low. The highest levels in the various ranges were as follows:—

Range III	..	... =109 70 on 1st October 1895.
„ IVA	..	. =111·80 on 2nd August „
„ IVB	..	... =111·90 on 1st July „
„ V	...	... =111·90 on 1st „ „

MISCELLANEOUS
RECEIPTS

133. The miscellaneous receipts during the last five years are shown below:—

1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,072	9,149	2,477	1,937	2,580

DREDGING
AND SILT
EXPENDITURE

134. The amount of dredging done during the year was more than usual. The following table gives the results of the working for the last two years:—

YEAR	Name of dredger.	Quantity dredged	COST OF—			RATE PER 1,000 C FT.		
			Lifting by dredger	Removing by mud punts.	Total	Lifting.	Removing	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1895-96	<i>Marchant</i> No 1.	C ft 395,570	Rs 1,455	Rs. 1,763	Rs. 3,218	Rs. A. P. 3 10 9	Rs. A. P. 4 7 4	Rs A. P. 8 2 1
	<i>Comus</i> with 3 mud punts	269,500	978	1,170	2,148	3 9 11	4 5 5	7 15 4
	Total ..	665,070	2,433	2,933	5, 66	3 10 5	4 6 7	8 1 0
1891-95	<i>Marchant</i> with 6 mud punts	126,420	654	415	1,069	5 1 7	3 4 9	8 6 4
	<i>Comus</i> with 2 mud punts.	156,102	1,351	710	2,061	8 10 5	4 8 9	13 3 2
	Total ..	282,522	2,005	1,125	3,130	6 14 0	3 14 9	10 12 9

DREDGER

Dredger Marchant No. 1 worked in Range III and the Suburnarekha river, and *Comus* in Range V.

The clearing of silt from the Ballaghaye-branch drain, charged to ordinary agricultural, was finished during the year, and the branch canal opened to navigation on the 13th June 1895.

The Bhograi supply sluice was cleared of silt, and re-opened on the 10th July 1895, 1,120,737 cubic feet were removed by hand at a cost of Rs. 1,881; and the remaining quantity, 201,168 cubic feet, was dugged at a cost of Rs. 1,566.

The silt clearance of the Jamcoonda parallel drain, which drains part of the Sulapat, east of the Orissa Coast Canal, a length of two miles, was cleared, and 16,311 cubic feet of silt removed at a cost of Rs. 387.

135. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR	Trees upwards of 12 feet in height.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet in height	Seedlings below 12 feet	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
1895-96 ..	2,564	5,437	6,644	14,645
1894-95 ...	1,454	4,627	4,602	10,683

The expenditure on this head was nominal.

SARAN CANALS.

136. The Capital account of these canals has been closed. The Revenue account is given below —

REVENUE ACCOUNT -(Actuals)

PARTICULARS	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS	RECEIPTS	
	During 1894-95	During 1895-96		During 1894-95	During 1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs	1,479	1,293	Water-rates ..	938	1,139
			Navigation	..	...
INDIRECT CHARGES ..	63	61	Miscellaneous ..	444	411
Total working expenses	1,542	1,354	Total	1,382	1,550
Net revenue ...	(—)3,342	121	Less—Refunds of revenue.	3,182	75
Total ...	(—)1,800	1,475	Net total receipts	(—)1,800	1,475

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 137 following.

FINANCIAL
RESULTS

137. The receipts on Revenue account and working expenses of the Saran Canals for the last ten years are shown in the following statement.—

	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water rates	11 072	21,070	20 415	22,990	30 823	15,765	1,492	0,764	848	1,139
Navigation										
Miscellaneous	1 335	() 405	309	123	100	46	34	50	444	411
Total	12 427	20 615	20,814	23,113	30 983	15,831	1,526	6 814	1,382	1,550
Less—Refunds of revenue								530	3,182	76
Net total receipts	12,427	20 615	20 814	23,113	30 983	15 831	1 526	6 284	(—) 1,806	1,474
WORKING EXPENSES										
Direct charges										
Maintenance and repairs	23 484	18 001	23 076	24 990	26,464	9 021	8 617	4 111	1,087	856
Establishment	5 900	9,119	10,248	12,323	10,700	3 719	3 772	1,733	447	437
Tools and plant	(—) 078	(0)	673	991	360	(—) 194	318	112	(—) 5	
Total direct charges	27,305	26,120	34 897	38 313	37,403	12 536	13 602	5 962	1 470	1,293
Indirect charges										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue										
Leave and pension allowances	756	1,277	1 435	1 739	1,476	519	528	243	63	61
Total indirect charges	756	1 277	1 435	1,739	1,476	519	528	243	63	61
Total working expenses	28 061	27,397	36,332	40,052	38,881	13 055	14,030	6 205	1,533	1,354
Net revenue	(—) 16 233	(—) 8 432	() 15 519	(—) 16 939	(—) 1,805	2,774	(—) 12 504	74	(—) 3 343	121

LENGTH OF
CANALS OPEN
AND AREAS
COMMANDED
AND IRRIGATED

138 There was no change in the lengths of the canals, which are given in the following table —

NAME OF CANAL	1895-96								1894-95							
	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saran Canals	Miles				Acres		Acres			Miles				Acres		Acres
Main canal or head cut	0 34									0 34						
Branch Canals																
I — Dahn feeder	3 34				64,000		Nil			3 34			64,000		1,508	
II — Gaudaki	1 57									1 57						
III — Dhanes	1 00									1 00						
IV — Gaudaki	6 57									6 57						
In addition to the above, the following are maintained																
I — Thakraba Sota	1 50									1 50						
II — Roopan Chap Sota	27 00									27 00						

These canals were closed during the year, and no irrigation was done from them.

RAINFALL

139. The average rainfall on the area under command is shown by seasons in the table below for the last five years:—

	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.
Kharif season (August, September, and October)	11 52	27 70	24 96	28 55	22 02
Rabi season (November to February)	6 61	2 29	1 08	2 62	0 50
Year	35 05	49 19	49 95	51 28	43 42

140. The floods in the Gandak, though destructive to parts of the embankment in the Saran district, were not particularly high.

141. A radical change in the system of working the canals was introduced last year, and rules were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* laying down the conditions under which water would be admitted to them. The most important of these is that payment of the charge levied for the supply of water to any canal must accompany any application for the opening of its head sluice. The amounts fixed for each canal are as follows:—

FLOODS

ASSESSMENTS,
COLLECTIONS
AND BALANCE.

			Rs
No. III —The Doha	..	...	10,000
„ IV.— „ Gandaki	...		5,500
„ V — „ Dhana	.		6,500
„ VI.— „ Gangri	..	...	8,000
Total			30,000

As no one applied to have any sluice opened, the canals remained closed throughout the year.

Regarding the old guarantee account, which has not yet been finally settled, the Executive Engineer writes:—

REVENUE.

“From last year’s revenue account it will be seen that the sums of Rs 3,167 and Rs. 75 were paid to the Moniara and Sadowa concerns, and the sum of Rs 1,996 due by the Arrowa concern was remitted, a further sum of Rs. 63 was paid by the Jogapur concern, which was the balance due by them.

The above sums were the balances at credit and debit of the various concerns at the end of March 1891, when the new guarantee came into force. When the accounts of the new guarantee with the proprietors of the Moniara and Sadowa concerns were thoroughly gone into by checking every voucher relating thereto in the collector’s office, it was found that certain amounts had been credited to the new guarantee which should have been credited to the old. These amounts consisted of small sums collected by certificate procedure, or other means, during the years 1892 and 1893, on assessments made by Mr Donald Reid many years before irrigation done in his own dehat, which he had not been able to collect. These had been by mistake entered and shown as paid under assessments made by the Public Works officer, for irrigation done outside the Moniara and Sadowa dehats under the “new guarantee.”

When the new guarantee account was closed up, these amounts were separated from this account, and credited in the old guarantee account as shown below, the matter is still under consideration by the Collector:—

Serial number	GUARANTEEING FACTORY	BY TREASURY ACCOUNT BALANCE ON 1st APRIL 1891		Collected from April 1st 1891 to 31st March 1894	BALANCE ON 31st MARCH 1894		Amount paid & written off as per Bengal Govt. Circular No. 186 dated 22nd January 1895 to Commissioner of Patna	Balance due to on 1st April 1896	REMARKS
		From factory	To factory		Due from	Due to			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
1	Moniara		3,167 10 3	250 5 6		3,420 15 9	3,167 0 0	250 15 9	*Paid
2	Sadowa	1 500 0 0		1 611 7 8		111 7 8	*18 0 0	36 7 8	*Paid
3	Jogapur	2,061 10 1		2,468 8 0	63 2 1		*61 2 1		*Written off
4	Barhoga								
5	Arrowa	2,615 14 1		619 7 9	1,996 6 4		*1,996 6 4		*Written off
6	Ramola								
7	Barhoda								
8	Barhoda								
9	Sitapur								
10	Harpur								
11	Ranopali	500 0 0		500 0 0					
12	Gaighat	231 4 6		231 4 6					
	Total	7,408 12 8	3,167 10 3	5,230 1 6	2,059 8 5	3,538 7 5	5,301 6 5	296 7 6	

MAINTENANCE
AND REPAIRS.

142. The expenditure on maintenance during the past five years is shown below :—

	Miles	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Repairs to head cut and river protective works	6 34	Rs. 4,304	Rs 1,341	Rs 1,766	Rs 432	Rs 459
Repairs to Daha feeder	3 34	357	544	490	166	397
„ to Gandaki feeder	1 57	221	1,550	556	150	
„ to Dhanai feeder	1 00	65	411	242	119	
„ to Gangri feeder	6 57	129	565	421	170	
„ to dams and channels for irrigation purposes	.	3 945	5,106	631		
Total	.	9,021	9,517	4,112	1,037	856
Establishment	.	3,710	3,772	1,738	447	437
Tools and plant (actual)	..	(—)193	213	112	(—)5	.
Refund of revenue	...	..	...	530	3,182	75
GRAND TOTAL	...	12,538	13,502	6,492	4,661	1,368

All that was done to keep the canals in order was the ordinary repairs to sluices, and weed clearance in the “Head cut.”

PLANTATIONS

143. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below —

YEAR	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet	Seed lings under 4 feet.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
1891-95	No 8,436	No 4,588	No 4,935	No 17,959
1895-96	9,303	4,762	5,723	19,788

The expenditure on plantations was Rs. 35 only, against Rs. 50 in the preceding year.

MINOR PLANTATIONS

144. The only revenue derived from the canals during the year was Rs. 411, which was realized on account of the sale of grass, fisheries, &c., against Rs. 444 in the preceding year.

NADIA RIVERS.

LENGTHS

145. The rivers comprised in this system are the Bhagirathi, Bhairab-Jalangi, Mathabhanga, and part of the Hooghly, and their approximate lengths are as follows:—

Bhagirathi	...	145 miles to Nadia.
Bhairab-Jalangi	...	141 ditto.
Mathabhanga	...	138 miles to junction of the Hooghly river.
Hooghly	...	31 miles from Nadia to Chakdaha
Total	...	455 miles

This total shows a decrease of 22 miles as compared with the last year's report, owing to the present Bhagirathi entrance at Narainpur being 22 miles below the upper intake at Faraka. This upper portion of the Bhagirathi is now the main stream of the Ganges and requires no training works. Its length is not included in the channels to be maintained.

146. No Capital account of expenditure is kept. The Revenue account for the last two years is given below —

REVENUE
ACCOUNT

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1894-95	During 1895-96.		During 1894-95	During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.
DIRECT CHARGES					
I—Maintenance and repairs.	98,117	1,13,818	Navigation .	1,41,419	1,19,981
II.—Revenue management	34,268	23,582	Miscellaneous	279	124
Total direct charges	1,32,385	1,37,400	Total .	1,41,698	1,20,105
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	8,494	8,881	Less—Refunds of revenue	.	59
Total working expenses	1,40,879	1,46,281			
Profit ...	819	(—)26,235			
Total .	1,41,698	1,20,046	Net total receipts	1,41,698	1,20,046

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 147 following

147 The receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years are shown below —

FINANCIAL
RESULTS.

	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Navigation	1,02,071	1,08,318	1,91,793	1,85,981	2,00,568	1,97,718	1,41,080	1,71,168	1,41,419	1,19,981
Miscellaneous	110	301	197	69	136	237	108	81	79	124
Total	2,01,250	1,08,670	1,91,888	1,86,143	2,00,704	1,97,955	1,41,188	1,71,252	1,41,698	1,20,105
Less—Refunds of revenue				220	162	28	18	1		59
Total receipts	2,01,250	1,08,670	1,91,888	1,85,923	2,00,542	1,97,927	1,41,170	1,71,251	1,41,698	1,20,046
WORKING EXPENSES										
Direct Charges										
Maintenance and repairs	87,061	4,201	88,233	87,818	53,483	52,704	68,763	77,464	68,588	69,801
Establishment	20,293	4,525	45,305	38,17	45,110	47,835	51,581	68,382	60,669	63,110
Tools and plant	1,409	3,533	2,380	2,350	2,476	1,111	1,658	1,811	1,890	1,169
Suspense accounts	130	11,817	(—) 14	(—) 1,036	5,169	(—) 1,011	1,996	478	1,338	2,625
Total direct charges	1,09,213	23,076	1,36,953	1,28,961	1,04,238	1,03,750	1,23,064	1,48,145	1,32,485	1,37,400
Indirect Charges										
Leave and pension allowances	4,101	5,110	6,07	5,901	6,167	6,417	7,221	8,223	8,494	8,881
Total indirect charges	4,101	5,110	6,07	5,901	6,167	6,417	7,221	8,223	8,494	8,881
Total working expenses	1,13,314	28,186	1,43,020	1,34,862	1,10,405	1,10,167	1,30,285	1,56,368	1,40,979	1,46,281
Net revenue	1,38,036	1,00,784	51,118	62,834	90,568	79,440	35,245	24,594	819	(—)26,235

Regarding the financial results the Superintending Engineer writes :—

"The decrease in receipts, amounting to Rs. 21,652, was mainly due to the exceptionally dry condition of the rivers through out the cold weather, the entrance of the Bhagirathi being closed from the middle of December

Were this decrease confined to a single season, it would be of little moment, but unfortunately it has been going on for some years past, and now for the first time in the history of these rivers, extending as far back as 1820, the net revenue has become a minus quantity. It is only within the last four years, however, that the decline has become particularly marked, but no enquiry has been made, nor any satisfactory explanation given of this annual decrease of revenue. It may possibly be due to two causes—

- (1) More favourable railway rates with the view of securing the Ganges traffic
- (2) Owing to the uncertainty of the depth of water at the entrances and over the shoals, the boatmen may have lost faith in the rivers as a means of transport during the cold weather. This is not the first time in the life of these rivers that the question of railway competition and deterioration of channel has been considered

In 1868-69 the Board of Revenue, when reviewing the report for that year, wrote as follows —

'From the examination of the figures given in the statements, it appears to the Board to be perfectly clear that, apart from the vicissitudes of season and incidental circumstances which may cause temporary fluctuations in the extent and course of traffic, the chief and constant reasons for the decrease of the river traffic are the obstructions at the entrance of the river, and the deteriorated condition of the river channel generally, as alluded to by the Executive Engineer, owing to which the river is year by year navigated by a fewer number of large boats and more traffic diverted to the railway'

To test the accuracy of the above opinions, it is necessary to compare the receipts and expenditure at that time with the revenue and expenditure of recent years

In the following statement is given the receipts and charges for the years 1863-64 to 1868-69. Unfortunately the information for other years is not conveniently available

YEAR	Total receipts	Public Works Department receipts.	Total	Public Works Department charges	Net revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1863-64	2,69,017	...	2,69,017	1,90,420	78,597
1864-65	2,40,737	...	2,40,737	91,829	1,48,908
1865-66	2,18,013	...	2,18,013	1,19,206	98,807
1866-67	1,96,327	316	1,96,643	1,05,979	90,664
1867-68	2,06,383	2,559	2,08,942	1,74,755	34,187
1868-69	1,79,900	2,339	1,82,239	1,56,108	26,131
Mean	...	...	2,19,265	1,39,716	...

The mean gross annual revenue and expenditure from 1863 to 1896 were Rs. 2,19,265 and Rs. 1,39,716 respectively, compared with Rs. 1,95,981 and Rs. 98,398 for the years 1883 to 1889. The small decrease in annual revenue, extending over a period of 20 years, would seem to show that the railway has not proved such a formidable rival as was anticipated; while the large decrease in maintenance charges would tend to prove that the rivers as navigable channels were, up to a few years back, in a better condition than they were 30 years ago. At that time the Executive Engineer wrote "that the shoals in the Bhagirathi were increasing, and that it is now almost entirely abandoned as a cold-weather route". During my short acquaintance with these rivers, I have felt inclined to attribute the rapid increase of maintenance to an extension of the shoals, but, with the knowledge of what has taken place in the past, I venture to entertain a hope that the history of the Bhagirathi will repeat itself, and that the present period of depression will soon be followed by a succession of years of increased revenue and diminished expenditure. Appended to this report is a statement which has been prepared to show the average monthly receipts of the four flood months, viz., July to October, and the four dry months, January to April, for a series of years from 1831-32 up to date. This statement shows that for the years 1863 to 1869, the average monthly receipts in the flood and dry months were Rs. 24,280 and Rs. 2,508 respectively, while for the years 1883 to 1889 the receipts for the same months averaged Rs. 14,307 and Rs. 2,095 respectively. These

figures are instructive, as they show that it is when the rivers are full that the great decrease in traffic has taken place. The Executive Engineer will be requested to consider and report on this question before submission of his next annual report."

148. No rainfall register is kept up for these rivers.

RAINFALL
FLOODS.

149. The gauge readings at Gheria and Berhampore for the last ten years are given below:—

Year	Berhampore.	Gheria.
1886	29' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	32 35
1887	30' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	31 50
1888	30' 2"	32 35
1889	30' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	34 00
1890	30' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	34 70
1891	26' 7"	29 30
1892	29' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	31 55
1893	27' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	30 75
1894	30' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	32 75
1895	26' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	28 80

The reading of the Berhampore gauge on the 19th August 1895 was 26' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The flood was therefore the lowest recorded during the last ten years, and was almost 5 feet below the highest flood level of 1890.

The highest flood levels of 1895-96 are compared below with the highest levels in the previous year, and with the highest levels on record. The readings given are the heights above mean sea level:—

River	Locality	1895-96		1894-95		Highest known	
		Date	Reading	Date	Reading	Date	Reading
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhagirathi	Berhampore	19th Aug 1895	26 12	29th Aug. 1894	64 04	14th Aug 1890	64 71
Jalangi	Barupganj	26th " "	24 25	6th Sept "	29 41	28th " "	34 83
Mathabhauga	Hanskhali	23rd " "	19 06	27th Dec "	24 96	1st Sept "	39 93

150. The several classes of boats which plied on the rivers and the tolls collected from them are tabulated below —

NAME OF RIVER	NUMBER AND CLASS OF BOATS						COLLECTIONS BY TOLL COLLECTORS					
	Up to 10 man and less	Between 10 and 100 man and less	Between 100 and 2,000 man and less	Between 2,000 and 5,000 man and less	Over 5,000 man and less	Total	Toll of cent cents	Toll of annas annas	Toll of paise paise	Total tolls Rs.	Total tolls annas annas	Total collections Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bhagirathi (Jangipur toll station).	5,333	2,862	676	197	6	9,074	24 271	13	7 41	12 25		
Bhagirathi and Dhyan- Jalangi (Barupganj toll station)	12,937	10,484	1,245	42	2	27,630	54 309	53	11 673	66 075	124	1,20,106
Mathabhauga and Ichamati (Hanskhali toll station)	4 074	7,483	327	15		9 999	21,872	9		21,491		
Total, 1895-96	23,310	31 829	2 249	104	8	46,798	1,00,462	115	10,414	1,10,984	124	1,20,106
Total, 1894-95	21,363	22 127	2 612	485	18	49,607	1,19,385	640	21,331	1,41,510	279	1,41,788

TRAFFIC

151. The following is a statement of the number of boats, their tonnage the weight and value of their cargo, and the toll collection:—

NAME OF RIVER	Number of boats, inclusive of steamers, flats and rafts	Tonnage of boats	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Toll* collection.	Percentage of toll on value of cargo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	
Bhagirathi	9,462	152,668	68,333	50,41,261	32,025	0 62
Ditto and Bhyruh Jalangi	28,059	324,238	112,821	1,66,42,177	66,075	0 39
Mathabhang and Ichamati	9,906	107,894	38,813	32,95,813	21,881	0 66
Total, 1895-96	47,427	591,718	219,967	2,49,79,251	1,19,981	0 48
Total, 1894-95	50,518	668,245	257,450	3,12,12,357	1,41,419	0 45

* Tolls from boats, steamers, flats and rafts

The foregoing statement shows, on the whole, a falling off under all heads, Sarupganj being most conspicuous, where the total weight of cargo registered during the year was 112,821 tons, as compared with 142,686 tons in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 29,865 tons. This vast decrease is attributable to the deterioration of the Jalangi and Bhagirathi rivers towards the end of the cold weather, thus diverting the through traffic from the northern districts and Bihar to Goalundo, whence it was transhipped and railed to Calcutta, or continued the boat journey to Calcutta by the Sundarban route.

STEAMER SERVICE

152. No transport service is maintained by Government on these rivers. The steamer service kept up by the several companies is shown in the statement below.—

NATURE OF SERVICE	TERMINAL STATIONS—		Outward and inward	PERIOD
	From—	To—		
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.</i>			
Weekly	Calcutta	Jangipur	Both	From 15th June to 10th November 1895
Twice a week	Kalna	Katwa and Jaganj	Do.	From 3rd June to 3rd November 1895
Ditto	Azimganj	Dhulian	Do.	From 23rd June to 10th November 1895.
Twice daily	Berhampore	Azimganj	Do.	From January to 12th November 1895.
	<i>East Indian Railway Company</i>			
Twice a week	Azimganj	Dhulian	Both	From 11th June to 10th November 1895.
Daily	Berhampore	Azimganj	Do.	From 9th July to 2nd November 1895.
Do.	Lalbagh	Ditto	Do.	From 3rd November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

153. The cost of the revenue establishment for the last five years is shown below:—

REVENUE
ESTABLISH-
MENT.

	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Salary and commission of Col- lectors	Rs. 13,210	Rs. 12,391	Rs. 12,614	Rs. 14,807	Rs. 14,010
Accounts and office establishment	8,942	8,879	8,901	8,494	8,407
Travelling allowance	530	601	525	766	756
Contingencies ..	452	411	947	395	409
Total ..	23,134	22,262	23,017	24,462	23,582

There was a decrease of Rs. 880 during the year, due mainly to less com-
mission having been drawn by the Toll Collectors of Sarupganj and Hanskhali
toll stations

154. The charges for maintenance and repairs (exclusive of establishment
and tools and plant) for the last three years, are detailed below:—

MAINTENANCE
AND REPAIRS

PARTICULARS	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4
Re-opening lower entrance channel, Bha- girathi river	Rs. 546	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Training works in river Bhagnathi ..	51,481	41,642	45,694
" " Bhyrub ..	4,318	3,989	6,107
" " Jalangi ..	6,430	7,034	6,932
" " Mathabhanga ..	2,060	2,717	844
Sounding Nadia rivers ...	6,500	6,535	5,731
Maintaining and working divisional boats	2,635	2,493	2,297
Petty and other charges ..	3,384	4,178	2,386
Total ..	77,364	68,588	69,991

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,403 more than that of the previous year.
The increase was due to certain charges, which were incurred in 1894-95,
having been paid during the current year. otherwise the actual expenditure
on training works was Rs. 13,310 less than in the previous year.

155. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 124
against Rs. 279 in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS
RECEIPTS

156. No work was done under this head except at a few shoals, where
sand was cleared by *kodalis* in order to keep up a running stream of good
drinking water for the towns and villages along the river bank.

DREDGING
AND SILT
CLEARANCE

157. The only plantations kept up in the Nadia Rivers Division are those
on the berms of the Bhagirathi embankments. Their condition is shown by
the following statement.—

PLANTATION

Year.	Trees over 12 feet	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1894-95 ...	No. 13,558	No. 3,169	No. 2,616	No. 19,343
1895-96 ...	13,184	4,020	1,751	18,955

EDEN CANAL.

LENGTH OF
CANALS.

158. No Capital or Revenue account of this canal is maintained. The aggregate length of the excavated channels remained the same as last year. The lengths of the several channels are as follows:—

	Miles
Joojooty sluice and channel. Nos. 1 and 2 ...	2
Eden Canal proper ...	19½
Kana Damodar junction cut ...	2½
Saraswati junction cut ...	2½
Connecting channel between the Rankini Doho and the Kana Damodar ...	½
Connecting channel between the Rankini Doho and Kana Nadi ...	½
Total ...	27½

In addition to the above, the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar, Banka Nala, and North and South Saraswati are included in the system.

The gross area commanded by the Eden canal is about 300,000 acres, of which about 200,000 acres are culturable, and 100,000 acres irrigable.

REVENUE
ACCOUNT

159. The receipts and expenditure for the last two years are given below —

EXPENDITURE.	1894-95.	1895-96	RECEIPTS	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	12,554	3,072	Water-rates ...	29,674	30,763
Maintenance and repairs ...	25,303	37,341	Miscellaneous ...	576	355
Establishment ...	14,129	14,951			
Tools and plant ...	752	606	Total ...	30,250	31,118
Total expenditure ...	52,738	55,970	Less—Refunds of Revenue	50	201
Balance, deficit ...	22,538	25,053	Net total receipts .	30,200	30,917

The original works executed, or in progress during the year, were the following:—

- (a) The combined bridge and regulator over the Kana Damodar at Chakdighi were completed during the year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 10,668, but of this only Rs. 2,439 were expended in the year under review.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 633 was expended during the year on land charges as under—

	Rs.
For channel connecting Rankini Doho with Kana Nadi ...	517
Ditto ditto with Kana Damodar ...	98
Compensation for land, Eden Canal ...	18
Total ...	633

- (c) A cart bridge over the channel connecting the Rankini Doho and the Kana Nadi at Srimanpur was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 770, which was charged to the maintenance grant of the Eden Canal.

Besides the extensions and improvements above alluded to, the Eden Canal was maintained in an efficient condition throughout the year.

The actual cost of maintenance of the canal during the year was Rs. 53,099, as compared with Rs. 40,234 of the previous year. The increase was due to heavy silt clearance from the Banka, from channel No. 1 at Joojooty, and also from that portion of the Banka immediately above the weir at Kanohannagar.

As usual, the cold-weather supply of the canal was kept up by a sand dam across the Damodar at Joojooty, at a cost of Rs. 3,522 against Rs. 4,004 of the previous year.

The receipts from water-rates showed a small increase.

160. The rainfall registered at Edilpur was 44.43 inches, as compared with 48.51 inches in the previous year, but the fall during the *kharif* season was only 29.14 inches, or 4.34 inches less than that of last year.

RAINFALL

161. Regarding crop experiments, the Superintending Engineer writes:—

CROP EXPERIMENT

“A few experiments were made with paddy crops only, with the result that an acre of middle class land irrigated by canal water produced 32 maunds 29 seers of paddy, and 45 maunds 22 seers of straw; but no experiment was made on land which did not receive the benefit of canal water, as there was almost a complete failure of crop in the non-irrigated tract”

162. The total area leased during the year was 43,525 acres, as compared with 44,584 acres in 1894-95, the falling off being due to the cancelling of old long leases of certain villages on the banks of the Banka Nala.

AREAS LEASED AND THROAT RD

The total area irrigated by the Eden Canal during the year under review was 36,221 acres, consisting of 19,156 acres of *kharif* and 1,719 acres of *rabi* in the Burdwan district, and 15,180 acres of *kharif* and 166 acres of *rabi* in the Hooghly district, as compared with 20,390 acres of the previous year, viz., 17,970 acres of *kharif* and 12 acres of *rabi* in the former, and 2,400 acres of *kharif*, and 8 acres of *rabi*, in the latter district. The increase was mainly attributable to the scanty rainfall of the year under report.

Out of 34,336 acres irrigated in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts during the *kharif* season, 3,884 acres received one watering only, as they were situated beyond the area commanded by the canal; and 158 acres were irrigated surreptitiously in the Hooghly district.

The areas irrigated by the Eden Canal during the last five years are shown below:—

YEARS.	Long leases.	Annual leases.	One flushing beyond area commanded	Unauthorized	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres.	
1891-92	12,707	1,478	...	.	14,185	
1892-93	47,848	6,534	...	16,951	71,333	
1893-94	11,601	138	...	...	11,739	
1894-95	19,650	20	720	.	20,390	
1895-96	30,195	1,984	3,884	158	36,221	

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

“In last year's report it was remarked that it was only in exceptional years that there was any demand for canal water. The season under review was exceptional, and a much larger area would have been irrigated had there been any system of distributaries to carry the water from the main canal. An estimate amounting to Rs. 94,245 has been recently sanctioned by Government for the construction of two distributaries”

163. The water-rates assessed during the year amounted to Rs. 37,809, and taking the unrealized balance of the years 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95, the gross demand for the year was Rs. 70,978 against Rs. 69,662 of the previous year.

DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE

Deducting the collection of Rs. 30,690 (*plus* Rs. 73 realized by the Burdwan Certificate Officer on account of interest on outstanding water-rates),

the remissions of Rs. 4,605, and Rs. 1,791 allowed as commission on advance payment, the unrealized balance remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 33,983. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10,699 will probably have to be written off as irrecoverable.

164. The cost of the revenue establishment during the year was Rs. 4,215 against Rs. 4,052 in the previous year.

165. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 353 against Rs. 576 in 1894-95.

166. The expenditure on plantations was the same as last year, viz., Rs. 76. A number of mahogany seedlings died owing to excessive heat, bringing down the total number from 360 to 327.

167. There were five floods in the Damodar river during the year, but as they were of an ordinary nature, no damage was done to the canal. The last and highest flood, which occurred on 20th September 1895, rose to 13 feet, or 2 feet 7 inches below the highest on record at Edilpur, on the 8th July 1894.

GAIGHATTA AND BUXI KHAL.

168. This channel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was taken over by the Public Works Department on the 1st April 1894. It was formerly an important trade route, connecting the Damodar and Rupnarain rivers, but its importance diminished when the Midnapore canal was opened, and it was placed under the management of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee. After this, from want of proper attention, it silted up so much that the traffic of even small boats was almost stopped. Subsequently, it came into the hands of the District Board of Howrah, and its annual income was then estimated at Rs. 2,810. Government was eventually asked to resume its management, as it continued to deteriorate, and its income in consequence to diminish.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 31,471, was sanctioned for its re-excavation, and the work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 29,325. The total expenditure on its maintenance amounted, during the year 1895-96, to Rs. 13,009, against Rs. 27,269 in 1894-95. The receipts were Rs. 5,125 against Rs. 820 in the preceding year.

The right of collecting tolls was leased out for Rs. 5,125, and the full amount was realized during the year.

MADHUBAN CANAL.

169. The expenditure incurred in maintaining this canal during the last five years is shown below.—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	7,300	7,063	5,943	5,567	2,488
Maintenance ...	3,003	2,813	2,438	2,405	1,269
Establishment ...	203	126	2	36	7
Tools and plant ...	...	...	..	27	44
Refunds of revenue	...	...	..	27	44
Total ...	10,506	10,032	8,383	8,035	3,808

During the year, although no severe floods occurred, yet a good deal of damage was done. Again, as in previous years, a deep hole was scoured out in front of the under-sluices of the Teur Weir. The east wing wall was damaged and a portion of the toe-wall, constructed in 1894, was carried away. The east bank was considerably damaged, the river very nearly cutting through the bank into the channel behind.

The expenditure incurred during the year, amounting to Rs. 1,750, was for repairing the damage done in 1894-95. The amount expended in maintaining the canal itself was Rs. 849, and consisted of weed, and silt clearance, repairing banks, &c. A sum of Rs. 110, expended on repairing the Teur weir in 1894-95, was written back during 1895-96. The total expenditure on repairs was therefore Rs. 2,488.

No revenue is derived from the canal.

The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 121, against Rs. 63 in 1894-95.

REVENUE.

170. The total area irrigated was 2,254 acres as compared with 5,518 acres in the previous year. A good deal of the irrigation was done during the months of January to March to the poppy cultivation.

IRRIGATION

The areas of the different crops irrigated during the last five years were as follows.—

Nature of crop.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Kharif ..	2,539	4,895	2,710	5,033	980
Rabi ...	495	150	46	117	112
Poppy ...	552	734	301	322	783
Hot-weather crops .	...	640	14	46	379
Total ...	3,586	6,400	3,071	5,518	2,254

171. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below :—

PLANTATIONS

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No	No.
1894-95 ..	247	246	202	695
1895-96 ...	251	240	211	702

GENERAL RESULTS.

172. The net results of the year 1895-96, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below :—

PARTICULARS	Receipts from all sources.	Working expenses, including refunds of revenue. (Direct and indirect charges)	Profit or loss
1	2	3	4
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	15,24,040	14,65,962	+ 58,078
1895-96 ...	15,15,315	13,91,926	+ 1,23,389
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION			
<i>For which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.</i>			
1894-95 ...	5,10,870	3,81,607	+ 1,29,263
1895-96 ...	5,45,406	3,63,472	+ 1,81,934
<i>For which only Revenue accounts are kept.</i>			
1894-95 ...	1,42,518	1,69,186	—26 668
1895-96 ...	1,25,230	1,59,844	—34,614
<i>For which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept</i>			
1894-95 ...	30,313	60,823	—30,510
1895-96 ...	31,239	59,979	(—)28,740
Total { 1894-95 ...	22,07,741	20,77,578	+ 1,30,163
{ 1895-96 ...	22,17,190	19,75,221	+ 2,41,969

The total receipts exceed the figures of the revised budget estimates by Rs. 43,190, while the total direct expenditure was Rs. 90,304 less than that provided in the budget.

EARNINGS.

173. Reckoned on earnings, that is, on assessed revenue, as opposed to actual receipts, the net results of the Major Irrigation Works for the last two years were as follows :—

	Earnings.	Working expenses.	Profit or loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	13,85,719	14,65,962	(—)80,243
1895-96 ...	15,75,422	13,91,926	(+)1,83,556

The revenue from Minor Works and Navigation is derived mainly from tollage receipts.

AURHANS

174. Good work was done during the year in the recovery of water-rates, and the reduction of the uncollected balance from Rs. 77,498 to Rs. 67,460, is satisfactory.

The figures for the three canal systems are given below:—

CANALS.	Outstanding on 1st April 1895	Demand of 1895-96	Collected or adjusted.	Outstanding on 1st April 1896.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Orissa	32,140	2,31,727	2,29,524	34,343
Midnapore	4,549	1,04,111	98,536	10,124
Sone	40,809	6,56,246	6,74,062	22,993
Total	77,498	9,92,084	10,02,122	67,460

CANAL.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS, INCLUDING REMISSIONS			PERCENTAGE OF COLLECTIONS.		
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1895-96	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Orissa Canals	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	31,829	2,07,605	2,39,524	67 01	89 63	86 96
Midnapore Canal	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	8,470	95,066	99,536	76 28	91 31	90 65
Sone Canals	40,809	6,56,246	6,97,055	39,853	6,34,210	6,74,062	97 65	96 61	96 70
Total, 1895-96	77,498	9,92,084	10,69,582	69,151	9,36,871	10,02,122	84 00	94 44	93 69
1894-95.									
Orissa Canals	63,350	1,68,447	2,31,797	49,584	1,51,075	1,90,659	76 69	80 08	86 13
Midnapore Canal	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	6,332	1,31,168	1,37,404	90 11	97 14	98 79
Sone Canals	1,01,858	6,80,905	7,82,763	89,418	6,55,530	7,47,954	90 73	95 43	94 59
Total, 1894-95	1,72,335	9,84,370	11,56,705	1,47,334	9,37,773	10,85,107	85 64	94 09	93 33

175. A comparison is made in the following table between the approximate value of crops irrigated by Major Irrigation Works during 1895-96 and the previous year.—

VALUE OF
CROPS

CANALS	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Orissa	122,561	37,78,130	117,996*	25,44,254
Midnapore	70,116	25,22,086	65,251	21,53,283
Sone	317,134	1,21,71,797	395,222	1,34,87,081
Total	509,811	1,84,72,013	578,469 *	1,81,84,618

* Exclusive of 1,464 acres of additional kharif demand assessed after the close of the year.

The average value per acre of the various crops irrigated has decreased from Rs. 32.4 to Rs. 31.43.

DATE FOR
SUBMISSION OF
REPORTS

176. The date fixed for the submission of revenue reports to the office of the Chief Engineer is the 5th September. The dates when the different reports were received are shown below :—

		In 1895	In 1896.
Orissa Circle	{ Deputy Collector's report through	17th August.	11th September.
	{ Commissioner		
South-Western Circle	{ Superintending Engineer's report ...	5th September.	2nd ditto.
	{ Commissioner.		
Sone Circle	{ Deputy Collector's report through	6th August.	5th October
	{ Commissioner.		
	{ Superintending Engineer's report ...	2nd September.	4th September.
	{ Commissioner		
	{ Deputy Collector's report through	4th ditto.	7th ditto.
	{ Commissioner		
	{ Superintending Engineer's report ...	27th August	28th August.

All the Superintending Engineer's reports were punctual. The South-Western Circle Deputy Collector's report was late.

177. As far as irrigation is concerned, the year was one of a more favourable character than the two years preceding it. Although the rainfall was plentiful in Orissa, it was decidedly deficient in the Sone and Midnapore. There was a large increase in the area irrigated by the Sone Canals in the rabi season, but the financial results of the year are, nevertheless, to a certain extent disappointing. The revenue derived from the increased rabi irrigation does not appear in the year's accounts, as the water-rates from the rabi crop are not realizable till the next year. The seasons 1893 and 1894 were particularly favourable to the rice crop, and the fact that the year under review succeeded two such good seasons was not conducive to the extensive renewal of long leases which had expired. On the Midnapore Canal the reluctance of the cultivators to renew expired leases is now becoming a serious matter. The question is receiving careful attention, and if, as seems to be the case, some of the rules in force are unpopular, it will probably be necessary to modify them.

A very satisfactory feature of the year's work is the reduction in the cost of maintaining the Sone and Orissa Canals. The improvement is most marked in the Sone Circle, where the saving amounts to a very large sum, and the total expenditure is less than in any year since the canals were fully opened. This excellent result has been attained not only by the continued success of the methods introduced by Mr. Buckley for reducing the deposits of silt in the canals, but also by actual economies effected by the careful supervision of the Executive Engineers in charge of the canal divisions. The good work done by Mr. DeMello in reducing the charges in the Arrah Division, which were formerly extravagant, is brought specially to notice by the Superintending Engineer. The water-rate collections of the year were remarkably good. In the Sone Circle the uncollected balance was the lowest, and the percentage of collections was the highest on record. This satisfactory state of things reflects great credit on the Deputy Collector, Maulvi Syed Mahomed Nasiruddin, and his staff. The collections in Orissa and Midnapore were satisfactory.

178. The development of traffic on the canals, exhibited by the largely increased revenue from navigation, is very gratifying. The increase was contributed by all the canals with the exception of the Nadia Rivers. It is satisfactory to observe that the Circular and Eastern Canals continue to attract a fair proportion of trade, notwithstanding the increasing competition of the railway and steamer companies. A revision of the rules for the measurement of boats on these canals has been under consideration during the year, and a new rule will shortly be introduced which will ensure toll being levied on the full weight of cargo carried by all classes of boats. It is worthy of notice that the Orissa Coast Canal has been worked at a profit for the first time in its history. As regards the Nadia Rivers, there is, unhappily, nothing in the way of improvement to record. The difficulty of keeping these rivers open for navigation is increasing, and this year there was a falling off under all heads of traffic. For some years every effort has been made to reduce expenditure, but unfortunately with little success. The Jalangi and Bhagirathi rivers continue to deteriorate, and consequently traffic is diverted to other routes. Careful observations are being recorded with the view of proving what changes are actually taking

place in the rivers, and it is hoped that before long some satisfactory means of controlling and improving the channels may be devised.

179. In the Revenue Report for last year the Lieutenant-Governor desired that a set of rules should be framed for the guidance of officers conducting experiments on the outturn of crops, with the object of securing uniformity in the method of conducting these experiments in all irrigation divisions. Rules are accordingly being drawn up, and they will come into use for the experiments to be made in 1896-97.

180. The record of the tours of officers shows that ample time was, in every case, devoted to this duty.

181. The inspection of divisional and subdivisional offices by Superintending Engineers was satisfactorily performed.

A. D. McARTHUR, COL., R.E.,

Chief Engineer.

The 7th December 1896.

IA.

STATEMENT OF CANALS IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96

PARTICULARS	ORISSA CANALS.			MIDNAPPORE CANAL	HULI TIDAL CANAL.	SONE CANALS			SARAN CANALS.	(Valentia and Western Canals)	Orissa Canal
	Mahanadi Series	Brahmini Byturn Series	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of supply of water	River Mahanadi.	Rivers Brahmini and Byturni		River Coosye.	Rivers Rupnarayan and Russalpur	River Sone			River Gandak.	River Hooghly and Sunderban creeks	Rivers Russalpur, Sarnarekha, Panchpara, Burabalong and Metal.
Minimum discharge of river—cubic feet per second	Not taken	14,206	..	271	Tidal canal for navigation only	6,357, October 22nd, 1883 1,868, February 16th, 1884 432, May 31st, 1884	..	..	5,082, March 26th, 1884	Tidal canal for navigation only	..
Maximum discharge of canals—cubic feet per second	912	Not taken	..	32							
Hot weather	638	650	1,288	25 28							
Average annual rainfall	3,902 00	2,760 00	6,058 00	1,400		1,600	4,000	5,600	1,084		
Gross area commanded	62 66	62 13	63-12	55 32		43 26	40 93	41 66	43-87		
Culturable area	433,800	137,500	571,300	180 000		406 155	1,327,354	1,733,509	64,000		
Area irrigable by complete project	439,951	137,500	577,451	173,160		317,307	1,036,995	1,354,302	50,000		
Area irrigable at present	439,951	137,500	577,451	125,000		209 040	707,360	1,016,400	50,000		
	319,571	81,034	400,606	125,000		309,040	707,360	1,016,400	30,000		
Sanctioned estimate—											
Direct charges	3,14,54,901	3,14,54,901	3,14,54,901	83,73,091	25,41,849	2,78,88,697	2,78,88,697	2,78,88,697	6,63,531	..	43,46,878
Indirect do.	9,21,550	9,21,550	9,21,550	1,84,215	67,620	13,99,607	13,99,607	13,99,607	33,111	..	1,28,068
Interest during construction	1,21,54,723	1,21,54,723	1,21,54,723	64,17,730	2,17,460	29,67,227	29,67,227	29,67,227	..	..	..
Total estimate	4,45,31,174	4,45,31,174	4,45,31,174	1,39,75,086	28,26,929	3,22,55,531	3,22,55,531	3,22,55,531	6,96,632	(a)	44,74,941

Expenditure to end of 1895-96—		Ra.		2,56,41,208		2,56,41,208		26,15,067		2,60,10,259		2,60,10,259		6,69,870		54,21,139		43,71,865	
Direct charges		...		5,80,638		5,80,638		62,125		9,16,148		9,16,148		27,183		66,214		1,05,948	
Interest during construction—		...		2,07,13,551		2,07,13,551		19,36,124		2,07,32,376		2,07,32,376		..		..		..
Works		...		4,69,35,397		4,69,35,397		46,13,948		4,76,58,783		4,76,58,783		6,96,753		64,80,353		44,77,608(5)	
Main—		...		188½		170½		53		86½		192½		61½		47		102	
Branch—		...		110½		117½		19		Nil		148½		12½		Nil		Nil	
Distributal—		...		1,763		2,147		304 89		350½		879		Nil		Nil		Nil	
Of above—		...		202½		240½		72		86½		132½		Nil		47		102	
Navigable channels—		
Works finished—		...		188½		170½		53		86½		192½		61½		47		102	
Main—		...		103		109½		19		Nil		148½		12½		Nil		Nil	
Branch—		...		962½		1,091½		283 97		350½		879		Nil		Nil		Nil	
Distributal—		...		166½		204½		73		86½		132½		Nil		47(c)		102	
Of above—		
Navigable channels—		

(a) There is no general sanctioned estimate for this project.

(b) Includes Rs. 8,60,000 expended from Marine Relief Fund.

(c) This length is that of the Calcutta and new cut canals and Tolly's Nala with 20 miles of Koorapukur Khol. The Eastern Canals are 316 miles in length, steamer route 230 miles, and Mool toro between rivers connecting Khulna with Medanipore, 26 miles. Total length of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals System, 737 miles.

umar and Madhumati

IB.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR AND TO END OF 1895-96

IRRIGATION WORKS.	DIRECT CHARGES (NET EXPENDITURE)						Indirect charges, exclusive of interest.	Total capital, excluding interest.	Simple interest.
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense accounts.	Loss by exchange.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Major Irrigation Works</i>									
Orissa Project ... { To end of previous year ...	Rs. 1,85,94,326	Rs. 46,24,515	Rs. 20,37,119	Rs. 1,40,264	Rs. 2,68,070	Rs. 2,56,64,294	Rs. 5,78,653	Rs. 2,62,42,947	Rs. 1,96,87,441
During 1895-96 ...	71,624	14,180	9,07,257	-1,08,890	...	-23,086	1,985	-21,101	10,26,110
Midnapore Canal ... { To end of previous year ...	53,41,241	19,18,019	...	...	94,800	82,61,317	1,84,152	84,45,469	74,00,401
During 1895-96 ...	6,785	1,561	...	...	...	8,346	218	8,564	3,30,620
Tidal Canal ... { To end of previous year ...	16,62,200	5,51,988	1,32,089	...	22,790	23,69,067	59,114	24,28,181	18,38,441
During 1895-96 ...	1,16,208	25,792	4,000	...	...	1,46,000	3,611	1,49,611	97,683
Sone P. ... { To end of previous year ...	1,85,37,728	51,70,156	21,25,459	1,08,448	52,240	2,59,94,031	9,15,568	2,69,09,599	1,96,92,290
During 1895-96 ...	18,801	4,141	-10,249	3,535	...	16,228	580	16,808	10,40,086
... { To end of previous year ...	4,41,35,495	1,22,64,678	52,01,924	2,48,712	4,37,900	6,22,88,709	17,37,487	6,40,26,196	4,86,18,573
During 1895-96 ...	2,13,418	45,674	-6,249	-1,05,355	...	1,47,488	6,394	1,53,882	24,94,499
Tirhut ... { To end of previous year ...	* 90,685	4,33,943	6,797	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...
During 1895-96 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damodar ... { To end of previous year ...	44,277	94,864	4,800	...	...	1,43,941	16,239	1,60,180	...
During 1895-96 ...	-1,200	...	...	...	...	-1,200	...	-1,200	...
Saran ... { To end of previous year ...	4,79,448	1,64,170	25,952	...	...	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753	...
During 1895-96 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa ... { To end of previous year ...	33,31,346	7,44,306	2,26,911	29,961	...	43,32,524	1,04,939	44,37,463	...
During 1895-96 ...	31,183	7,172	1,000	-214	...	39,141	1,004	40,145	...
Calc ... { To end of previous year ...	45,17,775	3,94,819	3,68,463	15,061	...	52,96,118	62,404	53,58,522	...
During 1895-96 ...	1,05,923	20,072	10,101	-11,075	...	1,25,021	2,810	1,27,831	...
... { To end of previous year ...	84,63,531	18,32,102	6,32,923	45,022	...	1,09,73,578	2,85,415	1,12,58,993	...
During 1895-96 ...	1,35,906	27,244	11,101	-11,289	...	1,62,962	3,814	1,66,776	...
Grand Total ... { To end of previous year ...	5,25,99,026	1,40,96,780	58,34,847	2,93,734	4,37,900	7,32,62,287	20,22,902	7,52,85,189	4,86,18,573
During 1895-96 ...	3,49,324	72,918	4,852	-1,16,644	...	3,10,450	10,208	3,20,658	24,94,499

NOTE.

Receipts in Capital Account deducted from the following heads

	Works.	Establish- ment.	Tools.	Total		Works.	Establish- ment.	Tools.	Total		Works.	Establish- ment.	Tools.	Total
Orissa Proj ^{ts}	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
{ To end of previous year ...	44,657	13,900	28,280	86,837		46,349	...	2,300	48,649		46,349	...	2,300	48,649
{ During 1895-96 ...	...	7,300	...	...		1,900	...	...	1,200		1,900	...	...	1,200
Midnapore Canal ...	12,668	...	11,590	31,558		498	...	...	498		498	...	...	498
{ To end of previous year ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
{ During 1895-96 ...	10	...	915	925		3,028	260	5	3,293		3,028	260	5	3,293
Tidal Canal ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
{ To end of previous year ...	2,08,094	32,711	1,33,640	3,74,445		54,467	...	...	54,467		54,467	...	...	54,467
{ During 1895-96 ...	...	74	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Sone Canal ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
{ To end of previous year ...	45	...	39	158		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
{ During 1895-96 ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Tinhat Project ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...

I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION

Realizations under main heads of

IRRIGATION WORKS	REVENUE (ACTUAL RECEIPTS).										REVENUE	
	IRRIGATION			Navigation.	Plantations and lands	Water-powers	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Refund of revenue	Gross receipts (less refunds)	Establishment	
	Water-rates directly paid	Share of land revenue	Total								Directive.	Exemption.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project	2,24,648		2,24,648	1,09,378	2,620	...	21,076	4 17,322	418	4,16,80	4,995	64,647
Midnapore Canal	98,089		98,089	1,43,918	18		21,989	2,63,984	261	2,63,623	2,521	18,902
Hijli Tidal Canal				60,077	23	-	1,276	61,976	...	61,976	923	6,061
Sone Project ...	6 77,714		6,77,714	61,261	3,239	1,180	28,739	7,72,123	6,807	7,65,316	5,512	96,236
Total Major Irrigation Works	10,00,421		10,00,421	4,34,234	5,800	1,180	73,680	15,15,315	7,586	15,07,729	13,251	1,66,105
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION												
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept												
Baran Project	1,139		1,139		3		408	1,350	75	1,475	28	197
Orissa Coast Canal				85 773			2,580	88,333	25	88,328	1,017	6,063
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	..			4,34,275		..	21,228	4,55,503	259	4,55,244	4,543	14,375
Total	1,139	...	1,139	5,20,048	3		24,316	5,45,406	259	5,45,647	5,562	21,125
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.												
Nadia Rivers ...			..	1,10,981			124	1,20,105	59	1,20,046	1,750	12,177
Gaighatta and Buzi Khals				5,125				5,125		5,125	237	1,528
Total				1,25,106			124	1,25,230	59	1,25,171	1,987	13,709
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept												
Eden Canal	20,763		20,763	...	...		355	21,118	201	20,917	...	...
Madhuban Canal							121	121	44	77	...	...
Total	20,763		20,763		...	..	476	21,239	245	20,994	...	
Total Minor Works and Navigation	21,902		21,902	6,45,154	3		24,816	7,01,975	603	7,01,372	7,569	40,844
GRAND TOTAL	10,22,323		10 22,323	10,70,388	5,803	1,180	98,496	22,17,120	8,399	22,08,721	30,820	2,26,949

(b) Rupees 4,218 was expended during the year on account of the salaries and travelling allowance of the temporary establishment employed (c) Irrigation Revenue Officers specially

C.

WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1896.

Revenue and Working Expenses.

WORKING EXPENSES																
MANAGEMENTS			MAINTENANCE OF WORKS											Grand total, working expenses.	Net revenue.	
Management.		Total.	Establishment				Works.	Repairs.	Sundries	Tools and plant	Plantations.	Total.	Indirect charges			
Navigation.	Civil officers. (a)		Direction.	Execution.	Medical	Total.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
16,890	63,230	1,40,901	4,996	61,846	...	60,848	4,768	1,94,801		22,081	268	4,41,631	20,764	4,72,395	—55,591	
8,118	20,532	51,127	3,821	18,963	..	22,464	5,786	1,81,017		51,364	190	2,65,807	10,306	2,76,113	—12,480	
4,020		11,004	922	6,060		6,982	16,712	20,105		3,996	81	53,880	2,518	61,398	878	
14,260	1,42,311	2,66,618	3,811	96,234	..	1,00,047	20,428	1,25,271	23	15,381	6,763	5,34,501	49,933	5,74,434	1,96,863	
43,212	2,26,082	4,06,630	13,250	1,66,105		1,99,355	47,603	4,75,094	23	92,772	7,228	18,90,810	93,511	18,84,340	1,23,399	
	..	219	21	197		218		821		..	25	1,293	61	1,354	191	
6,937		14,617	1,018	6,663		7,681	646	40,064		4,000		66,907	2,122	70,119	14,300	
40,960	...	56,784	4,543	14,276		18,819	12,229	1,67,481		20,317	1,056	2,80,626	11,004	2,91,640	1,68,664	
47,903	..	74,820	5,582	21,186		26,718	12,684	2,08,206		24,217	1,091	3,48,926	14,187	3,63,113	1,81,934	
2,3582		48,509	1,750	18,177		19,927	...	60,991	2,823	1,150		1,37,400	2,881	1,40,281	—25,236	
..		1,760	237	1,532		1,769		9,471		..		12,009	496	12,504	—8,279	
22,562	...	46,278	1,987	19,709		21,696		79,462	2,422	1,150		1,30,409	9,876	1,40,285	—34,614	
..	(b)	..		14,951	..	14,951	2,072	27,241		606	..	24,979	..	25,570	—21,052	
				1,269		1,269	..	2,468		7		2,764	..	2,764	—8,697	
...	..	...	..	10,226		10,226	2,072	20,226	..	613		20,734	...	20,734	—20,746
71,483		1,19,396	7,960	27,005		34,964	16,366	2,47,287	2,822	20,080	1,091	6,57,069	22,868	6,79,937	1,16,369	
1,14,697	2,26,082	2,23,548	20,519	2,48,170		2,68,689	64,669	2,29,661	2,646	1,18,808	2,225	15,47,898	1,17,064	16,64,962	2,61,969	

employed in collection of revenue.
for the supervision and management of irrigation and collection of revenue from the Eden Canal.

II C.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL
FOR 1895-96, BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS.*Principal results of operations for the year ended 31st March 1896.*

IRRIGATION WORKS.	Direct and indirect outlay to end of 1895-96.	Gross receipts, direct and indirect, from all sources (less refunds)	Working expenses, direct and indirect	Net revenue (excluding charges for interest)	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of the year	Interest at 4 per cent. on direct capital outlay at commencement of year and at 2 per cent. on outlay during the year	SURPLUS REVENUE AFTER PAYING INTEREST ON DIRECT CAPITAL OUTLAY.		EXPENSES CHARGES, INCLUDING INTEREST ON DIRECT CAPITAL OUTLAY.	
							Amount	Percentage on total sum at charge.	Amount.	Percentage on total sum at charge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
<i>In operation</i>										
Tidal Canal	25,77,792	61,976	61,398	578	02	97,683	.		97,106	3 76
<i>In progress.</i>										
Orissa Project	2,62,21,846	4,16,804	4,72,395	—55,591	deficit 21	10,26,110		...	10,81,701	4 12
Midnapore Canal	84,54,083	2,68,633	2,76,113	—12,480	deficit 14	3,30,620	..	..	3,43,100	4 06
Sone Project	2,69,26,407	7,65,316	5,74,434	1,90,882	72	10,40,086	.		8,49,204	3 15
Total	6,41,50,078	15,07,729	13,84,340	1,23,389	19	24,94,499	..	...	23,71,116	3 69
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION										
<i>In operation.</i>										
Saran Project	6,96,753	1,475	1,354	121	01	...	..	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	54,86,358	4,55,244	2,91,640	1,63,604	2 98	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia Rivers	...	1,20,046	1,46,281	—26,235	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>In progress.</i>										
Orissa Coast Canal	44,77,608	88,328	70,119	18,209	48	...	...	...	...	...
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals	..	5,125	13,504	—3,379	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Abandoned or held in abeyance.</i>										
Tirhut Project	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damodar Project	1,55,980	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,14,25,769	6,70,318	5,22,898	1,47,320	1 29	...	...	...	...	...

IIIC.

DEMANDS AND REALIZATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

IRRIGATION WORKS.	Balance of demand unrealized at com- mencement of year	Demands of the year.	Total	Deduct remissions not including cash refunds.	Net total	Deduct amount un- realized at end of the year.	Actual receipts of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Major Irrigation Works</i>							
Orissa Project ..	32,140	4,24,301	4,56,441	4,876	4,51,565	34,843	4,17,222
Midnapore Canal ...	4,549	2,70,046	2,74,595	477	2,74,118	10,124	2,63,994
Hijuli Tidal Canal ...	...	61,976	61,976	...	61,976	...	61,976
Sone Project ...	57,443	7,12,691	8,00,134	5,017	7,95,117	22,994	7,72,123
Total ...	94,132	14,99,014	15,93,146	10,370	15,82,776	67,461	15,15,315
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>							
Saran Project ...	(a)	411	411	..	411		411
Orissa Coast Canal .	...	88,353	88,353	..	88,353	..	88,353
Calcutta and Eastern Canals .	.	4,55,503	4,55,503	.	4,55,503	...	4,55,503
Nadia Rivers, ...	..	1,20,105	1,20,105	...	1,20,105	..	1,20,105
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals ...	...	5,125	5,125	..	5,125	.	5,125
Eden Canal ..	33,169	38,237	71,406	6,405	65,001	33,883	31,118
Total ..	33,169	7,07,734	7,40,903	6,405	7,34,498	33,883	7,00,615
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,27,301	22,06,748	23,34,049	16,775	23,17,274	1,01,344	22,15,930

NOTE.—Refunds of revenue have not been deducted from actual receipts of the year
(a) There is no outstanding balance, as the accounts have been closed.

IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL

Principal results of operations for

IRRIGATION WORKS.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to end of the year.	REVENUE ASSESSED.				
		DIRECT ASSESSED				
		Occupier's rate (water-rates).	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project	2,62,21,846	1,71,025	....	2,520	.....	1,71,472
Midnapore Canal	84,54,033	1,04,111	.....	18	... ..	1,42,699
Hijli Tidal Canal	25,77,792	..	...	23	.....	60,677
Sone Project	2,69,26,497	7,83,921	... ..	3,239	1,180	60,917
Total major irrigation works ...	6,41,80,078	10,59,057	.....	5,800	1,180	4,35,765
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
<i>Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.</i>						
Saran Project	6,96,753	.....	... ..	3	.....	.....
Orissa Coast Canal	44,77,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,773
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	54,86,353	.....	.....	... ..	.....	4,34,275
Total	1,06,60,714	...	.....	3	.....	5,20,048
<i>Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept</i>						
Nadia Rivers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,19,981
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals ... ..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	5,125
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	1,25,106
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.</i>						
Eden canal ... ..	.....	37,809	....	.....	... ..	.....
Madhuban Canal ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	37,809	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total minor works & navigation	1,06,60,714	87,809	... ..	3	.....	6,45,154

N.B. - The assessed revenue means the revenue assessed on the irrigation of the year independently of whether the demand statements were

C.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1895-96, BASED ON ASSESSMENTS OF THE YEAR.

the year ended 31st March 1896.

DURING THE YEAR						Working expenses, direct and indirect	Net assessed revenue of the year	Percentage on capital outlay to end of the year
REVENUE.		Refunds of re- venue.	Gross assessed re- venue,—less re- funds.	Indirect revenue —Land revenue due to operations of canals.	Grand total.			
Miscellane- ous.	Total							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
21,676	3,66,693	418	3,66,275	.....	3,66,275	4,72,395	(—)1,06,120	0 40 deficit
21,999	2,68,827	361	2,68,466	.....	2,68,466	2,76,113	(—)7,647	0 09 do.
1,276	61,976	.....	61,976	.....	61,976	61,398	(+)578	0 02 profit.
28,729	8,77,986	6,807	8,71,179	.....	8,71,179	5,74,434	(+)2,96,745	1 10 do
73,680	15,75,482	7,586	15,67,896	.. ..	15,67,896	13,84,340	(+)1,83,556	0 28 profit.
408	411	75	336	... ..	336	1,354	(—)1,018	0 14 deficit.
2,580	88,353	25	88,328	.....	88,328	70,119	(+)18,209	0 40 profit.
21,228	4,55,503	259	4,55,244	.....	4,55,244	2,91,640	(+)1,63,604	2 98 do
24,216	5,44,267	359	5,43,908	.....	5,43,908	3,63,113	1,80,795	1 69 profit
124	1 20,105	59	1,20,046	...	1,20,046	1,46,281	(—)26,235	.....
....	5,125	.....	5,125	.....	5,125	13,504	(—)8,379	...
124	1,25,230	59	1,25,171	.....	1,25,171	1,59,785	(—)34,614	.....
355	38,164	201	37,963	... ..	37,963	55,970	(—)18,007	.....
121	121	44	77	... ..	77	3,764	(—)3,687	.....
476	38,285	245	38,040	... ..	38,040	59,734	(—)21,694	.....
24,816	7,07,782	663	7,07,119	.....	7,07,119	5,82,632	(+)1,24,487	.....

completed within the year or not. The actual amount of the demand statements issued during the year is given in column 3 of Table III C.

1D.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96

PARTICULARS	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal	High Tidal Canal	Sone Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.	Nadia Rivers.	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Length of canal open for navigation .. Miles	204½	72	29	218½	(a) 47	(b) 102	673½	455	1,128½
RECEIPTS.									
Tollage—Private boats ... Rs	1,31,595	1,41,031	50,521	(c) 42,195	4,39,398	85,310	8,90,050	1,19,848	10,09,898
" Government boats ..	7,531	...	...	...	...	...	7,531	...	7,531
" Rafts ..	3,491	2,887	119	9,175	307	172	16,151	115	16,266
Carrying opera- } Govern- tions or trans- } ment port services } boats	25,761	...	...	9,891	..	...	35,652	...	35,652
Tolls and sundries ..	...	*7,428	37	...	4,570	291	12,320	18	12,344
Total receipts ..	1,68,878	1,51,346	60,677	61,261	4,34,275	85,773	9,61,710	1,19,981	10,81,691
Maintenance charges, including special navigation establishment ..	42,428	18,321	61,398	29,880	2,91,899	70,144	5,14,070	1,46,340	6,60,410
Net revenue of year ..	1,25,950	1,33,025	(—)721	31,381	1,42,376	15,629	4,47,640	(—)26,359	4,21,281
Total number of boats plying cargo .. No	11,523	19,333	8,948	3,199	85,118	8,886	137,002	20,001	157,003
Ditto ditto passenger ..	8,647	11,975	1,225	708	10,045	2,781	30,381	17,557	47,938
Ditto ditto empty boats ..	10,015	12,335	5,524	1,931	35,867	7,107	75,769	9,040	81,809
Total ..	26,185	43,633	15,692	5,838	131,030	18,774	243,152	46,598	289,750
Total registered tonnage of boats by canal measurement, cargo ... Tons	171,820	311,437	191,113	54,395	800,435	1,33,660	1,632,860	463,823	2,096,683
Ditto ditto passenger ..	115,360	65,408	12,819	12,737	10,177	32,575	249,076	25,995	275,071
Ditto ditto empty boats ..	50,752	74,448	34,642	11,309	226,185	40,562	446,898	101,900	648,798
Total ..	346,932	451,293	238,574	78,441	1,036,797	206,797	2,328,834	591,718	2,920,552
Ton-mileage—Up ...	5,897,468	3,506,605	1,352,728	1,608,791	1,299,542	2,533,709	16,198,843	} Nil	
Ditto —Down ..	7,111,365	5,086,954	2,330,248	2,922,065	8,066,091	3,085,869	28,602,592		
Total ..	13,008,833	8,593,559	3,682,976	4,530,856	9,365,633	5,619,578	44,801,435	...	...
Estimated value of cargo—Up .. Rs.	29,99,479	62,87,618	21,56,403	19,21,550	1,05,64,613	21,52,608	2,60,82,271	1,21,93,006	8,82,75,277
Down ..	46,67,941	63,31,087	27,19,050	28,15,005	4,67,34,272	16,40,509	6,51,07,864	1,27,86,245	7,78,94,109
Total ..	76,67,420	1,26,18,705	48,75,453	47,36,555	5,72,98,885	37,93,117	9,11,90,135	2,49,79,251	11,61,69,386
Number of passengers—Total No.	159,942	227,905	27,581	53,832	64,451	59,803	593,314	65,113	658,427
Length, feet x feet x feet—Up .. ft.	140,171	2,527	19,904	9,625	22,000	6,115	194,342	3,521	197,863
Down ..	434,961	22,183	5,046	26,73,307	30,032	13,491	3,381,039	65,363	3,446,402
Total ..	575,132	226,710	24,949	26,76,932	52,032	19,606	3,575,381	68,884	3,644,265
Estimated value of rafts—Total .. Rs.	101,863	1,24,431	8,779	2,68,430	75,711	9,381	5,88,595	11,339	6,00,434
Tollage on boats per ton per mile .. Pies	1 92	3 1	3 1	1 78	8 8	2 9	...	Nil	...
Tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ... Rs.	0 61	1 27	0 48	5 48 annas	5 9	0 88	...	0 17	...

* Includes Royal rent, shown by Examiner under "Miscellaneous receipts"

(a) This length is that of the Calcutta and new canals and Tolly's Nala, with 30 miles of Koorapukur Khal. The Eastern Canals are 516 miles in length, of which the inner boat route is 159 miles and the outer boat route 197 miles; the steamer route is 356 miles, and the direct route between Kumar and Madhumasi rivers connecting Khulna with Badarinar is 21 miles. Total length is 787 miles.

(b) Includes 44 miles of river crossings.

(c) Includes tollage on Government boats.

IE.

STATEMENT OF AREAS IRRIGATED BY IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

NAME OF CANAL	AREAS IRRIGATED IN ACRES								AVERAGE DISCHARGE, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND				AREAS IRRIGATED PER CUBIC FOOT PER SECOND.			
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Flow	Lift	HOURLY CROPPED.		Area not irrigated	AT HEAD		UTILIZED		DISCHARGE AT HEAD		UTILIZED.	
						Area irrigated	Percentage of total area		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ORISSA CANALS																
Kendrapara Canal and its branches	60,638	5,238	65,876	13,896					1,080	962	940	105	50	0	64	0
Jajmunda ditto	24,991	681	25,672	2,602					444	101	419	96	55	7	60	
High Level Canal, Range I	13,413	44	13,457	1,569					223	131	158	1	61	3	85	140
Total Mahanadi Series	99,041	4,421	103,462	10,067					1,747	534	1,517	107	57	7	65	17
High Level Canal, Range II	711	119	830	812					11	15	13	Nil	58	10	58	
ditto ditto III	10,104	1	10,105	10,105					7	1	96	Nil	10	1	108	
Jajpur Canal	1,661	3,130	4,791	1,906					25	74	0	Nil	67	97	81	
Total Brahmani-Biturni Series	12,568	3,130	15,698	15,913					131	80	130	Nil	93	70	97	
Total Orissa Canals	111,609	7,690	119,299	119,400					1,884	644	1,647	207	60	17	67	
MIDNAPORE CANAL																
Under Midnapore weir	66,887		66,887	5,687					531.7	13,55	603.00	121.25	105.00		113.00	
Under Panchkora weir	7,213		7,213	7,210	14				113.5	13.75	00.00	0.25	63.30		80.47	
Total Reaches, Ranges I and II	1,130		1,130	1,130												
Total Midnapore Canal	65,251		65,251	6,237	14											
Iden Canal	34,736	1,885	36,621	40,221					60.61	270.90	420.14	41.18	61.58	6.95	70.40	45.77
SONI CANALS																
Eastern Main Series	72,461	11,110	83,571	82,593	1,453				1,38	1,184	1,058	535	52.61	0.42	68.86	33.39
Western ditto	15,521	10,198	25,719	28,046	4,706				2.52	2,525	2,500	1,218	09.23	45.41	76.67	83.48
Total Sone Canals	87,982	21,308	109,290	110,639	6,159				1,40	3,709	3,558	1,553	62.84	47.83	145.53	116.87
Saran Canal*																

* Closed on 31st March 1894, and there was no irrigation during the year 1895-96.

† Excess of 19,500 acres of hot weather irrigation consisting of 19,114 acres flow irrigation and 386 acres lift irrigation.

IIE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF WORKING EXPENSES AND ASSESSED WATER-RATES ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1895-96.

NAME OF CANAL	Average discharge of the year at canal head in cubic feet per second	WATER RATES ASSESSED DURING 1895-96					Gross assessed revenue from all sources	Working expenses, direct and indirect	Area irrigated during the year	WORKING EXPENSES			OCCUPIER'S RATES (WATER RATES)		TOTAL WATER RATES, DIRECT AND INDIRECT.	
		Occupier's rates (water rates)	Owner's	Total direct	Indirect	Total of direct and indirect.				Per cent on gross revenue	Per acre irrigated	Per cubic foot per second of discharge	Per acre irrigated	Per cubic foot per second of discharge	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second of discharge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS																
Orissa Project	1,800	1,71,025		1,71,025		1,71,025	3,63,27	4,72,35	119,160	128.04	3.0	437.77	1.43	158.31	1.43	158.75
Midnapore Canal	237.31	1,01,111		1,04,111		1,04,111	2,08,166	2,70,113	6,401	10.4	428.15	11.65	1.50	4,356	1.53	41.07
High Level Canal							61,978	81,396		19.00						
Sone Project	2,360	7,53,921		7,58,921		7,58,921	8,71,170	1,74,434	5,95,222	60.13	1.47	194.15	1.98	284.02	1.99	26.48
Total		10,59,057		10,59,057		10,59,057	15,77,800	13,44,340	71,931	84.23	2.01					
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION																
Saran Project*							936	1,314		400						
Orissa Coast Canal							80,108	70,111		79.19						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals							4,55,144	2,91,640		64.46						
Nadia Rivers							1,04,046	1,46,281		121.46						
Gaighatia and Buxi Khals							5,128	13,564		263.1						
Eden Canal		37,500		37,500		37,500	37,500	65,970	36,221	11.76	1.54					
Madhuban Canal							77	3,704		4,888						
Total		37,500		37,500		37,500	7,07,119	6,82,632		84.30						

* Closed on 31st March 1894, and there was no irrigation during the year 1895-96.

Note A.—In this table the water rates shown as assessed during the year are the amounts for which occupiers have rendered themselves liable in return for canal water supplied during the year, and include some demands which were not legally recoverable, and others of which the assessment papers were not completed till after the close of the year.

Note B.—Refunds of revenue have been deducted from "Gross assessed revenue from all sources."

IIIE.

STATEMENT OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

DESCRIPTION.	ORISSA CANALS			MIDNAPORE CANAL.			EDEN CANAL.			SONE CANALS			SARAN CANALS *			TOTAL.		
	Area irrigated	Estimated value.		Area irrigated	Estimated value		Area irrigated	Estimated value		Area irrigated	Estimated value		Area irrigated	Estimated value		Area irrigated	Estimated value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
Gardens and orchards	47	9,400					82	4,650								129	14,050	
Sugarcane	420	1,63,000				1,885†	53,179	10,71,134								55,484	15,32,034	
Wheat							31,752	13,70,700								31,752	13,70,700	
Bailey							11,032	2,88,125								11,032	2,88,125	
Rice	116,423	23,28,460	65,226	21,52,458	34,336	20,95,000	248,164	95,24,992								464,149	1,61,00,910	
Maize																		
Juar																		
Cereals																		
Cheena	2	24					460	4,600										
Miscellaneous							21,402	5,39,243										
Zeria																		
Gram							7,110	2,22,799								7,110	2,22,799	
Peas							397	11,947								397	11,947	
Miscellaneous	670	8,040					8,543	1,40,468								9,213	1,48,506	
Fodder crops							49	1,470								49	1,470	
Grass, lucerne																		
Cotton, &c	108	10,800					2,008	50,200								108	10,800	
Fibres	325	19,500					1,423	35,555								2,313	69,700	
Dyes																1,423	35,575	
Drugs																		
Opium, &c							297	9,978								297	9,978	
Tobacco, &c.							80	960								80	960	
Oilseeds																		
Mustard							9,244	2,10,442								9,245	2,10,272	
Miscellaneous	1	30																
Land surreptitiously irrigated																		
Total	117,996	25,44,254	65,226	21,52,458	36,221	23,77,900	395,222	1,34,87,081								614,665	2,05,61,693	
Hot-weather irrigation																		
Land surreptitiously irrigated																		
GRAND TOTAL	117,996†	25,44,254	65,226	21,53,483	36,221	23,77,900	395,222	1,34,87,081								614,690	2,05,62,518	

* There was no irrigation done during the year as the canals were closed on the 31st March 1894.
† Includes 2,807 acres of potato and 21 acres of onion, value Rs 2,71,000 and Rs 500, respectively.
‡ Exclusive of 1,464 acres of additional kharif demand assessed after the close of the year.

IVE.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1895-96 AND 1894-95 IN BENGAL.

Serial No.	Works supplying irrigation	Civil districts.	Total area in acres (of the Civil district)	Culturable area in acres (of the Civil district).	Cultivated area in acres (of the Civil district)	Culturable area commanded by the irrigation works in column 2.	Culturable area at present irrigable by the works specified in column 2.	Area irrigated in acres						Rainfall	
								1894-95			1895-96			Total.	1894-95
								Kharif, inclusive of hot-sugarcane weather	Rabi, inclusive of hot-sugarcane weather	Total	Kharif, inclusive of hot-sugarcane weather	Rabi, inclusive of hot-sugarcane weather	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ORISSA CIRCLE.															
I	Kendrapara Canal and its branches	Cuttack ..	...	...	..	212,650	167,360	62,877	2,606	65,442	60,638	3,298	63,936	62-01	61-98
II	Taldanda Canal and its branches		...	...	..	172,335	73,810	24,211	395	24,606	24,991	661	25,672	62-73	66-76
III	High Level Canal, Range I		...	...	..	48,815	38,440	12,578	893	13,771	13,414	445	13,859	55-62	58-78
IV	Ditto ditto II		...	...	..	10,000	10,000	2,453	128	2,581	743	149	892	60-31	63-12
V	Jajpur Canal		...	...	..	70,000	38,500	1,689	...	1,689	1,681	3,345	4,996	...	...
	Total Cuttack district	..	..	..	..	513,800	263,110	104,108	4,021	108,129	101,447	7,908	109,356	68-96	63-22
VI	High Level Canal, Range III	..	..	..	..	57,500	40,040	14,361	81	14,432	10,104	1	10,105	68-66	62-61
	Total Orissa Circle	..	..	..	..	571,300	303,150	118,459	4,102	122,561	111,551	7,909	119,460	68-91	68-12
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.															
I	Midnapore { Under Midnapore Weir Under Panchtara Weir Canal. Total Reaches, Ranges I and II	Midnapore Hooghly	3,292,800 1,087,360	2,111,570 632,670	1,869,100 { 454,700	98,000 25,200 7,200	75,000 18,600 3,000	62,724 6,452 765	175	62,724 6,627 765	56,887 7,234 1,150	..	56,887 7,234 1,150	43-99 71-62 ..	48-39 31-64 ..
	Total Midnapore Canal	..	4,380,160	2,744,160	2,323,800	130,400	98,500	69,941	175	70,116	65,251	..	65,251	55-89	36-66
II	Eden Canal	{ Hooghly Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	2,400 17,970	8 12	2,404 17,962	16,180 1,719	166 1,719	15,446 20,876	45-46 44-43	42-00 43-61
	Total Eden Canal	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,370	20	20,390	34,336	1,885	36,221	..	..
	Total South-Western Circle	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,411	196	90,546	99,557	1,775	101,472	..	..
SONE CIRCLE.															
I	Patna Canal	Gaya	3,015,670	..	2,366,000	170,857	166,415	36,166	3,631	39,797	46,733	5,848	42,541	57-46	37-29
II	Arrah Canal	Patna	1,329,920	..	1,034,000	146,450	142,635	36,044	6,046	41,680	36,128	8,957	46,084	58-59	39-31
III	Buxar Canal	Shahabad	2,878,400	..	2,192,600	483,089	329,527	119,625	38,814	158,444	120,465	69,099	193,474	58-43	37-17
IV	Total Shahabad	..	2,878,400	..	2,192,600	653,906	377,514	67,566	10,277	77,833	68,169	56,963	124,122	..	..
	Total Sone Canals	..	7,152,000	..	5,687,500	1,354,322	1,016,400	258,361	59,773	317,134	261,495	139,797	395,232	59-65	38-36
V	Saran Canals	Saran	1,680,000	..	1,312,500	60,000	30,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	51-28	43-42
	Total Sone Circle	..	8,832,000	..	6,900,000	1,494,322	1,046,400	258,361	59,773	317,134	261,495	139,797	395,232	..	..

No. 1F.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WATER-RATES PER ACRE IN FORCE ON
CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1895-96.

CANALS.	Rate.	Different sorts of leases and crops on which the Water-Rates are charged.	WATER RATES PER man.	
			Flow.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5
OMISSA CANALS.	I	<i>Long Leases.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		For water supplied on a long-term lease between the 16th June and 30th November.	1 8 0	1 8 0
		For a term of 7 years for each season.		
		II For water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued.	3 0 0	3 0 0
		III Provided that the rate for leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than seven years in order to develop the system of block (as per Rule 7 III) shall be.	1 8 0	1 8 0
		IV For <i>beah</i> lands included in long lease are not exempted from assessment, but no charge will be made for water supplied to them in the <i>rabi</i> season, that is, up to 25th March.	0 0 0	0 0 0
		V Low-lying lands included in leases for a term of years which require irrigation only in years of drought.	0 8 0	0 8 0
		<i>Season leases.</i>		
		I For water supplied for irrigation of rice between the 16th of June and 30th of November.	3 0 0	3 0 0
		II For water supplied for irrigation of <i>dalwa</i> rice.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Sched. 10 ...	III	For water supplied for irrigation of cotton, tobacco, <i>huldi</i> , ginger, wheat, vegetable, indigo and garden produce	1 8 0	1 8 0
		IV For water supplied for irrigation of linseed, oil-seed and all pulses.	1 0 0	1 0 0
		V For water supplied for irrigation of sugarcane.	5 0 0	5 0 0
		VI For filling tank or for manufacturing purposes per 10,000 cubic feet of water supply, also for filling tanks without authority or using water in an unauthorized manner.	1 0 0	1 0 0

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

For the Rice Crop.

For water supplied between June and November—whether by flow or lift—

MIDNAPORE CANAL.	For five-year leases	Rs. A. P.	...
	For one-year lease or for water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued	1 8 0 per acre for each season.	...
	Provided that the leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than five years in order to develop the system of blocks shall be charged	3 0 0 per acre.	...
	Otherwise, in addition to the rate of Rs. 1-8 an extra rate of 12 annas per acre shall, in the first year only, be charged on leases for less than five and more than one year	1 8 0 per acre.	...

For Winter Crops.

For supply of water, when available	...	2 8 0 per acre or per season.
For unauthorized use of canal water	...	5 0 0 per acre or such less rate as may be sanctioned by the Deputy Collector.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE—concluded.

For supply of water for manufacturing or other purposes Re. 1 to be charged for each 10,000 cubic feet or part of 10,000 cubic feet supplied

The same charge will be made if water is taken into a tank without authority or used in an unauthorized manner.

Tanks may be filled with canal water without charge wherever water can be made available without injury to the cultivation dependent on any canal under certain conditions noted in Rule 31.

		Per bigha.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
EDEN CANAL.	I.—Long leases entered into before the 1st October 1895, per season ...	0	4	0
	II.—Long leases entered into after the 1st January 1896, per season ...	0	5	0
	III.—Extra charge for long leases entered into during the irrigation season, i.e. between 1st June and 1st October in any year, in addition to the rates mentioned in I and II, for the first year only ...	0	2	0
	IV.—Season leases, kharif, per season ...	0	8	0
	V.—Single waterings outside the area commanded in each watering ...	0	4	0
	VI.—Season leases, rabi, sugarcane and potatoes and other crops ...	1	0	0
	Boro rice, per season ...	0	8	0
	VII.—Unauthorized irrigation*—			
	Kharif season ...	1	0	0
	Rabi season ...	2	0	0

or such lower rates as may be fixed by the Canal officer.

* No rates shall be imposed on lands irrigated without permits beyond the area shown as commanded on the map referred in Rule 1.

SONE CIRCLE.

SONE CANALS.

The following schedule is in force with reference to long leases taken in, and previous to the year 1891-92:—

Five-year Leases.

CLASS.	Nature of crop.	IRRIGATION FEE—		
		Cottah.	Bigha	Acre.
1	2	3	4	5
	For all crops ...	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0	Rs. A. P. 1 4 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0

The following schedules are in force with reference to all leases taken during 1895-96:—

SCHEDULE No. I.

Leases for a term of years.

FOR WATER SUPPLIED BETWEEN THE 25TH OF JUNE OF ONE YEAR AND THE 25TH MARCH OF THE NEXT.	FLOW OR LEFT.		
	Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4
For leases for seven years—all crops ...	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 4 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0
" for three years "	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 2 6

SCHEDULE No. II.

Season Leases (Kharif).

NAME OF CROP.	Date of supply.	FLOW OR LIFT.		
		Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4	5
Rice and sugarcane for kharif season only	25th June to 25th October.	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 14 0	Rs. A. P. 0 3 0
Bhadon, serha rice or any other crops ...	25th June to 15th October.	3 8 0	1 9 0	0 2 6

SCHEDULE No. III.

Season Leases (Rabi).

TIME OF SUPPLY.	Locality	FLOW			LIFT.		
		Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.	Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15th October to 25th March.	Water supplied for all crops, including sugarcane, from distributaries open for kharif irrigation	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 4 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 15 0	Rs. A. P. 0 1 6
25th October to 25th March	Water supplied for all crops, including sugarcane, from distributaries or parts of distributaries from which rabi irrigation only is allowed.	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 1 0

SCHEDULE No. IV.

Season Leases (Hot-Weather).

	FLOW OR LIFT.		
	Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4
For water supplied between the 25th March and the 25th June, or at the option of the applicant, between the 25th of February and the 25th of May, for all crops	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0
When water can only be supplied for a part of the season, for each watering	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6

In the case of charges under schedules I to IV, any smaller area than one-tenth of a bigha will be charged as one-tenth. The bigha contains 27,225 square feet.

SCHEDULE No. V.

For Water supplied by Volume in the Kharif Season.

For water supplied between the 1st of September and the 31st October, Re. 4 for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours. For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours, a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

SCHEDULE No VI.

For Water supplied by Volume to fill Aharas.

For water supplied between the 1st of November and the 25th of March, Re. 1 for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours. For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours, a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

SARAN CANALS.

		Per acre.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
For water supplied between the 1st April and 15th June	...	2	8	0
Ditto " from 15th June to 30th October	...	1	8	0
Ditto " from 1st November to 31st March	...	1	0	0

For water taken without previous application or agreement a further rate of Re. 1 per acre may be charged in addition to the rates noted above.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1895-96.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge.
1	2	

SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, Irrigation Department.	Mr. C. W. Odling	On furlough from 14th March 1895 to 2nd December 1895 Subsidiary leave on 3rd December 1895 Transferred to North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from 4th December 1895
Ditto	Col A. D. McArthur, R.E. ...	From 12th March to 8th December 1895 (Officiating.)
Ditto	Ditto	" 4th December 1895 to 31st March 1896
Under-Secretary, Irrigation Department.	Mr. O. C. Lees	" 1st April 1895 to 9th January 1896.
Ditto	" A. S. Thomson	" 23rd January to 31st March 1896.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES.

South-Western Circle	Mr D. B. Horn	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896
Orissa Circle ...	" W. A. Inglis	" 1st April 1895 to 29th December 1895.
Ditto ..	" W. Connan	" 30th December 1895 to 31st March 1896
Ditto ...	" A. H. C. MacCarthy, Assistant Engineer.	" 17th to 31st March 1896.
Sone Circle	" R. B. Buckley	" 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896 On privilege leave from 21st January 1896
Ditto	" W. A. Inglis, Offg Superintending Engineer	" 21st January to 31st March 1896.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE

Nadia Rivers Division ...	Mr M. J. J. P. Norman ..	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896 (on privilege leave from 14th April to 11th July 1895).
Ditto	" P. G. Jacobs	" 14th April to 13th July 1895.
Cossye Division	" H. Barlow	" 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896
Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	" T. M. L. Thompson	" 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896
Circular and Eastern Canals Division.	" J. W. Fox, Honorary Assistant Engineer Officiating Executive Engineer	" 1st April 1895 to 1st January 1896.
Ditto	" G. C. Stowell, Officiating Executive Engineer	" 2nd January to 31st March 1896.
Ditto	" P. G. Jacobs	" 1st January to 31st March 1896
Balasore Division	" C. A. White	" 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896

ORISSA CIRCLE

Acquapada-Jaypur Division ..	Mr. M. H. Arnott	From 1st to 24th April 1895.
Ditto	Anada Proshad Sarcar	" 25th April to 23rd July 1895.
Ditto	Mr J. S. L. Long	" 24th July 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Brahmini-Byturni Division ...	" R. E. Carter	" 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896 On privilege leave from 23rd April to 22nd July 1895, during which period Mr. J. S. L. Long was in charge.
Mahanadi Division	" T. H. Clowes	" 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1895-96—conold.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge.
1	2	3

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS—conold.

Sone Circle

Arrah Division	Mr. C H DeMello	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896 On privilege leave from 7th May to 6th July 1896, during which period Mr. T Butler was in charge in addition to his own duties
Buxar Division	" T. Butler	" 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Eastern Sone Division	" G. L. Scaright	" 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896
Gandak Division	" H. H. Green	" 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896
Dehri Workshops Division	" G. C. Stawell	" 1st April 1895 to 24th September 1895 (From 25th September 1895 to 31st December 1895 under Sanitary Board, and then on furlough for 8 months and 15 days from 20th March 1896)
Ditto	" H. E. Williamson (Officiating Executive Engineer)	" 25th September 1895 to 31st March 1896.

CANAL REVENUE OFFICERS,

Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Sone Canals	Maulvi S M Nasiruddin	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Orissa Canals	Juglam Saha	" 1st to 15th April 1896
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Midnapore Canals	Madhab Lal	" 16th April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Ditto	Babu Ray Mohun Chucker butty.	" 1st April 1895 to 2nd January 1896
Ditto	" Rakhai Dass Bose	" 3rd to 17th January 1896.
Ditto	" Ram Sadan Bhatta-chary	" 18th January 1896 to 31st March 1896
Supervisor, Calcutta Canals	Mr W. R. Cooksey	" 1st April 1895 to 2nd May 1895 and from 1st July 1895 to 9th March 1896 Was on privilege leave from 3rd May 1895 to 30th June 1896. (On furlough from 10th March 1896 for 2 years)
Ditto	" J. W. Fox	" 10th to 31st March 1896 (Officiating)
Ditto	Babu Jogendra Narain Goopla	" 3rd May 1895 to 9th June 1896, the period during which Mr Cooksey was on privilege leave

Statement showing the Number of Days spent on Duty and on Tour by Superintending, Executive, and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates of the Irrigation Branch during the year 1895-96.

NAME	Circle or Division	NUMBER OF DAYS		REMARKS
		On duty.	On tour	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Superintending Engineers</i>				
Mr R. B. Buckley	Sone Circle	283	122	On privilege leave for 2 months and 24 days from 21st January 1896.
„ W. A. Inglis	Ditto	83	34	Officiated as Superintending Engineer from 27th January 1896
„ W. Connan	Orissa Circle	93	46	Assumed charge on the 30th December 1895
„ W. A. Inglis	Ditto	273	118	Officiated as Superintending Engineer from 1st April 1895 to 29th December 1895, and was transferred to the Sone Circle with effect from 30th December 1895.
„ D. B. Horn	South-Western Circle	366	108	
<i>Executive Engineers</i>				
Mr C. A. White	Balasore	366	189	
„ H. Barlow	Cossye	366	154	
„ G. C. Stawell	Circular and Eastern Canals.	89	49	Took charge on 2nd January 1896
„ P. G. Jacobs	Ditto	1		Took charge of the Division on the afternoon of 30th March 1896.
„ P. G. Jacobs	Balasore	176	85	Officiated as Executive Engineer from 26th July 1895 Attached to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, from 3rd to 9th March 1895
„ J. W. Fox	Circular and Eastern Canals.	276	102	
„ T. M. L. Thompson	Northern Drainage and Embankment	366	194	
„ J. J. P. Norman	Nadia Rivers	277	145	On 89 days privilege leave.
„ P. G. Jacobs	Ditto	89	56	
„ M. T. H. Clowes	Mahanadi	366	173	
„ R. E. Carter	Brahmini-Byturni	275	141	On 91 days privilege leave.
„ J. S. L. Long	Ditto	91	47	
„ M. H. Arnott	Acquapadda-Jajpur	24	18	Transferred to Dacca with effect from 25th April 1896.
Rai Annoda Prasad Sircar Sahab	Ditto	90	47	Officiated from 25th April 1896 to 23rd July 1896 inclusive. Proceeded on furlough on 24th July 1895
Mr J. S. L. Long	Ditto	252	166	Resumed charge of Division on 24th July 1896
„ T. Butler	Buxar	366	179	Was in charge of the Arrah Division from 7th May to 7th June 1895
„ G. L. Searight	Eastern Sone	366	169	
„ C. H. DeMello	Arrah	385	148	On 81 days privilege leave.
„ T. Butler	Do.	31	16	
„ G. C. Stawell	Dehri Workshops	177	89	
„ H. E. Williamson	Do.	189	74	In temporary charge of the Division from 25th September 1895.
„ H. H. Green	Gandak	366	180	
<i>Assistant Engineers</i>				
Mr J. C. Hewitt	Eastern Sone	57	17	On furlough from 26th May 1895
„ E. Blaber.	Ditto	236	131	Joined the Division on 9th August 1895.
Rai Sahib Doorga Charan Chakrabarty	Ditto	213	124	On 61 days leave
„ Sat Cowrie Chatterjee	Ditto	280	54	On 86 days leave. Principal works lie at head quarters
Mr O. S. Smith	Arrah	345	176	On 21 days privilege leave
Rai Sahib Beni Madhab Mitra	Do	366	274	
Mr W. S. Brenner	Buxar	366	233	
„ C. W. Sibold	Do	49	38	On 90 days privilege leave, after which his services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, from 15th July 1895.
Babu Saroda Sunder Pal	Do.	366	270	
Rai Sahib Nigendra Nath Mukerjee	Do	366	271	
Mr G. J. St. C. Sedgley	Mahanadi	320	217	On 46 days privilege leave.
Babu Mudhoo Sudan Sen Gupta	Do.	333	228	Joined the Division on 28th April 1895
Mr. J. S. L. Long	Brahmini-Byturni	16		
„ A. H. C. MacCarthy	Ditto	350	187	Attached to Superintending Engineer's Office for 15 days.
Rai Annoda Prasad Sircar	Ditto	15	12	
Mr. H. G. Gearing	Mahanadi	116	38	
„ H. G. Gearing	Brahmini-Byturni	158	55	On 92 days privilege leave.
Rai Annoda Prasad Sircar Sahab	Acquapadda-Jajpur	22	9	
Mr F. A. A. Cowley	Cossye	319	235	Was in the Darjeeling Division for 48 days from 10th May to 24th June 1895.
„ S. Street	Jangipur Toll Office	366	366	
Babu Rakhul Das Roy	Nadia Rivers	366	184	
Mr P. G. Jacobs	Balasore	64	38	
„ J. Zorab	Do.	313	131	On 42 days privilege leave.
„ B. C. Edge	Circular and Eastern Canals	77	48	Joined the Division on the 15th January 1896.
„ J. W. Fox	Ditto	86	50	Took charge on the 6th January 1896.

NAME.	Circle or Division.	NUMBER OF DAYS—		REMARKS.
		On duty.	On tour	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Assistant-Engineers—concluded</i>				
Ha. Gopal Chunder Daw Sahab ...	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	366	213	
„ Bahadur Bama Churn Pramanic	Ditto ...	285	186	On 81 days privilege leave.
<i>Sub-Engineers</i>				
Ru Sahib Prasanna Koomar Pal ...	Acquapadda-Jajpur...	274	141	On 91 days privilege leave
Babu Chunder Bhusan Dutt ...	Eastern Sone ...	115	14	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
Ditto ditto	Gandak	187	14	Ditto ditto
„ Asutosh Singh	Do	347	00	
Mr. H. B. Williamson	Dehri Workshops	177	12	Principal works lie at head quarters
Babu Tarini Charan Sircar	Ditto ...	308	130	Ditto ditto.
Babu Gopal Chunder Ghose	Cossye	366	174	
„ Rakhial Das Chatterjee	Nadia Rivers	366	143	
Mr. J. J. Atkinson	Balasore	292	82	On 74 days privilege leave
Babu Dakshina Ranjan Mukerjee	Circular and Eastern Canals.	366	280	
<i>Supervisors.</i>				
Babu Kanti Chunder Banerjee ...	Arrah	42	38	
Ditto ditto	Eastern Sone	324	253	
„ Mohendra Nath Sircar	Arrah	327	238	On 39 days privilege leave
Mr C M. S. Rooke	Gandak	291	81	On 75 days privilege leave.
Babu Rajendra Lal Sircar	Arrah	366	309	
„ Hari Churn Mukerjee	Mahanadi	366	237	
Mr C A Marchant	Brahmini-Byturni	208	90	
Babu Pran Krishna Sen	Acquapadda Jajpur	366	195	
„ Bhusan Chunder Banerjee	Ditto	92	44	
„ Rama Nath Sirkar	Cossye	366	111	
„ Akshoy Krishna Basu	Nadia Rivers	366	175	
„ Lokenath Mitter	Ditto	366	109	
„ Suresh Chunder Gangooly	Balasore	228	62	On 92 days privilege leave
Ditto ditto	Circular and Eastern Canals	24		On 22 days sick leave
„ Ashutosh Mitra	Northern Drainage and Embankment	366	211	
<i>Overseers</i>				
Babu Kali Kumar Roy	Eastern Sone	366	7	Principal works lie at head-quarters
„ Troylucko Nath Mozumdar	Gandak	313	74	Joined the Division on the 23rd April 1895.
„ Jagat Narain	Do.	354	109	On 12 days privilege leave.
„ Rajendra Nath Biswas	Do	80	8	
„ Satya Ranjan Khastagir	Dehri Workshops	361	270	On 65 days privilege leave.
„ Aghore Chunder Chatterjee	Ditto	366	303	
„ Upendranath Mukerjee	Mahanadi	33	22	
„ Bhusan Chandra Banerjee	Ditto	250	36	Principal works lie at head quarters.
„ Surendranath Barat	Brahmini-Byturni	366	168	
„ Krishnadhon Banerjee	Acquapadda-Jajpur	344	229	
„ Mohit Kumar Chatterjee	Cossye	336	114	On 30 days privilege leave
„ Kirty Bas Maithi	Do	366	45	Principal works lie at head quarters
„ Sriram Chunder Datta	Do	248	190	On 90 days privilege leave. Was under District Board from 1st to 14th April 1895.
„ Jadu Nath Das	Do	366	111	
„ Surendra Nath Bhattacharya	Balasore	186	77	Joined the Division on the 29th April 1895
Mr A. E. Heffernan	Do	366	162	
Babu Rajendra Nath Mukherjee ...	Circular and Eastern Canals	366	208	
„ Kshetra Mohan Palit	Ditto	265	200	Took charge of the Division on 10th July 1895.
„ Mohiny Mohan Lahiri	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	366	234	Employed on the Eden Canal irrigation survey.
„ Sarat Chandra Sen	Nadia Rivers	366	150	
„ Hari Madhab Bhaduri	Ditto	141	100	Joined the Division on the 12th November 1895.

Statement showing inspections of Offices by Superintending and Executive Engineers during the year 1895-96.

NAME OF OFFICER.	DIVISIONAL OFFICES.		SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICES.		REMARKS.
	Number in circle.	Number inspected during year.	Number in circle	Number inspected during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Superintending Engineers</i>					
Mr. R. B. Buckley, } Sone Circle ...	6*	5*	27	4	* Inclusive of Revenue Division.
" W. A. Inglis, }					
" W. Connan, } Orissa Circle ...	4*	4	16	6*	
" W. A. Inglis, }					
" D. B. Horn, South-Western Circle	6*	4	28	12	
<i>Executive Engineers.</i>					
Mr. T. Butler, Buxar Division ...	...		5	...	
" G. L. Searight, Eastern Sone Division.	..	...	6	..	
" C. H. DeMello, Arrah Division	..	...	6	...	
" G. C. Stawell, } Dehri Work	}	.	5	.	
" H. G. Williamson, } shops.					
" H. H. Green, Gandak Division ...					
" T. H. Clowes, Mahanadi Division					
" R. E. Carter, } Brahmaputra-Baitarni	}	.	5	..	
" J. S. L. Long, } Division.					
" M. H. Arnott, }					
" J. S. L. Long, } Aquapada-Jajpur					
Rai Sahab Annoda } Division.	}	...	3		
P. Sircar					
Mr. C. A. White, Balasore Division ...	...	...	5	3	
" H. Barlow, Cossye Division.	...	...	6	2	
" G. C. Stawell, } Circular and Eas-	}	...	5	3	
" P. G. Jacobs, } tern Canals					
" J. W. Fox, } Division.					
" T. M. L. Thompson, Northern Drain-					
age and Embankment Division.	..		4	3	
" J. J. P. Norman, } Nadia Rivers	...	.	6	5	
" P. G. Jacobs, } Division.					

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No 959 *Stats.*—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during December 1896.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—					
	1st week of Dec. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1896	4th week of Nov. 1896.	5th week of Nov. 1896	1st week of Dec. 1896.	2nd week of Dec. 1896
	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
Baliaghatta	2,57,000	1,70,000	1,52,000	1,48,000	1,47,000	68,000
Uliadanga	70,600	41,300	26,300	26,200	26,500	2,300
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hathkola, and Culpi Ghat	5,88,000	4,06,600	3,53,500	3,39,400	3,26,800	1,45,600
Pathuringhatta, Posta and Jorabagan ..	1,500	500	2,000	1,000	500	500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshi- ganj	1,66,900	90,200	72,950	63,400	56,600	40,700
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur ... ..	...	.....	80,900	74,600	71,100	70,780
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore	7,862	4,365	15,022	37,784	14,494	18,078
Total	15,31,862	12,05,965	11,92,672	11,70,384	11,32,994	8,33,958
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	16,459	3,253	4,257	0,848	3,160	5,401
	(on 3rd Dec. 1895)	(on 3rd Nov. 1896)	(on 21st Nov. 1896)	(on 28th Nov. 1896)	(on 7th Dec. 1896)	(on 12th Dec. 1896)
On boats unloaded—						
By Port Commissioners' returns	38,121	37,423	11,164	12,454	13,301	17,823
	(1st to 3rd Dec. 1895)	(1st to 3rd Nov. 1896)	(21st to 23rd Nov. 1896)	(28th to 30th Nov. 1896)	(5th to 7th Dec. 1896)	(on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896)
By Canal returns	20,431	10,355	6,744	9,769	22,884	40,456
	(1st to 3rd Dec. 1895)	(1st to 3rd Nov. 1896)	(21st to 23rd Nov. 1896)	(28th to 30th Nov. 1896)	(5th to 7th Dec. 1896)	(on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896)
Grand Total of Stocks	16,06,373	12,56,996	12,14,837	11,99,455	11,72,339	8,97,638

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 14th December 1896.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No 958 Statistics—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information—

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 14th December 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The comparative statement below shows the total quantity of food-grains imported into and exported from, Calcutta by sea during the 9 days from 22nd to 30th November 1895 and 1896:—

1	22ND TO 30TH NOVEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Imports</i>	Cwts	Mds.	Cwts	Mds.
From Foreign Ports ..	20,610	28,052	7,165	9,752
„ Indian „ ...	20,610	28,052	44,922	61,144
Total	20,610	28,052	52,087	70,896
<i>Exports</i>				
To Foreign Ports ...	128,021	1,74,250	49,295	67,096
„ Indian „ ...	64,135	87,295	30,145	41,031
Total ...	192,156	2,61,545	79,440	1,08,127

Imports—The increase under this head aggregated 31,477 cwts., or 152 72 per cent. the advance being most conspicuous under rice, gram and pulses, and miscellaneous food grains, as will be seen from the details given in the following table:—

1	22ND TO 30TH NOVEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Food grains.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	11,335	15,128	30,214	41,125
Paddy	3,309	4,504	3,675	5,002
Wheat	2,950	4,015	916	1,247
Gram and pulses	2,941	4,003	6,415	8,731
Other food-grain, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	75	102	10,867	14,791
Total ..	20,610	28,052	52,087	70,896

Compared with 1895, the importation of rice showed an advance of 166.55 per cent. The supplies received from Rangoon amounted to 10,912 cwts. against nil in the preceding year, while the quantities shipped from Chandbali showed an increase of 8,349 cwts. The improvement under gram and pulses was chiefly due to larger quantities having been shipped from Madras ports (1,724 cwts) and Bombay (1,642 cwts). As regards miscellaneous food-grains, the United Kingdom is shown to have contributed 6,585 cwts. and Victoria 530 cwts., but in the previous year there were no such imports: Bombay also supplied a large quantity, namely 3,702 cwts against 75 cwts. in 1895.

Exports.—The decline noticed in the preceding weeks continued during the period under report when the aggregate quantity of all sorts of food-grains exported from the metropolis showed a considerable falling off, namely, 112,716 cwts, or 58.66 per cent. The total traffic under each kind of these grains is shown below and compared with the figures for the previous year:—

1	22ND TO 30TH NOVEMBER			
	1895		1896.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Food grains</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	145,943	1,98,615	60,818	82,780
Paddy	7	9	....	...
Wheat	4,592	6,250	162	221
Gram and pulses	31,052	43,626	16,714	22,750
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	9,662	13,015	1,746	2,376
Total ...	192,156	2,61,545	79,440	1,08,127

The foregoing figures show that the bulk of the decrease is accounted for by the heavy decline of 58.31 per cent. in the rice trade. Compared with the preceding year, the falling off was largest in the exports to Ceylon (38,214 cwts.), Mauritius (8,740 cwts) and the United Kingdom (6,433 cwts); Natal and Demerara, which together imported 12,258 cwts during 1895, received nothing during the period under report. On the other hand, 11,053 cwts were shipped for Aden against nil in 1895. As regards Indian ports, the quantity shipped for the Madras ports was merely 502 cwts. against 27,039 cwts., while Bombay showed a decrease of 6,872 cwts. The chief fluctuations in the exportation of gram and pulses are a decrease of 12,155 cwts. in the consignments to Mauritius, of 4,857 cwts in those to the United Kingdom, of 5,641 cwts. in those to Madras, and of 2,340 cwts. in those to Burma, while Bombay received 10,245 cwts. against nil in 1895. The decrease under miscellaneous food-grains was mainly due to the cessation of exports to Mauritius, which received 9,269 cwts. in 1895.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 30th November, 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... .....	... ...	2,800 916	..... 1,642	75 3,702	2,875 6,260
Madras	...	Madras	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... .....	... ...	150 ...	140 513	..... ...	290 513
		Bimlipatam	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... 28	..... .....	..... 233	..... ...	..... 261	
		Colingapatam	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... .....	..... .....	489 ...	..... .....	489	
		Coconada	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	... ...	..... .....	..... 1,598	..... ...	... 1,598	
		Gopalpur	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	... ...	..... .....	... 9	..... ...	..... 9	
Burma	...	Rangoon	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... 10,912	... .....	..... .....	32 .....	..... 10,912	
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... .....	..... 163	..... .....	..... .....	..... 163	
Balasore	..	Balasore	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	5,230 4,830	3,156 1,447	... .....	398 180	..... ...	7,784 6,447
		Chandbali	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	6,105 14,454	1,753 2,005	..... .....	1,867 2,240	..... .....	8,140 18,759
Total Indian Ports				{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	11,835 30,214	3,309 3,675	2,950 916	2,941 6,415	75 3,702	20,610 44,922
<i>From Foreign Ports.</i>										
United Kingdom...	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 6,585	..... 6,585
Victoria	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 580	..... 580
Total Foreign Ports				{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... ...	..... 7,165	..... 7,165
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS				{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	11,835 30,214	3,309 3,675	2,950 916	2,941 6,415	75 10,887	20,610 52,087

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 30th November, 1895 and 1896, (both days inclusive).

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	11,354 4,921	... ...	... ...	5,994 1,187	... ...	17,348 6,058
Mauritius	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	9,472 732	... ...	... ...	12,170 16	9,269 ...	30,911 747
Natal	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	5,342 ..	... ...	... ...	527 ...	... ...	5,869 ...
Demerara	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	6,916 ...	7 ...	... ...	807 ...	... ...	7,730 ...
Aden	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	... 11,053	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 11,053
Muskat	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	898 3,548	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	898 3,548
Ceylon	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	63,639 25,425	... ...	... ...	586 1,707	... 44	64,225 27,176
China	...	Hongkong	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	7 22	... ...	... 15	10 44	... ...	17 81
Straits Settlements	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	4 1	... ...	164 90	796 331	59 ...	1,023 422
New South Wales	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	... 120	... ...	... ...	... 90	... ...	... 210
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1895 ... 1896 ...				97,632 45,822	7 ...	164 105	20,890 3,324	9,328 44	128,021 49,295

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.		
1				2	3	4	5	6	7		
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		
Bombay	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ..	20,786 13,864	..... .....	..... .....	10,245	440	30,786 24,549
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	1,428 8	..... .....	..... 87	6,526 1,000	280 82	8,174 1,122
		Badagarai	{ 1895 .. 1896 ..	908 ..	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	908 ..
	{	Calicut	{ 1895 ... 1896 ..	18,627 499	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	18,627 499
		Cochin	{ 1895 .. 1896 ..	4,104 ..	..... .....	..... .....	183	.....	4,104 183
	{	Coconada	{ 1895 ... 1896 ..	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	90 14	.....	90 14
		Negapatam	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	220	.....	220
	{	Tollichery	{ 1895 .. 1896 ...	1,976 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,976
		Vizagapatam	{ 1895 .. 1896 ..	1 .....	..... .....	..... .....	2	.....	8
	Burma	{	Rangoon	{ 1895 .. 1896 ..	447 261	4,427 ..	3,512 1,147	7 1,180	8,393 2,588	
			Akyab	{ 1895 ... 1896 ..	7 1	128 40	7	149 41	
{		Moulmein	{ 1895 ... 1896 ..	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	66 187	..... .....	66 187
		Kyaukpoo	{ 1895 .. 1896 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	8	.....	8
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ..	..... 294	..... .....	1	411 357	..... .....	412 651
Balasore	{	Chandbali	{ 1895 .. 1896 ..	1 1	..... .....	..... 20	98 69	..... .....	99 80
		Balasore	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	1 .....	..... .....	..... .....	76 140	.....	77 140
Nicobar	...	...	{ 1895 .. 1896 ..	73 73	..... .....	..... .....	..... 8	..... .....	78 76
Port Blair	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	7 .....	..... .....	..... .....	25 .....	..... .....	32
Travancore	...	Allopecy	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	15 .....	..... .....	..... 16
Total Indian Ports				{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	48,811 14,906	16	4,428 67	10,807 11,162 15,390	284 1,702	64,185 30,145
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	146,943 60,818	7	4,567 162	10,711 9,746	563	192,166 79,443	

THE MONSOON OF 1896.

The following report is published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 15th December 1896.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONSOON PERIOD OF 1896

The following remarks are intended to form a brief introduction to the rainfall tables and charts, which give full information regarding the rainfall measured during the south-west monsoon months in all parts of the province. Only the more important features of the general atmospheric conditions are discussed, and then only when they show a tendency favourable or unfavourable to rainfall.

The early months of the year were marked by unusually scanty rainfall, and at times by a more intense heat than has been experienced since systematic meteorological observation began, more than a quarter of a century ago. In January fairly normal weather prevailed, and moderate general rain fell towards the end of the month. The average falls for the large divisions were, however, all below the normal, but not by so much as half an inch, as the normal fall in January is light everywhere. During February a tendency to the formation of a low pressure area over Bengal appeared. Becoming established, it remained a prominent feature for at least two months, and it was probably owing to this arrangement that the unusual temperature prevailed in Lower Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur.

The natural consequence of continued low pressure over Lower Bengal would be westerly land winds, instead of the more moist southerly winds from the Bay. The land winds coming from an area, where temperature was daily increasing, have a much higher temperature and less moisture, and hence we find in February an almost entire absence of rain and a rapid increase of temperature towards the end of the month. The low pressure would have been favourable for the occurrence of rainfall, had the primary cause been present in the occasional arrival from the north-west of India of the shallow depressions characteristic of January and February. As these appear to have failed, the only effect of the low pressure over Bengal was the hot westerly winds which began to appear towards the end of February. On the 27th and 28th of that month maximum temperatures were 10° to 12° above the normal, and readings of more than 100° were recorded in parts of South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall was practically nil except in East Bengal, which received on an average rather more than one inch.

The continued low pressure during March and the greater part of April affected the occurrence of nor' westers, on which the supply of rain during these months chiefly depends. Local storms being due to some interaction of opposing wind systems, never occur where surface winds are steadily from the west; and that being the case throughout March and April, the absence of rainfall remained a prominent feature. Temperature naturally increased with unusual rapidity, more especially in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Readings of more than 105° were recorded during March in parts of the western half of the province, and in April, South-West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar all experienced temperature of between 112° and 114° .

These high temperatures simply show that the westerly winds were unusually steady over the western half of the province; but at times easterly winds penetrated into the eastern districts and gave rise to occasional and increasing rainfall. Thus in March, East Bengal received less than half its normal fall, and North Bengal practically nil, while in April, the average fall in the former was more than 4 inches, and in the latter about 2 inches. The heavier rainfall in East and North Bengal shows the change which was gradually being introduced from the east, and it is made more clear by the occurrence of heavy rain in Assam during April, Sibsagar receiving 16, Silchar 15, and Dhubri more than 6 inches. With the rise of pressure which set in towards the end of April, the westerly winds received a check. Easterly winds became more general over the province, temperature fell, and the local storms, which had hitherto been confined to the eastern districts, were fairly numerous over the whole province.

The effect of the change which set in towards the end of April is clearly shown in the distribution of rainfall during May. Sibsagar and Silchar reported several inches less than in April; but in East and North Bengal the average fall had increased to about 12 and 13 inches respectively. The amounts, as compared with the normal, diminished towards the South-West. In South-West Bengal and Bihar the fall was practically normal, while in Chota Nagpur and Orissa there was defect of an inch or more.

The change continued to extend slowly south-westward during June, the largest excess falls during that month being in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Orissa received 15, South-West Bengal 13, and Chota Nagpur 11 inches on an average. On the other hand, in North Bengal there was a large defect, less than half the normal fall being recorded.

It would appear, therefore, that a continuous series of changes can be traced beginning in the extreme north-east in April, being shown in North and East Bengal by heavy rainfall in May, and in the south-west of the province in June. What the causes may have been it is unnecessary to consider here, but that there were causes, continuous for two or three months, may fairly be inferred from the sequence of events.

The consideration of the rainfall in June brings the discussion to the period subsequent to the commencement of the south-west monsoon, after which the rainfall largely depends on changes occurring in the Bay area. During the early part of June, before the first cyclonic storm of the season, pressure was, relatively to the normal, high over the whole of the province, but more so in the north. Showers were in consequence more frequent in the southern districts. Soon after the middle of the month a cyclonic storm from the extreme south of the Bay advanced almost due northwards till the centre was near Calcutta, and after remaining stationary there for several hours, it moved away to the west. As it led to the establishment of the monsoon current over the Bay, heavy rain followed its advance, but it was confined to the south of the province, the high pressure in North Bengal being sufficient to check its influence extending in that direction. After an interval of only a few days a second depression began to form in the north-east of the Bay, and before changing its position attained to greater depth than is usual during the monsoon season. It moved west-north-west, passing over South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall did not become general till these depressions had moved westward and the pressure distribution had become normal; but even then the rainfall in the north of the province was less heavy than is usual at the end of June.

During July the distribution and quantity of rainfall was chiefly dependent on two shallow depressions which formed over the land in the early part of the month, and two cyclonic storms which began in the north of the Bay and moved almost due west. The importance of the distinction between depressions over the land, however shallow, and the deeper depressions over the Bay, arises from the fact that the former may cause very heavy rainfall in the north of the province, whereas the rainfall due to the latter is largely confined to the south-west. As there were two of each class of disturbance during July, the rainfall of that month was fairly well distributed except in East Bengal, where there was defect of 5 inches. Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and North Bengal show excess falls, and South West Bengal and Bihar a small to moderate defect.

The most marked feature of the weather in July was the low pressure area which remained stationary over the north of the Bay and Lower Bengal during the last week. The cyclonic storms developed in rapid succession within it, and, moving westward, exercised a marked influence on the rainfall not only in the south-west of the province of Bengal, but in the west of India. It was probably owing to these storms, which originated in the north of the Bay, that the rainfall in Western and Central India was so heavy as to give rise to abnormal floods in Orissa.

During the three months May to July rainfall, though not regularly distributed, was, on an average for the whole province, practically equal to that of an average year. But from the beginning of August a decided weakening in the strength of the monsoon current was shown. From that time till the end of the season not a single cyclonic storm developed over the Bay, and the land depressions were few in number,

During August weather was unusually settled over the Bay, but there were distinct peculiarities in Bengal. The most important of these was the great absence of rainfall in the east of the province. The reasons for the scanty rainfall in the eastern districts appear to be the high pressure over the north-east as compared with the south-west, and the absence of widespread disturbances. Two shallow depressions formed over the Bay—one at the beginning of the month, and the second, further south, about the middle. Both moved westward and gave heavy rain in Orissa. In the third week a shallow depression appeared over the land and caused heavy rain in North Bengal and Bihar between the 20th and 23rd. There was at that time general showery weather in all districts. Orissa was the only Division that received average rain in excess of the normal, the actual fall being 15·31 inches as compared with 11·98 inches. Chota Nagpur had only a small deficiency, but in all the others there was a large defect increasing towards the east. In both North and East Bengal it was between 8 and 9 inches.

The settled weather and absence of rainfall, which had become more noticeable towards the end of August, continued throughout September with one important interruption caused by a shallow depression which formed over the north of the Bay and the Sundarbans. As the depression moved very slowly and followed an irregular path, first to the west into Chota Nagpur, and then to the north-east into North Bengal, the only part of the province which escaped its influence was the extreme west of Bihar. There was general moderate rainfall between the 13th and 20th in the south and centre of the province, and very heavy falls in the north on the 17th and 18th, more especially in North Bengal and the east of Bihar, while the depression was filling up. In consequence of the rain which fell during the existence of the disturbance, all parts of the province received very nearly the amount normal for September, except the western districts of Bihar, such as Champaran and Saran. The average defect for Orissa and South-West Bengal was only one inch, in Bihar two inches, and in Chota Nagpur about three inches; while in East and North Bengal there was excess of between one and two inches. During the rest of September, that is, with the exception of the days between the 13th and 20th, very little rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and only scattered showers occurred in other parts, chiefly in North and East Bengal.

The south-west monsoon practically ceased to affect weather in any part of the province after the end of September. A few showers fell in East and North Bengal in the early part of October, and showery weather occurred again in North Bengal towards the end of the month, but the amounts were insignificant. North Bengal received on an average 1·1 inch and East Bengal 49 inch, the normal falls for these divisions being 4·28 and 5·45 inches respectively. Chota Nagpur was entirely rainless, Bihar and South-West Bengal practically so, and the average for Orissa was only a tenth of an inch.

A depression, which began in the extreme south of the Bay about the middle of November, after moving northwards over the Arabian Sea, crossed the north Bombay coast, and recurring ultimately reached Bengal as a very shallow depression about the 23rd. It caused cloudy weather over the whole province, but very little rain except in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, where there were light general falls. The average fall was not quite half an inch in Bihar, and between a half and one inch in Chota Nagpur.

The average fall for the whole province for the monsoon period, May to October, is within a few hundredths of an inch, the same as last year, viz., 51·38 as compared with 51·32 inches. The normal fall for the same period is 58·62 inches, so that for the past two years the monsoon rainfall has on an average been 7 inches in defect.

The distribution during 1896, however, differed somewhat from that of the previous year; South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur having received 7 and 4 inches more, respectively, and North and East Bengal and Bihar less by from 1 to 5 inches. In Orissa there was very little difference.

The main features of the rainfall distribution during the present year are—

1. The almost entire absence of rain during the early part of the year, that is, till near the end of April.

2. The change which began in April in the extreme north-east and determined more or less heavy rain in Assam in April, in North and East Bengal in May, and in South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa in June.

3. The numerous cyclonic storms during the latter half of June and July, which, however, caused rain in excess of the normal in the south-western districts only.

4. The almost entire absence of disturbances from the beginning of August till the end of the monsoon season.

Important exceptions, so far as concerned rainfall, occurred in the middle of August and the middle of September. Two shallow depressions caused heavy general rain over the greater part of the province about those dates, but were not accompanied by stormy weather.

5. Rainfall ceased finally in Bihar and Chota Nagpur about the end of the third week in September, and in other parts of the province, except North Bengal, about the beginning of October.

Light showers fell in North Bengal towards the end of October, but were confined largely to the hill tracts and the neighbouring plains.

Actual Rainfall in inches during 1896.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	May	June	July.	August	September.	October.	Monsoon season, 1896.
South-West Bengal.	5 53	13 41	11 48	8 40	7 45	0 04	46 31
North Bengal	13 15	8 52	17 71	5 68	14 63	1 11	60 80
East Bengal ...	11 68	16 55	12 67	7 31	12 66	0 49	61 36
Bihar ...	2 77	6 61	11 07	9 03	6 40	0 05	35 93
Orissa ...	3 46	14 91	15 26	15 31	9 48	0 11	58 53
Chota Nagpur	1 34	11 31	15 53	11 80	5 36	Nil.	45 34

Variation of actual Rainfall from the normal in inches.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS	May	June	July	August	September	October	Monsoon season, 1896
South-West Bengal	— 0 19	+ 2 95	— 0 65	— 3 50	— 1 17	— 3 96	— 6 52
North Bengal	+ 3 90	— 8 76	+ 0 97	— 8 85	+ 1 22	— 3 17	— 14 69
East Bengal . .	+ 1 52	— 0 14	— 4 89	— 8 45	+ 1 97	— 4 96	— 14 95
Bihar	+ 0 05	— 1 25	— 1 95	— 3 05	— 2 19	— 2 79	— 11 18
Orissa	— 1 00	+ 5 71	+ 3 59	+ 3 33	— 1 24	— 5 74	+ 4 65
Chota Nagpur	— 1 39	+ 3 15	+ 1 70	— 1 51	— 2 90	— 2 94	— 3 89

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall

South-West Bengal	— 3	+ 28	— 5	— 29	— 14	— 99	— 12
North Bengal	+ 42	— 51	+ 6	— 61	+ 9	— 74	— 19
East Bengal .	+ 15	— 1	— 28	— 54	+ 19	— 91	— 20
Bihar	+ 2	— 16	— 15	— 25	— 25	— 98	— 24
Orissa	— 22	+ 62	+ 31	+ 28	— 12	— 91	+ 9
Chota Nagpur	— 51	+ 39	+ 12	— 11	— 35	— 100	— 8

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 8th December 1896.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE I.

Actual monthly Rainfall of districts in Bengal for the months of May to October 1896.

[N.B.—The figures in this table are the arithmetical averages of the corresponding figures in the returns for the subdivisinal stations]

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION	Division	District	May	June	July	August	September	October	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan	6.47	13.32	8.75	7.33	7.09	Nil	42.96
		Birbhum	3.41	13.41	7.62	6.86	9.01	Nil	40.31
		Bankura	4.46	12.11	13.77	9.81	4.82	Nil	44.97
		Midnapore	5.97	14.00	16.96	11.94	6.37	Nil	55.24
		Hooghly	4.54	15.04	13.25	8.75	6.37	0.02	47.97
		Howrah	4.78	14.42	15.52	11.57	4.70	Nil	50.99
	Presidency	24 Parganas	5.15	15.56	14.78	10.43	8.08	0.04	54.04
		Calcutta	4.35	16.42	12.08	11.02	9.05	Nil	52.92
		Nadia	7.98	11.23	7.30	3.98	8.45	Nil	38.94
		Murshidabad	4.49	11.32	8.39	7.18	7.76	0.01	39.15
		Jessore	7.37	12.36	7.62	5.60	10.30	0.35	43.60
		Khulna	4.47	15.73	10.45	5.82	10.46	0.14	47.07
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	7.87	10.35	11.97	4.01	6.22	0.16	40.58
		Dinajpur	9.23	6.24	11.69	3.36	13.08	0.15	43.75
		Jalpaiguri	15.79	7.01	27.41	9.83	16.28	2.14	78.49
		Darjeeling	10.87	17.06	29.93	22.77	24.42	2.12	107.17
		Kuch Bihar	19.43	5.59	24.39	7.46	23.01	3.26	83.14
		Rangpur	19.33	7.27	15.14	6.19	22.08	1.55	71.56
EAST BENGAL	Dacca	Bogra	9.79	10.89	14.54	4.49	12.28	0.09	52.08
		Pabna	9.63	14.58	6.75	4.97	5.99	0.50	42.42
		Dacca	12.84	13.61	7.50	6.06	12.07	0.41	52.49
		Mymensingh	16.11	15.64	12.96	5.43	16.07	0.19	66.40
	Chittagong	Faridpur	9.36	9.97	6.29	6.53	10.64	0.02	42.81
		Raekergungo	7.66	16.68	11.74	9.74	13.32	0.10	59.24
		Tippera	12.34	15.81	10.15	4.04	10.78	0.57	53.69
		Noakhali	11.35	21.53	20.77	13.27	16.31	0.88	81.11
		Chittagong	7.25	22.69	19.08	9.47	10.28	1.17	69.94
		South Lushai Hills	7.06	11.06	12.00	7.30	10.04	1.00	48.46
BIHAR	Patna	Patna	0.79	7.38	8.97	10.05	3.70	Nil	30.89
		Gaya	0.27	8.56	10.44	10.91	3.93	Nil	34.11
		Shahabad	0.28	6.70	9.69	10.44	2.30	Nil	29.47
		Saran	0.79	2.68	8.78	8.76	1.28	Nil	22.29
		Champaran	1.55	4.04	10.55	9.45	3.35	Nil	27.94
		Muzaffarpur	2.09	6.07	12.15	7.95	2.73	Nil	30.99
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga	3.05	5.11	11.30	10.03	6.21	0.03	25.73
		Monghyr	2.42	6.24	11.63	10.11	11.26	0.07	41.73
		Bhagalpur	4.97	6.58	9.26	6.99	9.47	Nil	37.27
		Purnea	8.71	5.16	16.67	6.36	13.73	0.46	51.09
		Malda	5.19	7.11	13.40	7.22	10.49	Nil	43.41
		Sonthal Parganas	3.90	11.15	10.19	8.36	7.97	0.10	41.67
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack	3.54	15.48	14.11	15.12	9.49	0.03	57.77
		Balasore	3.99	16.21	17.89	12.66	10.90	0.01	61.66
		Puri	2.80	12.52	12.75	19.46	7.48	0.37	55.38
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	0.60	10.79	16.86	12.32	6.47	Nil	47.04
		Lohardaga	1.44	12.35	18.34	8.63	3.22	Nil	43.98
		Palamau	Nil	8.82	8.89	10.72	4.28	Nil	32.71
		Manbhum	1.67	10.63	12.66	10.22	5.20	Nil	40.38
		Singbhum	3.66	15.14	21.26	16.65	6.59	Nil	63.30

TABLE II.

Variation of the average district actual monthly Rainfall from the normal average for the months of May to October 1896.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION	Division	District	May	June	July	August	September	October	TOTAL
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	+ 1 45	+ 4 11	- 3 26	- 4 32	- 0 67	- 3 29	- 5 98
		Birbhum	- 0 75	+ 2 68	- 5 09	- 5 23	- 0 89	- 3 33	- 12 61
		Bankura	- 0 34	+ 1 67	+ 1 10	- 2 61	- 3 33	- 3 16	- 6 67
		Midnapore	+ 0 68	+ 4 20	+ 4 37	- 1 24	- 2 67	- 4 43	+ 0 91
		Hooghly	+ 0 75	+ 5 34	+ 1 23	- 3 71	- 1 69	- 4 09	- 3 67
		Howrah	- 0 68	+ 4 18	+ 3 56	- 0 72	- 3 37	- 3 75	- 0 78
	Presidency	24-Parganas	- 0 30	+ 4 94	+ 2 25	- 2 78	- 1 02	- 5 24	- 2 15
		Calcutta	- 1 08	+ 5 68	- 0 38	- 1 93	- 0 28	- 4 39	- 2 38
		Nadia	+ 1 49	+ 1 51	- 3 20	- 7 31	+ 0 33	- 4 12	- 11 30
		Murshidabad	- 0 88	+ 1 72	- 2 72	- 2 93	- 1 69	- 3 75	- 10 25
Jessore		+ 0 31	+ 1 07	- 2 79	- 5 15	+ 2 57	- 3 99	- 7 98	
Khulna		- 2 02	+ 3 08	- 2 37	- 5 96	+ 1 61	- 4 80	- 10 46	
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	+ 1 67	+ 0 57	+ 0 25	- 6 14	- 3 99	- 3 30	- 10 94
		Dinajpur	+ 3 29	- 6 36	- 2 24	- 8 31	+ 1 77	- 3 35	- 15 40
		Jalpaiguri	+ 3 52	- 18 52	- 0 67	- 13 66	- 2 76	- 2 28	- 34 37
		Darjeeling	- 0 51	- 10 16	- 5 54	- 5 21	+ 4 89	- 4 04	- 20 57
		Kuoh Bihar	+ 5 42	- 23 85	+ 0 36	- 14 91	+ 3 63	- 2 23	- 31 58
		Rangpur	+ 8 26	- 12 24	- 0 09	- 5 86	+ 8 75	- 3 15	- 4 33
		Bogra	+ 1 85	- 1 60	+ 1 97	- 7 04	+ 1 68	- 4 15	- 7 29
		Pabna	+ 1 88	+ 3 73	- 4 38	- 6 20	- 3 35	- 3 64	- 11 96
	Dacca	Dacca	+ 3 19	+ 0 89	- 5 96	- 6 58	+ 3 38	- 3 81	- 8 89
		Mymensingh	+ 5 06	- 2 27	- 3 21	- 9 45	+ 3 73	- 4 36	- 11 00
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca	Faridpur	+ 0 86	- 2 28	- 5 56	- 4 98	+ 2 58	- 4 29	- 13 67
		Backergunge	- 0 44	+ 0 43	- 6 91	- 5 54	+ 2 75	- 5 23	- 15 54
		Chittagong	+ 2 02	+ 1 76	- 2 82	- 8 81	+ 1 55	- 4 12	- 10 42
	Chittagong	Noakhali	+ 0 42	- 0 01	- 3 89	- 11 33	+ 2 33	- 6 85	- 19 33
		Chittagong	- 4 29	+ 0 18	- 9 30	- 11 71	- 1 36	- 5 57	- 32 05
		South Lushai Hills	- 4 32	- 6 81	- 6 58	- 10 73	- 1 46	- 5 54	- 35 44
	Patna	Patna	- 1 21	+ 0 40	- 3 23	- 1 22	- 3 39	- 2 95	- 11 60
		Gaya	- 1 18	+ 2 96	- 1 67	- 0 93	- 2 52	- 2 31	- 5 65
		Shahabad	- 0 75	+ 1 29	- 2 00	- 1 82	- 4 53	- 2 87	- 10 68
		Saran	- 0 98	- 4 26	- 3 36	- 2 13	- 6 32	- 3 49	- 20 54
Champaran		- 1 11	- 6 11	- 3 21	- 3 77	- 7 15	- 3 31	- 24 66	
Muzaffarpur		- 0 14	- 1 33	- 0 24	- 3 20	- 4 84	- 2 64	- 12 39	
HAR ...	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	+ 0 52	- 2 30	- 1 17	- 2 88	- 3 70	- 2 07	- 11 60
		Monghyr	- 0 18	- 0 67	- 1 59	- 1 77	+ 3 27	- 2 29	- 3 23
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	+ 1 46	- 1 93	- 3 86	- 4 69	+ 0 20	- 2 59	- 11 41
		Purnea	+ 3 05	- 7 92	- 1 05	- 9 42	+ 0 81	- 2 62	- 17 15
		Malda	+ 0 50	- 2 62	0	- 3 96	- 0 70	- 3 45	- 10 23
		Sonthal Parganas	+ 0 25	+ 2 40	- 2 98	- 3 03	- 1 20	- 3 47	- 8 03
	Orissa.	Cuttack	- 1 03	+ 5 56	+ 2 34	+ 2 78	- 0 77	- 5 82	+ 3 06
		Balasore	- 1 13	+ 7 24	+ 5 80	+ 1 16	- 0 32	- 5 08	+ 7 67
		Puri	- 0 55	+ 4 16	+ 1 81	+ 7 38	- 3 26	- 6 54	+ 3 00
	MOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	- 1 98	+ 2 80	+ 2 60	- 0 99	- 2 32	- 3 37	- 3 26
Lohardaga			- 1 37	+ 4 24	+ 4 71	- 5 04	- 5 54	- 2 42	- 5 42
Palamau			- 1 22	+ 2 38	- 5 26	- 3 33	- 3 54	- 2 78	- 13 75
Manbhum			- 1 46	+ 1 70	- 0 71	- 3 03	- 2 59	- 2 62	- 8 71
Singbhum			- 0 23	+ 5 9 6	+ 7 89	+ 4 24	- 1 27	- 2 97	+ 13 62

TABLE III.

The variation of the average district monthly Rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the months of May to October 1896.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION	Division.	District.	May	June	July.	August.	September	October.	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	+ 29	+ 45	- 27	-37	- 9	-100	-12
		Birbhum	- 18	+ 25	- 40	-43	- 9	-100	-24
		Bankura	- 7	+ 16	+ 9	-21	-41	-100	-13
		Midnapore	+ 13	+ 43	+ 34	- 9	-30	-100	+ 2
		Hooghly	- 14	+ 55	+ 10	-30	-21	- 99	- 7
		Howrah	- 12	+ 40	+ 30	- 6	-42	-100	- 2
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	- 6	+ 47	+ 18	-21	-11	- 99	- 4
		Calcutta	- 20	+ 53	- 3	-15	- 3	-100	- 4
		Nadia	+ 23	+ 16	- 31	-65	+ 4	-100	-22
		Murshidabad	- 16	+ 18	- 25	-29	-18	-100	-21
		Jessore	+ 4	+ 10	- 27	-48	+33	- 92	-15
		Khulna	- 31	+ 24	- 19	-50	+18	- 97	-18
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	+ 27	+ 6	+ 2	-61	-39	- 95	-21
		Dinajpur	+ 55	- 50	- 16	-71	+15	- 96	-26
		Jalpaiguri	+ 29	- 72	- 2	-58	-15	- 52	-30
		Darjeeling	- 5	- 37	- 15	-19	+25	- 65	-16
		Cooch Behar	+ 39	- 81	+ 1	-66	+19	- 40	-28
		Rangpur	+ 75	- 63	- 1	-49	+66	- 67	- 7
		Bogra	+ 23	- 13	+ 17	-61	+16	- 98	-12
		Pabna	+ 24	+ 34	- 39	-65	-36	- 88	-22
EAST BENGAL	Dacca.	Dacca	+ 33	+ 7	- 44	-52	+39	- 90	-14
		Mymensingh	+ 46	- 13	- 20	-64	+30	- 96	-14
		Faridpur	+ 10	- 18	- 47	-43	+32	- 99	-24
		Backergunge	- 5	+ 3	- 37	-36	+26	- 98	-21
	Chittagong.	Tippora	+ 19	+ 13	- 22	-68	+17	- 88	-16
		Noakhali	+ 4	0	- 16	-46	+17	- 89	-20
		Chittagong	- 37	+ 1	- 33	-55	-12	- 83	-31
		South Lushai Hills	- 38	- 38	- 35	-59	-13	- 85	-42
BIHAR	Patna.	Patna	- 60	+ 6	- 26	-11	-48	-100	-27
		Gaya	- 82	+ 53	- 14	- 8	-39	-100	-14
		Shahabad	- 72	+ 24	- 17	-15	-66	-100	-26
		Saran	- 55	- 61	- 28	-20	-83	-100	-48
		Champaran	- 42	- 60	- 23	-28	-75	-100	-46
		Muzaffarpur	- 6	- 18	- 2	-29	-64	-100	-29
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga	+ 20	- 31	- 9	-22	-37	- 99	-25
		Monghyr	- 7	- 9	- 12	-15	+41	- 97	- 7
		Bhagalpur	+ 42	- 23	- 20	-40	+ 2	-100	-23
		Purnea	+ 54	- 61	- 6	-60	+ 6	- 85	-25
ORISSA	Orissa.	Malda	+ 11	- 27	0	-35	- 6	-100	-19
		Sonthal Parganas	+ 7	+ 27	- 23	-27	-13	- 97	-16
		Cuttack	- 23	+ 56	+ 20	+23	- 8	- 99	+ 6
		Balasore	- 22	+ 81	+ 48	+10	- 3	-100	+14
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Puri	- 16	+ 50	+ 17	+61	-30	- 95	+ 6
		Hazaribagh	- 76	+ 35	+ 18	- 7	-26	-100	- 6
		Lohardaga	- 49	+ 52	+ 35	-37	-63	-100	-11
		Palamau	-100	+ 37	- 37	-24	-45	-100	-29
		Manbhum	- 47	+ 19	- 5	-23	-33	-100	-18
		Singbhum	- 6	+ 65	+ 59	+34	-16	-100	+27

TABLE IV.

Monthly Rainfall of the sub-divisional Rainfall-recording stations in the Province of Bengal for the months of May to October 1896.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	Division.	District	Station	May.	June	July	August	September	October	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burduwan	Burduwan ..	Kalna ...	12 51	13 60	10 07	6 59	10 26	Nil	53 03
			Burduwan ...	6 93	17 14	7 06	10 18	9 33	Nil	50 64
			Katwa ...	6 56	10 21	6 67	8 37	5 61	Nil	37 42
			Raniganj ...	3 44	12 15	9 70	6 58	5 45	Nil	37 32
			Mankar ...	2 93	13 50	10 26	4 92	4 80	Nil	36 41
		Birbhum ..	Suri ...	4 01	15 35	6 18	5 34	5 97	Nil	36 85
			Hotampur ...	3 21	13 15	7 79	10 36	11 56	Nil	46 07
			Rampur Hat ...	3 78	14 62	9 90	5 70	11 18	Nil	45 18
			Bolpur ...	2 65	10 50	6 61	4 41	7 32	Nil	31 49
			Murairi ...	2 06	15 90	13 64	8 55	7 45	Nil	47 60
			Lalpur ...	3 16	10 50	5 07	6 82	6 18	Nil	31 73
		Bankura ..	Bankura ...	3 32	11 04	20 48	9 08	6 14	Nil	50 06
			Vishnupur ...	3 54	12 82	16 29	14 17	4 38	Nil	51 20
			Maliara ...	6 70	9 75	12 79	6 44	5 69	Nil	41 37
			Khatra ...	4 46	13 32	14 56	13 89	4 34	Nil	50 57
			Indas ...	6 26	14 90	9 25	8 63	6 50	Nil	45 54
			Kotalpur ...	4 34	13 28	8 42	9 52	6 78	Nil	42 34
			Onda ...	1 72	10 65	15 55	10 76	4 20	Nil	42 88
			Gangajalghati ...	5 58	10 33	10 31	7 41	3 50	Nil	37 33
			Raipur ...	3 90	12 64	16 96	11 78	3 38	Nil	48 66
			Sonamukhi ...	4 75	12 40	12 91	6 40	3 31	Nil	39 77
		Midnapore	Contai ...	7 30	12 74	17 58	12 08	6 56	Nil	56 26
			Tamluk ...	5 37	15 63	20 98	8 84	6 17	Nil	56 99
			Midnapore ...	5 26	13 34	11 94	13 96	4 74	Nil	49 24
			Ghatal ...	2 45	12 29	16 35	7 03	8 81	Nil	46 93
			Kukrahaty ...	9 92	19 19	18 10	9 21	7 55	Nil	63 97
			Garhibeta ...	5 49	15 98	17 97	20 52	4 36	Nil	64 32
			Panskura ...	4 57	16 54	17 60	11 30	8 60	Nil	58 61
		Hooghly ..	Dantoon ...	4 01	9 13	14 71	9 24	3 01	Nil	40 10
			Sorampore ...	4 31	15 98	18 93	8 46	6 45	0 05	54 18
			Hooghly ...	6 20	13 74	10 37	7 14	6 99	Nil	44 44
		Howrah ...	Jahanabad ...	3 10	15 39	10 46	10 66	5 68	Nil	45 29
			Howrah ...	3 38	12 37	12 18	10 45	5 88	Nil	44 26
			Mohesreka ...	6 17	16 46	18 86	12 69	3 52	Nil	57 70
		24-Parganas	Ulubaria ...	5 74	16 45	10 23	10 43	5 74	Nil	48 59
			Saugor Island ...	6 54	12 12	18 75	11 86	8 59	0 02	57 88
			Diamond Harbour ...	6 42	13 87	21 18	13 76	6 88	Nil	62 51
			Canning Town ...	4 68	14 11	10 52	8 99	7 92	Nil	46 22
			Alipore (Observatory) ...	4 35	16 42	12 08	10 42	9 05	Nil	52 32
	Presidency.	Nadia ...	Barrackpore ...	4 18	17 41	17 54	11 22	7 15	0 12	57 62
			Dum-Dum ...	4 55	15 33	12 44	9 06	7 39	Nil	48 77
			Barasat ...	5 10	18 82	8 81	6 69	7 10	0 17	46 69
			Basirhat ...	4 16	17 24	14 15	11 00	11 50	Nil	58 65
			Ranaghat ...	9 57	9 72	8 08	3 58	11 07	Nil	42 02
		Murshidabad.	Krishnagar ...	9 72	9 38	5 61	6 61	5 98	Nil	37 30
			Chuadanga ...	5 15	15 72	11 48	4 59	5 78	Nil	42 72
			Meherpur ...	8 03	11 20	7 47	2 85	9 22	Nil	38 77
			Kushtia ...	7 44	10 11	3 88	2 25	10 19	Nil	33 87
			Kandi ...	4 57	13 41	7 43	6 69	6 89	Nil	38 99
		Murshidabad.	Berhampore ...	2 01	11 32	6 89	7 43	9 47	Nil	37 12
			Lalbag ...	2 06	13 92	9 01	13 95	9 24	Nil	48 18
			Azimganj ...	3 85	12 37	6 77	8 05	5 87	Nil	36 91
			Jangipur ...	4 66	8 39	13 32	6 95	8 31	0 05	41 68
			Lalgola ...	4 68	6 72	9 13	7 96	8 95	Nil	37 44
			Akhriganj ...	6 55	14 24	10 61	5 53	7 88	Nil	44 81
			Patkabari ...	8 30	11 25	5 70	3 60	...	Nil	...
			Dumkal ...	3 74	10 23	6 69	4 45	5 45	Nil	30 56

MYNORO- LOCAL DIVISION	Division.	District.	Station	May	June	July	August	September	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL— <i>concl'd.</i>	Presidency— <i>concl'd.</i>	Jessore ..	Narail ..	6 13	11 31	6 90	4 39	12 35	0 08	41 16
			Jessore ...	9 59	16 56	12 24	7 00	8 43	0 03	53 85
			Jhenidah ..	4 01	12 92	4 02	4 73	10 46	0 83	36 97
			Magura ..	8 92	12 26	6 78	5 07	11 95	0 80	45 78
			Bangaon ..	8 18	9 05	8 14	6 79	8 32	0 01	40 49
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	4 09	13 72	9 28	5 95	12 80	Nil	45 84
			Bagerhat ..	4 86	16 30	12 96	6 73	10 09	0 41	51 35
			Khulna ..	4 47	17 16	9 11	4 77	8 48	Nil	43 99
			Nakipur ...	3 65	13 11	8 25	5 40	6 22	Nil	36 63
			Rampal ..	6 12	13 33	8 71	8 31	7 38	1 20	45 03
		Rajshahi	Bonha ..	9 21	10 63	8 87	4 70	6 55	Nil	39 96
			Nator ..	9 30	9 68	14 98	4 75	4 12	Nil	42 83
			Naugaon ...	8 63	13 15	7 88	3 88	8 14	Nil	41 68
			Lalpur ...	8 17	10 93	10 93	4 31	5 45	0 80	40 59
			Manda ..	4 06	7 38	17 18	2 67	6 84	Nil	38 13
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ..	7 36	6 80	9 69	3 21	13 44	Nil	40 50
			Churaman ..	6 99	4 80	12 26	3 05	10 06	Nil	37 16
			Rangaj ..	10 65	4 96	11 50	2 69	11 18	Nil	43 98
			Dinajpur ..	9 11	9 53	6 44	4 02	17 92	0 75	48 07
			Balughat ...	11 72	5 12	15 54	3 77	12 80	Nil	48 95
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Jalpaiguri	Thakurgaon ..	17 72	8 17	17 68	13 91	16 60	0 45	74 53
			Satabganj ..	11 70	10 18	20 10	5 82	20 05	0 85	68 70
			Jalpaiguri ..	13 17	4 90	33 48	4 74	18 70	2 11	77 10
			Alipore Dooar ..	16 07	6 44	32 50	12 54	15 29	2 18	85 02
			Fallacotta ..	15 63	8 39	28 85	9 26	11 97	2 69	76 79
		Darjeeling	Debiganj ..	18 28	8 44	14 79	12 78	19 15	1 57	75 01
			Bhagatpur, (Na- galkatta)	17 41	15 10	22 34	27 08	27 77	8 91	118 61
			Buxa ..	20 08	16 12	46 13	37 09	29 66	4 34	153 42
			Siliguri ...	7 34	10 07	39 79	16 96	25 71	2 79	102 66
			Darjeeling ..	9 61	32 71	17 12	20 85	26 14	0 63	107 06
		British Bhutan	Kalimpong ..	6 45	9 33	16 63	16 17	16 15	0 71	65 44
			Mungpoo ..	12 24	16 11	29 47	17 63	25 48	0 45	101 38
			Kurseong ..	11 02	19 28	40 35	35 37	24 13	0 71	130 86
			Padong ..	10 26	12 89	20 01	18 82	12 78	1 80	76 56
			Gnatong ...	16 99	17 20	19 63	30 42	14 02	7 38	105 64
		Tibet	Yatung ...	4 90	5 31	7 14	7 07	7 51	2 14	34 07
			Dinhatra ..	21 64	4 16	13 95	8 11	35 66	5 86	89 38
			Cooch Behar ..	18 18	5 44	26 37	5 83	21 21	0 85	77 88
			Mickliganj ..	17 91	6 10	30 06	7 81	20 68	3 37	85 93
			Mathabhanga ..	19 98	6 65	27 20	8 08	14 47	2 97	79 35
		Rangpur ...	Fulbari ..	19 60	4 68	21 82	8 12	19 25	1 98	75 45
			Bhawanganj (Gazbanda).	12 72	5 86	11 80	9 16	16 29	0 77	59 60
			Rangpur ...	22 77	9 56	12 44	3 21	28 18	1 04	77 20
			Peerganj ..	11 48	8 28	7 95	4 32	17 55	Nil	49 58
			Kurigaon ..	21 42	5 90	15 88	6 96	23 68	3 53	77 37
		Bogra	Gohindganj ..	8 46	7 28	16 11	5 38	11 02	Nil	51 25
			Bagdogra (Nilphamari)	17 26	11 40	13 12	10 38	22 16	2 04	76 66
			Ulipur ..	22 47	3 62	19 16	1 26	20 08	0 35	66 94
			Sunderganj ...	20 78	4 62	17 69	3 40	16 74	Nil	63 23
			Shorpur ..	10 13	13 40	13 45	3 10	8 27	0 20	48 55
		Pabna ...	Nowkhilla ..	11 61	11 71	11 58	6 26	9 10	Nil	50 26
			Bogra ..	10 47	13 10	11 80	2 80	8 62	Nil	46 79
			Panchbibi ...	6 94	5 35	21 31	5 78	23 12	0 15	62 65
		Pabna ...	Pabna ..	8 80	13 44	6 98	5 93	4 78	0 91	40 84
			Sirajganj ...	10 35	15 72	6 51	4 00	7 19	0 10	43 87

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	Division	District	Station	May	June	July	August	September	October	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EAST BENGAL	Dacca	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	10 79	14 61	7 26	7 74	8 68	0 03	49 11
			Dacca	14 37	12 29	6 72	6 59	14 61	0 04	54 62
			Narayanganj ...	11 50	16 81	9 95	5 98	11 25	0 03	55 52
			Manikganj ..	12 33	11 79	5 91	6 46	12 44	0 75	49 68
			Jaydebpur ..	15 21	12 53	7 65	3 52	13 36	1 22	53 49
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	16 05	19 80	8 46	3 57	13 03	Nil	60 91
			Atia (<i>Tangail</i>) ..	11 04	16 10	5 99	4 05	10 53	Nil	47 71
			Mymensingh ...	16 20	18 98	14 91	3 50	20 25	Nil	72 84
			Jamalpur ..	15 76	16 96	12 30	6 43	17 20	Nil	68 65
			Netrakona ...	23 33	18 06	16 14	5 77	15 07	1 35	81 72
			Subarnakhali ...	11 12	P	P	6 61	12 02	0 05	
			Durgapur ..	26 02	16 80	23 35	7 85	25 73	0 10	99 85
			Sherpur Town	17 25	16 65	11 51	8 52	18 15	0 16	72 24
			Diwanganj ...	10 53	10 58	14 11	5 46	14 74	0 03	55 25
		Faridpur ..	Madaripur ..	4 66	8 67	6 39	6 25	11 69	Nil	37 66
			Faridpur ...	10 48	10 93	7 85	6 51	13 65	0 05	49 47
			Goalundo	12 95	10 31	4 63	6 84	6 53	Nil	41 26
		Backergunge.	Patuakhali ..	7 52	25 13	12 84	12 00	13 96	0 62	72 07
			Pinjpur ..	6 41	11 48	10 85	7 19	13 40	Nil	49 33
			Barisal	9 81	15 21	12 02	5 79	15 04	Nil	57 90
			Gournadi ..	7 10	12 73	11 96	6 05	9 57	Nil	47 61
			Bhola	7 03	18 42	8 62	11 61	12 10	Nil	57 78
			Daulatkhan	7 73	29 19	11 68	8 39	10 32	1 04	68 35
			Bauphal ..	7 85	17 11	14 15	15 79	15 85	Nil	70 75
		Hill Tippera	Agartala ..	14 50	12 16	5 91	6 17	7 60	0 15	46 49
		Tippera	Comilla ..	11 23	17 77	12 21	2 83	16 08	0 39	60 51
			Chandpur ..	11 17	18 42	6 70	7 49	10 25	0 16	54 19
			Brahmanbaria ...	22 43	11 47	8 56	4 43	7 35	2 28	56 52
			Ramchandrapur	6 88	16 77	9 55	5 65	9 58	Nil	48 43
			Nasiragar ..	16 32	10 41	5 31	0 42	9 15	2 06	43 67
			Daudkandi	5 50	22 50	16 40	2 65	11 21	Nil	58 26
			Kasba ...	12 99	17 51	9 89	1 41	7 51	0 07	49 33
			Laksam ..	9 99	15 25	16 85	5 27	15 03	0 10	62 49
		Noakhali	Noakhali	14 77	19 46	23 97	20 62	15 18	0 92	94 92
			Fenny	9 96	16 43	23 71	12 39	13 26	1 00	76 75
			Harishpur ...	10 69	31 82	25 20	10 10	21 10	0 86	99 77
			Ranganj ...	9 97	18 40	10 18	9 98	15 68	0 74	64 95
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	4 25	37 55	29 58	20 49	13 63	Nil	105 50
			Chittagong ..	12 09	16 89	19 03	4 87	8 91	1 98	64 37
			Kutubdia ...	5 09	31 02	18 16	9 46	9 92	0 73	74 38
			Satkanya ..	7 87	17 06	13 47	6 75	8 38	1 81	55 34
			Kodala ..	6 17	10 93	15 16	5 76	10 58	1 33	50 13
			Fenla ..	9 77	13 79	14 51	3 73	17 48	0 20	59 48
			Mirsarai ..	11 01	21 57	18 79	5 29	20 69	0 10	77 45
			Chandpur ..	5 73	14 11	13 38	7 70	10 82		
		South Lushai Hills	Rangamatia ..	7 06	11 06	12 00	7 30	10 04	1 00	48 46
			Bundarban ..	12 08	12 85	11 62	4 77	13 25	1 63	56 20
			Demagiri ..	7 36	14 40	14 30	11 89	9 60	Nil	57 55
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	1 46	7 40	9 57	11 57	3 42	Nil	33 42
			Dinapore ...	0 88	6 41	6 10	7 90	2 02	Nil	23 31
			Bihar ...	0 38	8 91	6 54	10 01	6 16	Nil	32 00
			Barh ..	0 54	6 94	9 39	8 32	4 41	Nil	29 60
			Bikram ...	1 18	7 81	12 97	12 91	2 20	Nil	37 07
			Hilsa ..	0 28	6 78	9 25	9 60	3 99	Nil	29 90
			Aurangabad ...	Nil	9 20	9 95	10 29	2 94	Nil	32 38
			Gaya ...	0 25	9 07	10 88	5 25	2 03	Nil	27 48
		Gaya	Nawadah ...	0 41	10 02	15 55	10 36	6 90	Nil	43 74
			Jahanabad ..	0 08	10 78	10 39	15 74	2 53	Nil	39 52
			Arwal ...	0 50	7 22	11 67	6 10	1 53	Nil	27 02
			Paundnagar ...	0 09	8 89	5 14	14 08	1 59	Nil	29 79
			Sherghati ..	0 30	8 06	10 65	8 87	3 02	Nil	30 90
			Rosuli ..	0 50	9 51	8 69	13 03	7 81	Nil	39 54
			Pakki Barawan	0 30	4 31	11 03	13 95	7 06	Nil	36 65

METROPO- LITAN DIVISION	Division	District	Station.	May	June	July.	August	September	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar—contd.	Patna—contd.	Shahabad	Buxar ..	0 28	8 64	8 68	7 39	2 66	Nil	27 65
			Dehri ..	0 01	5 21	6 56	13 10	1 50	Nil	26 38
			Bhabhua ...	Nil	7 92	6 53	9 36	1 03	Nil	24 84
			Sasaram ..	Nil	5 64	9 40	15 01	4 51	Nil	34 56
			Arrah ..	1 40	5 02	10 70	7 72	3 04	Nil	27 88
			Mohanea ...	Nil	8 15	16 29	10 08	1 05	Nil	35 57
			Khari ...	..	4 05	5 90	10 20	4 00	Nil	..
			Ageon ...	Nil	8 32	8 84	6 00	4 00	Nil	27 16
			Ramagar ..	0 60	7 43	13 25	7 91	3 21	Nil	32 40
			Koath ..	0 04	6 79	7 36	6 51	1 41	Nil	22 11
			Sikroul ..	0 18	6 42	5 68	6 56	2 58	Nil	21 42
			Bassoran ..	0 39	5 37	4 78	5 99	0 93	Nil	17 16
			Monaharpur ...	0 20	7 75	3 16	10 00	1 88	Nil	22 99
		Saran	Gopalganj ..	1 09	1 43	9 93	9 45	0 98	Nil	22 88
			Siwan ...	0 79	2 04	8 34	9 73	0 58	Nil	22 38
			Ekma ..	0 51	7 73	4 80	12 59	1 36	Nil	26 99
			Chapra ..	0 48	4 30	8 06	7 09	2 27	Nil	2 20
			Sonepur ..	0 70	8 40	12 20	10 40	0 10	Nil	26 80
			Amnour ...	0 77	11 43	9 51	12 03	3 47	Nil	37 21
		Champaran	Basantpur ..	Nil	7 21	11 40	7 81	Nil	Nil	26 42
			Motihari ..	1 59	6 71	10 61	5 78	1 74	Nil	30 43
			Bettiah ..	1 52	2 67	9 49	10 86	2 57	Nil	27 11
			Bagaha ..	1 74	2 23	13 17	9 68	4 20	Nil	31 00
			Burhurwa ..	1 37	4 53	8 91	7 49	0 87	Nil	23 17
			Sitamarhi ..	2 94	6 28	11 20	3 26	3 03	Nil	26 71
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur ..	2 67	9 29	18 95	11 22	2 93	Nil	45 06
			Hajipur ..	0 55	5 79	10 67	10 52	6 27	Nil	33 80
			Paru ..	3 46	5 21	8 56	8 45	1 69	Nil	27 37
			Mahuwa ..	2 00	5 06	15 77	8 36	0 96	Nil	32 15
			Shrihar ..	1 51	7 84	9 31	5 25	3 07	Nil	26 98
			Purni ..	2 22	3 07	10 56	8 56	1 14	Nil	25 55
		Darbhanga	Tajpur ..	2 18	5 52	14 73	11 40	3 41	Nil	37 24
			Darbhanga ...	4 28	6 04	10 64	9 15	5 90	0 17	86 18
			Madhubani ..	2 95	2 77	14 80	8 99	6 13	Nil	35 04
			Bahera ..	4 07	6 49	9 02	11 79	8 35	Nil	39 72
			Rosera ...	1 77	4 73	7 32	8 81	7 25	Nil	29 88
			Begusarai ..	4 64	7 32	13 96	7 48	6 38	0 34	40 12
		Monghyr	Monghyr ..	2 64	7 67	10 44	12 29	10 81	Nil	43 85
			Jamui ...	1 92	3 24	16 52	8 91	7 59	Nil	38 18
			Gogri ...	2 68	4 63	9 00	10 22	20 47	Nil	47 00
			Jamulpur ..	1 45	10 62	11 94	10 61	14 26	Nil	48 88
			Shaikhpora ..	0 20	8 33	8 23	11 64	11 06	Nil	39 46
			Chakai Bamda ...	3 10	7 84	13 70	6 94	14 93	Nil	46 51
		Bhagalpur	Chupion ...	2 97	2 38	8 31	8 90	11 80	Nil	34 36
			Gudhour ...	2 75	5 12	9 47	5 89	12 45	Nil	35 68
			Khatipur ...	2 29	6 03	8 80	8 72	9 47	Nil	35 31
			Madhipura ..	3 05	5 92	7 92	9 09	10 52	Nil	36 50
			B a n g a o n (Syfabad).	2 96	2 40	5 04	10 09	11 40	Nil	31 89
			Supaul ...	4 84	3 23	10 73	5 15	9 96	Nil	33 91
		Purnea	Pratapganj ..	0 84	8 15	13 68	5 91	10 80	Nil	45 38
			Bhagalpur ...	4 03	7 84	5 50	4 93	9 01	Nil	31 31
			Banka ..	5 76	10 44	11 70	6 89	7 19	Nil	41 98
			Colgong ..	5 29	3 92	6 05	9 97	9 34	Nil	34 57
			Banail ...	1 20	6 88	7 10	4 78	5 59	Nil	25 55
			Kishanganj ..	8 18	9 08	18 65	8 76	16 51	0 34	61 52
		Malda	Araria ..	12 03	9 55	18 32	4 72	12 25	Nil	56 87
			Purnea ...	6 66	2 72	10 04	8 52	11 48	Nil	39 42
			Gondwara (Korah)	5 53	2 06	11 48	3 00	10 12	Nil	32 19
			Barsoe ..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..
			Forbesganj ...	9 19	6 41	16 86	4 51	10 92	Nil	47 89
			Kaliaganj ...	11 17		2 41	24 86	6 82	18 27	1 95	65 48
		Malda	Malda ..	5 23	6 92	15 44	6 68	14 94	Nil	47 21
			Chanchal ..	5 20	9 63	15 14	5 37	10 79	Nil	46 13
			Gajol ..	5 82	5 74	17 42	8 79	9 41	Nil	47 18
			Sibganj ...	4 50	6 16	7 61	8 03	6 81	Nil	33 11

METROPO- LITAN DIVISION	Division.	District.	Station.	May	June	July	August.	September	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar— <i>concd.</i>	Bhagalpur— <i>concd.</i>	Sonthal Par- ganas	Rajmahal ...	6 29	8 02	14 38	6 26	8 10	0 04	43 09
			Godda ...	2 87	9 05	9 01	7 32	8 52	Nil	36 77
			Pakaur ..	4 05	11 48	15 68	5 18	6 88	0 69	43 95
			Naya Dumka .	2 60	18 16	12 39	9 11	8 99	Nil	51 25
			Deoghur ..	2 95	9 11	5 38	12 55	8 73	Nil	38 72
			Jamtara ..	4 68	11 08	6 83	11 17	6 62	Nil	40 33
			Balbodda ...	6 08	2 58	6 62	6 88	5 45	Nil	27 51
			Namhat .	Nil	5 38	7 67	6 96	2 88	Nil	22 89
			Assenboni ...							
			Katikhund ...	1 67	14 06	10 23	8 10	10 67	Nil	45 43
			Madhupur ...	3 77	11 64	7 61	9 04	8 42	Nil	40 48
			Sarwan ...	2 53	17 08	9 59	6 11	8 87	Nil	44 18
			Sarath ...	5 10	17 96	3 53	10 22	9 14	Nil	45 95
			Barkope .		6 41	3 88	7 00	7 95	Nil	
			Bhagya .	3 13	7 56	4 69	9 61	8 55	Nil	33 54
			Mohespore ...	1 81	19 24	11 29	6 68	6 94	Nil	45 96
			Barharwa .	4 12	7 10	18 36	3 66	11 56	Nil	44 80
			Sahibganj ...	6 28	5 13	11 43	7 50	11 85	Nil	42 19
		Cuttaek ...	Jagatsingpur .	6 16	11 66	12 13	20 53	9 03	Nil	59 51
			Banki ...	2 86	15 74	15 64	19 95	11 20	Nil	65 39
			Cuttack .	3 63	20 25	12 24	15 32	9 58	Nil	61 02
			False Point .	3 76	16 24	18 12	16 60	7 24	0 05	62 01
			Kendrapara .	1 39	16 89	12 36	9 58	14 20	0 17	54 59
			Jajpur ...	3 91	20 17	15 84	12 92	9 00	Nil	61 84
			Dharmasala	3 27	10 17	13 09	12 51	6 63	Nil	46 27
			Salipore ..	3 45	12 75	12 82	13 54	9 06	Nil	51 62
			Pal Lahara .	2 56	25 62	28 57	21 09	6 09	Nil	83 93
		Balasore	Akhyapada ...	3 29	15 72	14 46	15 95	7 96	Nil	57 38
			Chandbali ...	4 23	23 98	15 52	14 53	16 76	Nil	75 01
			Bhadrak ..	3 31	14 84	21 38	17 80	10 05	Nil	67 38
			Soro ...	4 59	11 20	16 41	9 03	7 63	Nil	48 86
			Balasore ...	2 99	21 43	19 08	10 55	10 19	Nil	64 24
			Jellasore ..	4 05	10 46	16 67	9 68	10 92	0 04	51 82
			Baripada ..	5 47	15 85	21 73	11 08	12 76	Nil	66 89
		Puri ...	Puri ...	2 01	12 36	6 09	19 37	5 12	Nil	44 95
			Khurda .	3 34	12 92	20 57	24 94	9 50	Nil	71 27
			Bhanpur .	0 75	11 68	8 14	12 98	6 78	1 15	41 48
			Gop ...	5 20	9 30	11 45	12 98	3 09	0 61	42 63
			Satapana ...	0 44	9 66	3 39	11 28	3 59	Nil	28 36
			Pipli ...	2 71	17 35	17 51	27 04	12 93	0 09	77 63
			Nayagarh ...	5 68	13 76	19 61	13 10	5 58	Nil	57 73
			Rampur ...	2 34	13 21	8 31	22 58	7 21	Nil	53 65
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur.	Hazari- bagh	P a c h a m b a	1 66	8 60	13 41	9 99	10 13	Nil	43 79
			(Gundih)							
			Hazari- bagh	0 19	12 96	20 21	18 53	5 27	Nil	57 16
			Semtagurah ...	0 22		18 05	10 91	4 79	Nil	
			Mahudi Hills ..	0 27	9 94	16 13		4 52	Nil	
			Jhumra Hill ...	Nil	13 70	15 80	15 50	7 80	Nil	52 80
			Barhi ...	Nil	7 67	21 41	5 83	7 11	Nil	42 02
			Chatra ..	0 54	14 10	10 57	12 82	5 90	Nil	43 93
			Karagdeha ...	1 61	7 21	16 75	11 41	6 20	Nil	43 18
			Ramgar ...	0 92	12 15	19 45	13 55			46 07
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga ..	1 00	9 96	9 26	7 92	3 01	Nil	31 15
			Ranchi ...	1 38	15 50	27 46	9 43	3 94	Nil	57 71
			Silli ...	1 95	11 60	18 30	8 53	2 72	Nil	43 10
			Palkot ...	1 61	17 39	18 22	13 42	2 70	Nil	53 34
			Tumar ...	1 08	13 89	23 26	14 04	5 31	Nil	56 56
			Champur ...	0 28	10 33	13 22	15 88	0 87	Nil	40 58
			Sarguja ...	0 22	16 55	13 50	22 70	1 70	Nil	54 67
			Jashpur ...	1 05	21 00	15 76	18 85	2 35	Nil	59 01
			Gangpur ..	0 41	15 46	23 52	15 28	5 12	Nil	59 75

METROPO- LITAN DIVISION.	Division.	District	Station.	May	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHOTA NAGPUR—consolid.	Chota Nagpur—consolid.	Palamau ..	Palamau (<i>Daltan-ganj</i>)	Nil	10 80	8 56	11 37	4 23	Nil	34 98
			Balumath ...	Nil	9 25	9 18	10 20	4 23	Nil	328 6
			Husainabad .	Nil	7 62	7 72	11 86	4 11	Nil	31 31
			Garhwa .	Nil	7 62	10 10	9 44	4 54	Nil	31 70
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	1 65	12 46	16 79	10 78	3 51	Nil	45 19
			Gobindpur ...	2 19	7 87	8 93	9 93	7 35	Nil	36 27
			Raghunathpur...	1 12	7 85	6 31	3 56	4 47	Nil	23 31
			Barabhum	1 20	15 81	15 77	12 99	9 06	Nil	54 83
			Jhalda	2 18	10 83	17 88	14 90	2 42	Nil	48 21
			Ohos ...	1 12	8 97	10 28	9 13	4 17	Nil	83 67
			Pandra .	6 00	8 98	6 38	6 90	6 68	Nil	34 94
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	3 60	13 27	25 94	15 16	7 37	Nil	65 34
			Chakardharpur...	2 37	15 14	27 37	15 58	7 73	Nil	68 19
			Ghatsila	3 98	17 47	15 42	19 82	5 15	Nil	61 84
			Baharagura ...	4 70	14 70	16 30	16 05	6 10	Nil	57 85
			Gaukura ...	2 10	16 46	33 12	16 01	7 62	Nil	75 31
			Kalikapur ...	0 76	21 07	26 42	11 95	4 55	Nil	64 75
			Monahorpur ...		8 36	36 68	11 99	0 58	Nil	
		Orissa Tri- butary Mahals	Keonjhar ...	1 34	18 69	25 46	17 28	5 04	Nil	67 81
			Aumadpur ...	1 60	10 58	17 35	9 30	8 17	Nil	47 00
			Talohar .	3 28	14 18	12 08	16 89	4 83	Nil	51 26
			Narsingpur ...	1 95	9 16	7 97	9 12	4 08	Nil	32 28
			Augul ...	3 28	10 36	21 52	13 33	3 75	Nil	52 24
			Dhenkanal	2 68	13 67	16 01	12 36	7 05	Nil	51 77
			Bishpara ..	1 11	13 24	15 49	13 04	4 11	Nil	46 99
			Kunjbangarh ...	5 76	14 58	13 02	12 16	3 41	Nil	48 93
			Baramba ...	3 47	9 42	13 82	13 47	8 11	Nil	47 89

TABLE V.

Variation of the subdivisional actual Monthly Rainfall from the Normal Average for the months of May to October 1896.

MEASUREMENTAL DIVISION	Division	District	Station	May	June	July	August	September	October	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTH-WEST ANGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Kalna ..	+ 7 27	+ 4 50	- 1 06	- 4 48	+ 3 61	- 2 51	+ 6 33
			Burdwan ..	+ 1 20	+ 8 22	- 4 65	- 1 19	+ 1 29	- 3 61	+ 1 26
			Katwa ..	+ 1 25	+ 0 32	- 3 82	- 3 01	- 2 31	- 3 76	- 11 33
			Raniganj ..	- 0 24	+ 2 88	- 3 52	- 6 65	- 1 88	- 3 31	- 12 72
			Mankur ..	- 2 23	+ 4 62	- 3 25	- 6 16	- 4 04	- 2 28	- 13 44
		Birbhum	Suri ..	+ 0 21	+ 4 03	- 6 95	- 7 94	- 3 98	- 3 49	- 18 09
			Hetampur ..	- 0 54	+ 2 15	- 5 38	- 1 96	+ 1 89	- 3 06	- 6 90
			Rampur Hât ..	- 0 22	+ 4 63	- 1 85	- 6 43	+ 0 35	- 3 75	- 7 27
			Bolpur ...	- 2 47	- 0 09	- 6 16	- 6 21	- 1 84	- 3 00	- 19 77
		Bankura	Bankura ..	- 1 09	+ 1 08	+ 7 80	- 3 81	- 1 89	- 3 82	- 1 73
			Vishnupur ...	- 1 94	+ 2 13	+ 4 07	+ 1 01	- 4 57	- 3 16	- 2 43
			Malua ..	+ 2 99	- 6 83	- 0 32	- 5 73	- 0 98	- 3 09	- 7 96
			Khatia ..	+ 0 07	+ 1 60	+ 0 48	+ 1 42	- 4 45	- 3 77	- 4 65
			Indas ..	- 0 23	+ 5 32	- 3 18	- 1 21	- 1 93	- 2 61	- 3 84
			Kotalpur ..	- 0 31	+ 2 71	- 5 50	- 2 87	+ 0 27	- 3 31	- 9 01
			Onda ..	- 1 69	+ 2 01	+ 4 72	- 1 43	- 4 82	- 2 68	- 3 89
			Gangajalghati ..	+ 1 34	- 1 24	- 2 70	- 5 72	- 5 01	- 2 20	- 15 56
			Raipur ..	- 2 11	+ 1 56	+ 4 00	- 3 71	- 5 12	- 4 44	- 10 16
			Sonamukhi ..	- 0 42	+ 2 35	+ 1 62	- 4 08	- 4 44	- 2 14	- 7 41
		Midnapore	Contai ..	+ 2 40	+ 3 13	+ 3 67	- 0 99	- 4 44	- 7 80	- 4 03
			Tamluk ..	+ 0 19	+ 6 08	+ 9 12	- 4 58	- 2 30	- 1 31	+ 4 19
			Midnapore ..	+ 0 19	+ 3 92	+ 0 31	+ 1 63	- 2 92	- 4 30	- 1 17
			Ghatal ..	- 3 11	+ 2 36	+ 3 75	- 6 91	- 0 42	- 3 23	- 7 89
			Kukurhaty ..	+ 3 35	?	?	- 3 32	- 1 18	- 1 25	- 5 70P
			Gariheta ..	+ 0 32	+ 5 47	+ 5 02	+ 6 78	- 4 47	- 2 66	+ 10 46
		Hooghly	Serampore ..	- 0 11	- 0 28	- 0 65	- 2 44	- 1 61	- 4 40	+ 2 71
			Hooghly ..	+ 0 77	+ 4 40	- 1 60	- 4 07	- 0 34	- 3 98	- 4 22
			Jahanabad ..	- 2 31	+ 5 35	- 1 94	- 3 60	- 3 11	- 3 89	- 9 50
		Howrah	Howrah ..	- 1 62	+ 1 78	+ 0 39	- 1 31	- 2 19	- 4 22	- 7 24
			Mohesickia ..	+ 0 25	+ 6 58	+ 6 73	- 0 05	- 4 54	- 3 28	+ 5 69
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island ..	+ 1 92	+ 2 28	+ 3 11	- 3 36	- 2 61	- 9 12	- 7 51
			Diamond Harbour ..	+ 1 39	+ 3 65	+ 6 79	- 0 11	- 3 33	- 5 03	+ 3 06
			Canning Town ..	- 1 11	+ 2 01	- 0 87	- 6 67	- 0 83	- 4 94	- 12 41
			Alipore (Observatory) ..	- 1 08	+ 5 68	- 0 38	- 2 53	- 0 28	- 1 39	- 2 98
			Baruckpore ..	- 0 93	+ 7 24	+ 5 82	- 0 31	- 0 59	- 3 78	+ 7 43
			Dum-Dum ...	- 1 04	+ 4 68	+ 1 06	- 3 28	- 1 60	- 4 59	- 4 77
			Barasat ...	- 0 52	+ 8 98	- 1 91	- 4 69	- 1 38	- 4 38	- 3 90
			Banahat ..	- 1 78	+ 5 70	+ 1 37	- 0 59	+ 3 20	- 4 80	+ 3 10
	Presidency.	Nadia	Ranaghat ..	+ 4 05	- 0 01	- 2 61	- 8 14	+ 3 92	- 3 80	- 6 62
			Krishnagar ..	+ 3 96	+ 0 05	- 5 01	- 3 03	- 1 33	- 4 22	- 10 48
			Chudanga ..	- 2 42	+ 6 82	+ 1 29	- 6 78	- 3 10	- 4 19	- 8 38
			Meherpur ..	+ 2 06	+ 1 52	- 2 70	- 9 02	+ 1 36	- 4 01	- 10 79
			Kushtia ..	- 0 21	- 0 83	- 6 91	- 8 69	+ 0 77	- 4 40	- 20 30
		Murshidabad	Kandi ..	+ 3 16	+ 3 92	4 78	- 3 74	- 2 23	- 3 69	- 10 36
			Berhampore ..	- 3 35	+ 1 91	- 3 82	- 4 34	- 0 66	- 3 83	- 14 06
			Lalbug ..	- 3 47	+ 5 01	- 2 61	+ 2 93	- 0 55	- 4 19	- 2 88
			Azimganj ..	- 1 38	+ 2 99	- 4 27	- 2 91	- 3 37	- 4 26	- 13 25
			Jangipur ..	- 0 25	- 0 97	+ 2 36	- 3 90	- 1 73	- 3 22	- 7 71
			Lalgola ..	- 1 00	- 3 01	- 2 41	- 2 75	- 1 30	- 4 01	- 14 48
			Akhirganj ..	+ 0 25	+ 3 82	- 1 38	- 2 86	- 0 91	- 3 27	- 4 35
			Patlabari ..	+ 3 11	+ 1 76	- 3 70	- 2 58	?	?	- 1 41P
			Dumkai ..	- 1 99	- 0 63	- 3 84	- 6 21	- 2 79	- 3 52	- 18 38

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION	Division.	District.	Station	May	June	July	August	September	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL —contd.	Presidency— concd.	Jessore ..	Narail ..	— 0·62	+ 0·61	— 2·58	— 5·61	+ 5·76	—3·90	— 6·34
			Jessore ..	+ 1·97	+ 4·06	+ 1·03	— 4·35	+ 0·34	—4·52	— 1·47
			Jhemidah ...	— 2·78	+ 1·12	— 6·14	— 6·59	+ 1·88	—3·65	—16·16
			Magura ..	+ 0·76	+ 0·59	— 3·62	— 4·30	+ 4·59	—30·3	— 5·01
			Bangaon ..	+ 2·21	— 0·75	— 2·67	— 4·94	+ 0·27	—4·86	—10·74
		Khulna ..	Satkhiria ..	— 2·01	+ 1·97	— 3·11	— 5·67	+ 4·60	—4·88	— 9·10
			Ragerhat ...	— 1·93	+ 2·21	— 1·53	— 5·51	+ 0·98	—4·96	—10·74
			Khulna ..	— 2·12	+ 5·05	— 2·17	— 6·70	— 0·76	—4·56	—11·56
		Rajshahi	Boalia ...	+ 3·96	+ 0·72	— 2·72	— 6·31	— 3·83	—4·11	—12·29
			Nator ..	+ 1·80	— 0·94	+ 2·20	— 6·88	— 7·02	—4·09	—14·93
			Nangaon ...	+ 2·36	+ 1·31	— 4·51	— 5·04	— 2·99	—3·14	—11·98
			Lalpur ...	+ 1·46	+ 3·31	+ 1·07	— 5·24	— 3·50	—1·82	— 4·72
			Munda ...	— 1·19	— 1·55	+ 5·18	— 6·98	— 2·60	—3·32	—10·16
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur ...	+ 1·21	— 4·68	— 2·52	— 8·70	+ 2·30	—3·51	—15·98
			Churaman ..	+ 2·32	— 6·73	— 2·25	— 7·96	— 2·43	—3·11	—20·19
			Raiganj ..	+ 5·02	— 8·37	— 1·05	—10·53	+ 0·07	—3·65	—18·51
			Dinajpur ...	+ 1·95	— 5·96	— 7·94	— 8·51	+ 6·53	—3·80	—17·76
			Balughat ..	+ 5·95	— 6·07	+ 2·5	— 5·89	+ 2·36	—3·64	— 4·74
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ..	+ 1·27	—21·52	+ 4·24	—21·00	— 3·67	—3·21	—43·89
			Alipore Dooar ...	+ 1·28	—23·88	+ 0·54	—13·39	— 5·53	—2·00	—42·93
			Fallacotta ...	+ 2·97	—15·89	+ 0·21	—16·23	— 6·63	—1·57	—37·14
			Debiganj ...	+ 8·57	—12·79	— 7·73	— 4·02	+ 4·80	— 2·36	—13·53
NORTH BENGAL	Rajshahi.	Darjeeling	Buxa ...	— 0·29	—25·81	— 4·91	— 5·96	— 1·31	—6·35	—44·08
			Siliguri ..	— 2·81	—15·42	+ 7·50	— 8·41	+ 7·81	—2·25	—13·58
			Darjeeling ..	+ 1·11	+ 9·02	—15·33	— 1·76	+ 8·8	—5·20	— 6·33
			Kalimpong ...	— 0·03	— 8·42	— 9·43	— 1·71	+ 4·21	—2·38	—17·76
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatra ..	+ 7·60	—23·86	— 4·90	— 9·56	+16·77	+ 0·18	—13·77
			Cooch Behar ..	+ 2·99	—28·31	+ 0·33	—16·37	+ 0·8	—4·37	—41·90
			Mickliganj ..	+ 4·85	—20·80	+ 6·00	—17·38	+ 1·83	—1·31	—26·84
			Mathabhangra ...	+ 6·24	—22·45	+ 0·02	—16·34	— 1·91	—3·36	—10·80
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (Gaibanda) ..	+ 3·25	—10·08	+ 1·7	— 1·49	+ 3·78	—1·28	— 7·07
			Rangpur ..	+13·94	— 9·06	— 3·86	— 9·20	+14·46	—1·40	+10·88
			Kaimgon ...	+ 8·91	—16·91	+ 0·06	— 4·27	+10·53	—0·87	— 2·55
			Bagdogra (Niphmanri). ..	+ 7·15	—11·21	— 4·84	— 5·28	+ 7·70	— 2·15	— 8·93
			Ulipur ..	+ 9·01	—13·92	+ 6·16	— 9·02	+ 7·26	—3·79	— 4·00
		Bogra	Sherpur ..	+ 2·03	+ 2·08	+ 0·7	— 9·16	— 1·80	—4·21	—10·31
			Nowkhilla ..	+ 3·39	— 1·25	— 0·24	— 4·11	— 0·51	—4·55	— 7·62
			Bogra ..	+ 2·99	— 0·16	— 1·69	— 9·17	— 2·26	—3·71	14·93
			Panchbibi ..	— 0·41	— 6·78	+ 9·0	— 5·13	+11·32	—1·10	+ 3·61
		Pabna	Pabna ...	+ 1·35	+ 2·86	— 3·77	— 5·48	— 4·79	—3·11	—12·97
			Sirajganj ..	+ 2·31	+ 4·60	— 4·99	— 6·93	— 1·91	—4·13	—11·05
		Dacca	Munshiganj ...	+ 0·96	— 0·02	— 7·55	— 6·18	— 2·18	—5·2	—20·22
			Dacca ..	+ 5·01	— 0·84	— 6·32	— 5·45	+ 5·76	—3·98	— 5·82
			Narayanganj ..	+ 1·22	+ 3·75	— 3·83	— 6·34	+ 2·74	—1·39	— 6·86
			Manikganj ...	+ 3·48	+ 1·48	— 6·02	— 4·73	+ 5·18	—2·91	— 3·55
			Jaydebpur ..	+ 5·29	+ 0·08	— 6·10	—10·20	+ 3·39	—2·47	— 8·01
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca	Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	+ 4·19	+ 1·41	— 5·05	—10·40	+ 0·55	—4·91	—14·21
			Atia (Tangail) ..	+ 2·74	+ 3·73	— 5·30	— 7·25	+ 2·03	—4·18	— 8·53
			Mymensingh ..	+ 3·15	+ 0·80	— 0·65	—10·06	+ 7·31	—5·62	— 5·67
			Jamalpur ...	+ 6·75	+ 1·57	— 0·89	— 7·51	+ 1·32	—4·96	— 0·72
			Netrakona ...	+10·33	— 3·69	— 0·60	—12·04	+ 1·75	—4·83	— 9·08
			Subarnakhali ...	+ 3·19	?	?	— 4·18	+ 2·31	—3·55	— 2·23?
			Daugapur ...	+11·02	—11·35	— 9·29	—17·39	+ 7·29	—5·96	—25·68
			Diwanganj ...	— 1·20	— 6·63	+ 1·41	— 6·08	+ 4·31	—4·53	—12·72

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION	Division	District	Station	May	June	July	August	September	October	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EAST BENGAL - <i>concl.</i>	Dacca - <i>concl.</i>	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	- 3 96	- 3 86	- 5 52	- 5 47	+ 4 01	- 4 59	- 19 39
			Faridpur ...	+ 1 74	- 1 45	- 4 36	- 5 72	+ 4 70	- 4 04	- 9 13
			Goalundo ...	+ 4 81	- 1 54	- 6 80	- 3 74	- 1 01	- 4 26	- 12 54
		Bakergunge	Patuakhali ...	- 0 67	+ 5 26	- 17 06	- 5 54	+ 1 92	- 5 63	- 21 72
			Pirojpur ...	- 0 91	- 4 45	- 4 96	- 6 59	+ 2 77	- 5 87	- 20 01
			Barisal ...	+ 1 75	- 0 81	- 3 74	- 6 74	+ 4 25	- 5 61	- 10 90
			Gournadi ...	- 0 94	- 0 32	- 1 22	- 5 75	+ 2 22	- 4 75	- 10 76
			Bhola ...	- 0 56	+ 0 22	- 8 95	- 5 59	+ 1 13	- 6 07	- 19 82
			Bauphal ...	- 1 32	+ 2 66	- 5 50	- 3 04	+ 4 23	- 7 04	- 10 01
		Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	+ 3 07	- 2 27	- 5 65	- 5 59	- 2 45	- 4 93	- 17 85
	Chittagong.	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	- 0 23	+ 0 12	- 4 17	- 13 57	+ 5 57	- 4 81	- 17 09
			Chandpur ...	+ 1 23	+ 2 14	- 8 00	- 10 46	- 0 30	- 5 97	- 21 36
			Brahmanbaria ..	+ 10 83	- 3 87	- 2 71	- 7 90	- 8 42	- 2 66	- 9 53
			Ramchandrapur ...	- 2 03	+ 5 61	- 2 96	- 4 69	+ 2 06	- 4 73	- 6 74
			Nasirnagar ...	+ 4 27	- 1 10	- 3 25	- 11 05	- 0 32	- 2 59	- 14 04
			Daudkandi ...	- 3 33	+ 10 39	+ 5 08	- 7 28	+ 4 65	- 3 21	+ 6 30
			Kasba ...	+ 3 01	+ 3 17	- 1 71	- 8 68	- 0 98	- 3 98	- 9 17
			Laksam ...	+ 1 29	+ 1 42	- 1 98	- 10 07	+ 5 84	- 4 09	- 7 59
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	+ 4 46	- 4 73	+ 0 23	- 4 37	- 0 59	- 6 78	- 11 78
			Fenny ...	- 1 32	- 7 99	- 0 76	- 11 33	- 0 15	- 5 50	- 27 05
			Harishpur ...	- 1 68	+ 10 29	- 7 48	- 21 85	+ 3 89	- 9 40	- 26 23
			Ramganj ...	+ 0 21	+ 2 40	- 7 55	- 7 74	+ 6 15	- 5 73	- 12 26
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	- 7 08	+ 5 98	- 10 93	- 6 88	- 0 71	- 7 95	- 27 57
			Chittagong ...	+ 2 21	- 5 80	- 4 17	- 14 89	- 4 00	- 4 26	- 30 91
			Kutubdia ...	- 7 04	+ 9 93	- 15 55	- 15 21	- 0 96	- 6 78	- 35 61
			Satkanya ...	- 3 19	- 2 92	- 13 09	- 10 00	- 1 80	- 4 28	- 35 28
			Kodala ...	- 6 33	- 6 27	- 2 76	- 11 59	- 0 12	- 4 60	- 31 67
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ..	+ 4 32	- 6 81	- 6 58	- 10 73	- 1 46	- 5 54	- 35 44
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	- 0 51	+ 0 06	- 2 18	+ 0 27	- 3 98	- 3 26	- 9 60
			Dinapore ...	- 0 76	- 0 54	- 5 99	- 3 93	- 5 23	- 3 33	- 19 78
			Bihar ...	- 1 72	+ 2 10	- 6 41	- 1 41	- 0 31	- 2 61	- 10 36
			Barh ...	- 1 54	+ 1 21	- 2 73	- 1 89	- 3 14	- 2 55	- 10 64
			Bikram ...	- 0 88	+ 1 04	+ 0 06	+ 1 70	- 4 58	- 3 64	- 6 20
			Hilsa ...	- 1 85	- 1 51	- 2 14	- 2 04	?	- 2 42	- 9 96P
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	- 1 38	+ 3 71	- 2 80	- 3 14	- 3 86	- 2 47	- 9 94
			Gaya ...	- 1 08	+ 2 51	- 2 22	- 7 25	- 4 86	- 2 27	- 15 17
			Nawadah ...	- 1 35	+ 3 74	+ 3 84	- 0 64	+ 0 47	- 2 21	+ 3 85
			Jahanabad ...	- 1 38	+ 5 14	- 2 21	+ 3 14	- 3 34	- 2 87	- 1 52
			Arwal ...	- 1 38	+ 2 53	- 2 07	- 4 11	- 5 40	- 2 54	- 12 97
			Daudnagar ...	- 1 06	+ 4 03	- 6 58	+ 2 77	- 4 48	- 1 63	- 6 95
			Sherghati ...	- 0 52	+ 3 28	+ 0 99	- 2 58	- 4 47	- 3 09	- 6 39
			Rajauli ...	- 1 20	+ 3 37	- 2 67	+ 1 85	+ 1 84	- 2 33	+ 0 66
			Pakri Barawan .	- 1 23	- 1 64	- 1 14	+ 1 67	+ 1 45	- 1 41	- 2 40
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	- 0 63	+ 3 44	- 3 00	- 3 94	- 4 51	- 3 26	- 11 90
			Dehri ...	- 0 97	- 0 70	- 5 17	+ 0 48	- 5 31	- 2 63	- 14 80
			Bhabhua ...	- 0 97	+ 2 73	- 5 69	- 2 84	- 5 88	- 2 93	- 15 58
			Sasaram ...	- 1 05	+ 0 34	- 1 66	+ 2 74	- 2 25	- 3 05	- 4 93
			Arrah ...	- 0 23	- 1 12	- 1 41	- 3 79	- 4 15	- 2 99	- 13 69
			Mohanea ...	- 0 61	+ 3 09	+ 4 98	- 3 56	- 5 07	- 2 38	- 3 55
	Saran ...	Gopalganj	Gopalganj ...	- 1 17	- 5 84	- 2 50	- 1 32	- 6 30	- 3 98	- 21 11
			Siwan ...	- 0 81	- 4 32	- 3 60	- 1 81	- 7 99	- 3 41	- 21 94
			Ohapra ...	- 0 97	- 1 98	- 4 00	- 3 28	- 4 67	- 3 08	- 17 98
	Champanan	Motihari	Motihari ...	- 1 22	- 2 47	- 2 78	- 2 41	- 7 71	- 3 39	- 19 98
			Bettiah ...	- 1 13	- 6 44	- 4 34	- 1 44	- 7 01	- 3 39	- 23 75
			Bagaha ...	- 1 48	- 10 91	- 3 24	- 6 21	- 6 79	- 3 73	- 32 36
			Burhurwa ...	- 0 62	- 4 65	- 2 51	- 5 00	- 7 11	- 2 71	- 22 60

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION	Division	District	Station	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	P a c h a m b a (Giridih).	-0.93	-0.20	+0.71	+2.42	+1.71	-3.25	-4.35
			Hazaribagh ...	-2.07	+5.33	+6.05	+5.42	-3.49	-3.41	+7.83
			Somtagurah ...	-2.22		+5.64	-0.14	-3.23	-3.08	-3.03P
			Mahudi Hills ...	-1.87	+1.97	+3.08		-4.21	-3.11	-3.96P
			Jhumra Hill ...	-2.62	+3.47	-0.90	+0.77	-3.52	-3.51	-3.31
			Barhi ...	-2.04	+1.74	+8.20	-7.52	-0.68	-3.10	-3.46
			Chatra ...	-3.03	+7.60	-5.63	+0.32	-2.22	-2.91	-5.87
			Karagdeha ...	-1.02	-1.44	+1.48	-2.80	-3.26	-3.11	-10.15
			Ramgar ...	-2.22	+4.18	+4.84	-1.59		-4.83	+0.38P
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga ...	-1.03	+1.83	-3.63	-5.17	-6.44	-2.58	-17.02
			Ranohi ...	-1.51	+7.02	+13.16	-4.41	-5.68	-2.95	+5.63
			Silli ...	-1.5	+3.87	+4.59	-5.55	-4.50	-1.74	-4.88P
			Surguja ...	-0.60	+6.98	-4.11	+0.71	-5.70	-1.75	-4.47
			Jashpur ...	-0.70	+9.12	-0.48	+2.84	-8.04	-4.23	-1.49
			Gangpur ...	-0.62	+5.80	+6.78	-0.34	-3.46	-2.44	+5.72
		Palamau	P a l a m a u (Daltongary).	-1.15	+4.77	-4.38	0.99	-3.54	-2.50	-7.77
			Balumath ...	-1.18	+1.37	-6.01	-4.67	-5.20	-3.07	-18.76
			Husainabad ...	-1.12	+1.48	-7.89	-1.27	-3.09	-2.49	-14.38
			Garhwa ...	-1.43	+1.90	-2.76	-6.40	-2.32	-3.05	-14.06
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	-1.84	+2.93	+3.69	-2.37	-4.53	-2.83	-4.95
			Gobindpur ...	-0.52	-1.57	-5.75	-2.03	-0.07	-3.26	-13.20
			Raghunathpur ...	-2.65	-0.06	-8.08	-10.34	-3.27	-1.94	-26.34
			Barabhum ...	-1.82	+6.49	+3.15	+1.59	+2.17	-2.15	+9.43
			Jhalsa ...	-0.53	+1.59	+5.63	-0.76	-5.23	-2.75	-2.05
			Chas ...	-1.97	+0.86	-2.90	-4.30	-4.80	-2.81	-15.92
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	-0.26	+4.74	+12.46	+2.12	-0.68	-2.72	+16.66
			Chakardharpur ...	-0.78	+7.20	+13.10	+4.81	+2.22	-2.83	
			Ghatsila ...	-0.15	+7.76	+1.51	+5.36	-3.46	-3.41	44
			Paharagura ...	+0.29	+4.17	+4.50	+5.17	-3.17	-2.92	
			Keonjha ...	-0.79	+13.34	+15.79	+11.39	-1.32	-2.40	30
			Talchar ...	+0.84	+4.91	-1.93	+6.46	-4.05	-2.74	38
			Narsingpur ...	+0.03	-0.67	-1.61	+0.29	-4.33	-4.17	36
			Angul ...	+0.71	-0.05	+10.31	+3.17	-5.37	-4.56	4
			Dhenkanal ...	-0.25	+3.03	+2.02	+0.19	-3.41	-4.13	0
			Bispara ...	-0.76	+2.97	+1.24	+2.70	-6.87	-4.95	6P
			Kunjabongarh ...	+2.39	+5.55	+1.27	+2.50	-7.38		
										94

TABLE VI.

Percentage variation of the monthly Rainfall of the subdivisional Rainfall-registering stations in Bengal from the
 " normal average Rainfall for the months of May to October 1896.

Metoro- logical Division	Division.	District.	Station	May.	June.	July	August.	September	October	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Presidency.	Burdwan.	Kalna ...	+139	+49	-9	-40	+54	-100	+14
			Burdwan ...	+21	+92	-40	-10	+16	-100	+8
			Katwa ...	+24	+3	-36	-26	-29	-100	-23
			Raniganj ...	-7	+31	-27	-50	-26	-100	-25
			Mankur ...	-43	+52	-24	-56	-46	-100	-27
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	+6	+36	-53	-60	-40	-100	-33
			Hetampur ...	-14	+20	-41	-16	+20	-100	-18
			Rampur Hât ...	-6	+46	-16	-53	+3	-100	-14
			Bolpur ...	-48	0	-48	-58	-20	-100	-39
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	-25	+11	+62	-30	-24	-100	-3
			Vishnupur ...	-35	+20	+33	+8	-51	-100	-5
			Maliara ...	+81	-8	-2	-47	-15	-100	-16
			Khatra ...	+2	+14	+3	+11	-51	-100	-9
			Indas ...	-4	+56	-26	-12	-23	-100	-8
			Kotalpur ...	-7	+25	-40	-23	+4	-100	-18
			Onda ...	-50	+23	+44	-12	-51	-100	-8
			Gangajalghati ...	+32	-11	-20	-44	-59	-100	-29
			Raipur ...	-35	+14	+31	-21	-62	-100	-17
			Sonamukhi ...	-8	+23	+14	-39	-57	-100	-16
		Midnapore	Contai ...	+49	+33	+26	-8	-40	-100	-7
			Tamluk ...	+4	+64	+77	-34	-27	-100	+8
			Midnapore ...	+4	+42	+3	+13	-38	-100	-2
			Ghatal ...	-58	+24	+30	-50	-5	-100	-14
			Kukrahaty ...	+60	?	?	-26	-16	-100	-18
		Hooghly ...	Garhbata ...	+6	+52	+89	+49	-15	-100	+19
			Serampore ...	-14	+64	+54	-29	-20	-99	+5
			Hooghly ...	+14	+47	-9	-36	-5	-100	-9
		Howrah ...	Jahanabad ...	-43	+53	-16	-25	-35	-100	-17
			Howrah ...	-32	+17	+3	-12	-27	-100	-14
			Moheareka ...	+4	+67	+55	0	-56	-100	+11
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	+42	+23	+22	-22	-24	-100	-11
			Diamond Harbour ...	+26	+36	+47	-3	-33	-100	+5
			Canning Town ...	-20	+17	-8	-43	-9	-100	-21
			Alipore (Observatory) ...	-20	+53	-3	-20	-3	-100	-5
			Barrackpore ...	-18	+71	+50	-3	-8	-97	+15
			Dum-Dum ...	-19	+44	+9	-27	-18	-100	-9
			Barasat ...	-9	+91	-18	-41	-16	-96	-8
		Nadia ...	Basirhat ...	-30	+49	+11	-5	+39	-100	+6
			Ranaghat ...	+78	0	-24	-69	+55	-100	-14
			Krishnagar ...	+69	+1	-47	-37	-18	-100	-22
			Chuadanga ...	-32	+77	-13	-60	-35	-100	-16
			Meherpur ...	+35	+16	-27	-76	+17	-100	-22
		Murshidabad	Kushtia ...	-2	-8	-64	-79	+8	-100	-37
			Kandi ...	+4	+41	-29	-36	-24	-100	-21
			Berhampore ...	-63	+21	-36	-37	-7	-100	-27
			Lalbag ...	-63	+56	-22	+27	-6	-100	-6
			Azimganj ...	-26	+32	-39	-27	-36	-100	-26
			Jangipur ...	-5	-10	+22	-36	-17	-100	-16
			Lalgola ...	-18	-31	-21	-26	-13	-100	-16
			Akhrganj ...	+4	+37	-12	-34	-10	-100	-16
			Patkabari ...	+60	+19	-39	-42	?	-100	-16
			Dumkal ...	-35	0	-86	-58	-5	-100	-16

METEO- ROLOGICAL DIVISION	Division	District	Station	May	June	July	August	September	October	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL—cont'd	Presidency—cont'd.	Jessore	Narail ...	— 9	+ 6	—27	—56	+ 87	—88	—13
			Jessore ...	+26	+32	+ 9	—38	+ 4	—99	— 3
			Jhenidah ...	—41	+10	—60	—58	+22	—81	— 3
			Magura ...	+ 9	+ 5	—35	—46	+62	—79	—10
			Bangaon ...	+37	— 8	—25	—42	+ 3	—100	—20
		Khulna	Satkhira ...	—33	+17	—25	—49	+56	—100	—17
			Bagerhat ...	—29	+16	—10	—45	+11	—92	—17
			Khulna ...	—32	+42	—21	—58	— 8	—100	—20
		Rajshahi	Boaha ...	+75	+7	—23	—57	—37	—100	—24
			Nator ...	+24	—9	+17	—59	—63	—100	—26
			Naugaon ...	+37	+11	—36	—57	—27	—100	—22
			Lalpur ...	+22	+43	+11	—55	—39	—69	—10
			Manda ...	—22	—17	+43	—72	—28	—100	—22
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur ...	+19	—40	—21	—72	+21	—100	—28
			Churaman ...	+49	—58	—16	—72	—19	—100	—35
			Ranganj ...	+89	—63	— 7	—80	0	—100	—13
			Dinajpur ...	+26	—38	—55	—68	+57	—84	—27
			Balughat ...	+103	—54	+20	—61	+23	—100	—81
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	+10	—81	+15	—82	—16	—60	—36
			Alipore Dooar ...	+ 9	—79	+ 2	—52	—27	—58	—34
			Fallacotta ...	+23	—65	0	—64	—36	—37	—33
			Debiganj ...	+88	—60	—34	—24	+33	—60	—15
		Darjeeling	Buxa ...	— 1	—62	—10	—14	—4	—59	—22
			Siliguri ...	—28	— 6	+23	—33	+14	—44	—12
			Darjeeling ...	+17	+38	—47	—18	+51	—89	— 6
			Kalimpong ...	0	—47	36	—10	+35	—77	—21
		Ooooh Behar	Dinhatta ...	+54	—85	—26	—51	+89	+ 3	—14
			Cooch Behar ...	+20	—81	+ 1	—74	+ 4	—85	—37
			Mickliganj ...	+37	—71	+25	—69	+10	—28	—24
			Mathabhangha ...	+45	—77	0	—67	—25	—58	—34
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (Gaibanda) ...	+34	—64	+13	—14	+30	—85	— 1
			Rangpur ...	+132	—49	—24	—74	+105	—81	+14
			Kurigaon ...	+72	—74	0	—38	+80	—20	— 3
			Bagdogra (Nilphamari) ...	+71	—50	—27	—34	+53	—55	—10
			Ulipur ...	+67	—79	+51	—88	+57	—92	— 6
		Bogra	Sherpur ...	+25	+18	+ 6	—75	—18	—95	—18
			Nowkhulla ...	+41	—10	— 2	—41	— 6	—100	—13
			Bogra ...	+30	— 3	—13	—77	—21	—100	—24
			Panchbibi ...	— 6	—56	+74	—48	+96	—96	+ 6
		Pabna	Pabna ...	+18	+27	—35	—48	—50	—77	—24
			Surajganj ...	+29	+41	—43	—63	—21	+98	—20
EAST BENGAL	Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj ...	+ 9	0	—51	—44	—20	—99	—29
			Dacca ...	+54	— 6	—48	—45	+65	—99	—10
			Narayanganj ...	+12	+29	—28	—51	+32	—99	—11
			Manikganj ...	+39	+14	—50	—42	+71	—80	— 7
			Jaydebpur ...	+53	+ 1	—44	—74	+68	—67	—13
		Myraensingh	Kishorganj ...	+35	+ 8	—37	—74	+ 4	—100	—19
			Atia (Tangul) ...	+33	+30	—47	—64	+24	—100	—15
			Mymensingh ...	+29	+ 4	— 4	—76	+56	—100	— 7
			Jamulpur ...	+75	+10	— 7	—54	+31	—100	— 1
			Netrakona ...	+79	—17	— 3	—68	+13	—78	—10
			Subarnakhali ...	+40	?	?	—39	+24	—99	—49
			Durgapur ...	+73	—40	—28	—69	+40	—98	—20
			Diwanganj ...	—10	—39	+11	—53	+41	—99	—19

METEO- LOGICAL DIVISION	Division	District	Station.	May	June	July	August	September	October	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EAST BENGAL—contd.	Dacca—contd.	Faridpur	Madaripur	-16	-31	-46	-47	+52	-100	-34
			Faridpur	+10	-12	-30	-17	+53	-9	-16
			Goalundo	+59	-13	-59	-35	-13	-100	-23
		Backergungo	Patuakhali	-8	+26	-57	-32	+16	-90	-23
			Proppur	-12	-28	-31	-48	+26	-100	-29
			Bansal	+22	-5	-21	-54	+9	-100	-16
			Gaurinadi	-11	-2	-9	-49	+30	-100	-18
			Bhola	-7	+1	-51	-33	+10	-100	-26
			Bauphal	-11	+18	-28	-16	+36	-100	-12
		Hill Tippera	Agatula	+27	-16	-49	-48	-24	-97	-28
	Chittagong.	Tippera	Gyulla	-2	+1	-25	-83	+53	-93	-20
			Chandpur	+12	+13	-54	-58	-3	-97	-38
			Shahmanbana	+3	-24	-15	-64	-32	-54	-14
			Panchaudhapur	-33	+0	-24	-45	+27	-100	-12
			Nasirganj	+35	-10	-38	-96	-3	-56	-24
		Noakhali	Daudkandi	-38	+86	+45	-73	+71	-100	+12
			Kishor	+39	+22	-15	-86	-12	-98	-16
			Laksum	+15	+10	-1	-66	+64	-98	-11
			Noakhali	+43	-20	+1	-17	-1	-88	-11
			Peony	-12	-33	-3	-18	-1	-85	-26
BIHAR.	Patna	Chittagong	Harishpur	-14	+48	-23	-68	+24	-92	-21
			Jamganj	+2	+15	-13	-41	+65	-89	-16
		South Lushai Hills.	Cox's Bazar	-62	+19	-27	-35	-5	-100	-21
			Chittagong	+21	-26	18	-75	-31	-68	-32
			Kutubdia	-58	+17	-46	-62	-9	-90	-32
			Satkunya	-29	-15	-19	-60	-18	-70	-39
			Kodala	-50	-36	-15	-67	-1	-78	-39
		Patna	Rangamatia	-38	-38	-35	-60	-13	-85	-42
			Patna	-24	+1	-19	+2	-54	-100	-22
			Unaporo	-46	-8	-50	-33	-72	-100	-46
			Bihar	-82	+31	-49	-12	-5	-100	-24
			Barh	-74	+21	-23	-19	-42	-100	-26
		Gaya	Bikram	-43	+15	0	+15	-68	-100	-14
			Hilsa	-87	-18	-19	-18	P	-100	-28
			Aurangabad	-100	+68	-22	-23	-57	-100	-23
			Gaya	-81	+38	-17	-58	-71	-100	-36
			Nawadah	-77	+60	+33	-6	+7	-100	+10
			Jahanabad	-95	+91	-18	+25	-57	-100	-4
			Arwal	-73	+54	-15	-40	-78	-100	-32
			Daudnagar	-92	+83	-56	+24	-74	-100	-19
		Shahabad	Sherghati	-63	+69	+10	-23	-60	-100	-17
			Rajauli	-71	+55	-25	+17	+31	-100	+2
			Pakri Barawan	-80	-28	-9	+13	+26	-100	-6
			Buxar	-69	+66	-26	-35	-63	-100	-30
			Dehri	-99	-12	-44	+4	-78	-100	-35
		Saran	Bhabhua	-100	+53	-47	-23	-85	-100	-39
			Sasaram	-100	+6	-15	+22	-33	-100	-12
			Arrah	-14	-18	-12	-33	-58	-100	-33
			Mohanea	-100	+61	+44	-26	-83	-100	-9
			Gopalganj	-52	-80	-20	-12	-87	-100	-48
		Champanan	Siwan	-51	-60	-30	-16	-93	-100	-50
			Chapra	-67	-32	-33	-32	-67	-100	-45
			Motihari	-43	-27	-21	-20	-82	-100	-40
			Bettiah	-43	-71	-31	-12	-73	-100	-47
			Bagaha	-46	-83	-20	-39	-62	-100	-51
			Burhurwa	-31	-51	-22	-40	-89	-100	-49

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION	Division	District	Station	May	June	July	August	September	October	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR contd.	Patna—concl.	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarchi	+ 15	-28	-11	-68	-66	-100	-42
			Muzaffarpur	+ 14	+21	+52	+ 9	-67	-100	+ 1
			Happur	-70	-16	-12	+ 1	-16	-100	-20
			Paru	+ 77	-17	-27	-36	-80	-100	-37
			Mahuwa	- 3	-29	+26	-29	-84	-100	-24
			Shuhar	-21	+11	-17	-53	-59	-100	-36
			Purni	-24	-63	-25	P	-80	-100	-47P
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	0	-28	+18	+ 8	-58	-100	-14
			Darbhanga	+ 70	-20	-14	-27	-34	-94	-23
			Madhubani	- 2	-67	+23	-24	-36	-100	-25
			Bahera	+ 52	-12	-11	-24	-31	-100	-23
			Roseia	-23	-22	-41	-39	-23	-100	-37
			Bogusarai	+123	+12	+18	-28	-16	-88	-2
	Phagalpur.	Monghyr	Monghyr	+ 4	+16	-22	0	+ 22	-100	-6
			Jamui	- 4	-56	+26	-22	+ 10	-100	-11
			Gogri	-36	-31	-43	-23	+106	-100	-9
			Shukhpura	-91	+14	-31	-3	+ 66	-100	-7
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura	-21	-29	-39	-25	+ 3	-100	-28
			Supaul	+ 39	-62	-13	-60	+ 4	-100	-31
			Piataganj	+ 55	-21	-15	-56	- 2	-100	-21
			Bhagalpur	+ 43	+ 4	-57	-54	+22	-100	-29
			Banka	+116	+31	+ 1	-35	-14	-100	-5
			Colgong	+ 38	-51	-53	- 6	+ 4	-100	-26
		Purnea	Kishanganj	+ 36	-41	0	-47	+18	-90	-17
			Araria	+120	-29	+ 7	-68	- 9	-100	-16
			Purnea	+ 48	-75	-34	-39	-14	-100	-35
			Gondwara (Korah)	+ 2	-78	-21	-75	+12	-100	-39
			Kaliaganj	+ 63	-86	+ 7	-68	+24	-36	-24
		Malda	Malda	+ 28	-33	+12	-35	+38	-100	-9
			Chanchal	+ 14	-17	+ 3	-56	+ 3	-100	-18
			Gajol	+ 51	-28	+16	-27	-26	-100	-13
			Sibganj	-28	-32	-36	-21	-36	-100	-36
		Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal	+ 36	-18	+13	-39	-27	-99	-17
			Godda	-20	+20	-26	-32	- 4	-100	-20
			Pakaur	-15	+ 8	+15	-57	-44	-86	-25
			Naya Dumka	-28	+97	-10	-33	- 6	-100	-5
			Deoghur	+ 4	+ 9	-61	+ 4	+ 6	-100	-21
			Jamtara	+ 33	+18	-53	-12	-14	-100	-22
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Nanihat	-100	-16	-34	-17	-55	-100	-39
			Jagatsingpur	+67	+ 50	+ 4	+81	-11	-100	+16
			Banki	- 2	+ 54	+42	+84	+15	-100	+32
			Cuttack	-18	+ 76	- 5	+24	-13	-100	+ 5
			False Point	-22	+ 73	+35	+22	-37	-99	0
			Kendrapara	-72	+ 80	+ 4	+25	+41	-97	-1
		Balasore	Jajpur	-29	+106	+24	+12	- 8	-100	+14
			Dharmasala	-43	- 2	+30	- 2	-33	-100	-15
			Salipore	-25	+ 18	+28	- 1	- 7	-100	-3
			Akhyapada	-36	+ 72	+44	+24	-21	-100	+13
			Chandbali	-21	+211	+32	+27	+48	-100	+40
			Bhadrak	-42	+ 58	+79	+62	- 4	-100	+26
	Puri	Balasore	Soro	-19	+ 40	+46	-14	-30	-100	-5
			Balasore	-11	+136	+46	-12	-21	-100	+12
			Jellasore	- 3	+ 21	+23P	-10	- 2	-99	-2P
			Baripada	+11	+ 46	+67	- 7	+10	-100	+17
		Puri	Puri	-33	+ 53	-38	+ 87	-51	-100	-11
			Khurda	- 3	+ 31	+ 60	+ 99	-13	-100	+ 27
			Bhanpur	-68	+ 47	-23	+ 10	-33	-82	-16
			Gop	+ 18	+ 19	+ 9	+ 8	-73	-91	-20
			Pipli	-24	+112	+ 60	+ 99	+22	-98	+ 48

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION		Division	District.	Station.	May	June	July	August	September	October.	TOTAL
1			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (Gundh)	- 36	- 2	+ 6	- 20	+20	-100	- 9	
			Hazaribagh ...	- 92	+ 70	+ 43	+ 41	-40	-100	+ 16	
			Semtagurah	- 91		+ 45	- 1	-40	-100	- 7P	
			Mahudi Hills	- 86	+ 25	+ 23		-48	-100	- 8P	
			Jhumia Hill	-100	+ 34	- 5	+ 5	-31	-100	- 11	
			Barhi ..	-100	+ 29	+ 62	- 56	- 9	- 100	- 8	
			Chatra ...	- 85	+117	- 35	+ 3	-27	-100	- 12	
			Karagdeha ...	- 39	- 17	+ 10	- 20	-34	-100	- 19	
			Ramgar	- 71	+ 52	+ 33	- 11	0	-100	+ 1P	
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga ..	- 51	+ 23	- 28	- 39	-68	-100	- 35	
			Ranohi ..	- 52	+ 83	+ 92	- 32	-59	-100	+ 11	
			Silli ...	- 44	+ 50	+ 33	- 39P	-62	-100	- 10P	
			Singur	- 73	+ 73	- 23	+ 3	-77	-100	- 8	
			Jashpur ..	- 40	+ 77	- 3	+ 18	-77	-100	- 2	
			Gangpur ...	- 60	+ 60	+ 41	- 2	-40	-100	+ 11	
		Palamau ...	Palamau (Dalton-ganj).	-100	+ 79	- 34	- 8	-45	-100	- 18	
			Balumath ..	-100	+ 17	- 40	- 32	-55	-100	- 36	
			Husainabad ..	-100	+ 24	- 51	- 10	-43	-100	- 31	
			Gurhwa	-100	+ 33	- 21	- 40	-34	-100	- 31	
		Manbhum	Purulia	- 53	+ 31	+ 28	- 18	-56	-100	- 10	
			Gobindpur ..	- 19	- 17	- 39	- 17	- 1	-100	- 27	
			Raghunathpur ...	- 70	- 1	- 56	- 7	-42	-100	- 53	
			Banabhum ..	- 60	+ 70	+ 25	+ 14	+31	-100	- 20	
			Jhalka ..	- 20	+ 17	+ 46	- 5	-68	-100	- 4	
			Chas ..	- 64	+ 11	- 22	- 32	-54	-100	- 32	
		Singhbhum	Chaubassa	- 7	+ 56	+ 92	+ 16	- 8	-100	+ 31	
			Chakradharpur	- 25	+ 91	+ 92	+ 38	+40	-100	+ 52	
			Chitsila ...	- 4	+ 80	+ 11	+ 37	-40	-100	+ 14	
			Baharagura ..	+ 7	+ 10	+ 38	+ 48	-34	-100	+ 16	
			Keonjhar ..	- 37	+249	+163	+193	-21	-100	+113	
			Talchar ..	+ 34	+ 53	- 14	+ 62	-46	-100	+ 7	
			Narsingpur ..	+ 2	- 7	- 17	+ 3	-51	-100	- 24	
			Angul ..	+ 28	- 1	+ 92	+ 31	-59	-100	+ 9	
			Dhenkanal ..	- 9	+ 29	+ 15	+ 2	-33	-100	- 5	
			Bishpara ..	- 41	+ 29	+ 9	+ 26	-62	-100	- 11	
			Kunjabongah	+ 71	+ 61	+ 11	+ 26	-69	-100	- 2	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 8th December 1896.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th December, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear. *Aman* harvest in full swing. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair except in Raiganj, where sugarcane and *rabi* crops require rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs	c	Srs	c.	
Sadar	10	0 to 11	0
Kalna	9	8 to 10	0
Kalwa	11	2 to 12	3
Raiganj	10	0

} per rupee

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cold and clear. *Aman* harvest in progress. Price of rice 9 seers 12 chittaks to 12 seers per rupee.

Baakura.—No rain. Weather seasonably cold. Harvesting of *aman* continues. No improvement in *rabi*. Fodder at present sufficient except in portions of thina (Gangajalghata). Sporadic cases of cow-pox in Gangajalghata and Onda. Rice selling at Bankura 12 seers and Vishnupur 11½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *rabi* moderate and of sugarcane and indigo good. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle disease reported from Silbont, Garhbeta, Jharguon, Bampur, and Keshpur police-stations. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs	
Sadar	...	(Old rice 9)
Contai	...	(New " 10)
Tamuk	...	11 to 16
Ghatal	...	11½ to 12½

} per rupee

Hooghly.—No rain. *Aman* is withering in places. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* partly progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Cold weather has set in. Harvesting of *aman* rice continues. It is estimated to yield 10½ annas. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain, prospects unfavourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice (now) sells as follows:—

	Srs	
Sadar	...	9 to 12
Basirhat	...	10
Barasat	...	10
Diamond Harbour	...	11

} per rupee

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* in progress, outturn exceedingly poor. *Muy*, *kalai*, and *til* are being harvested in the Moherpur subdivision. Prospects of standing crops, except sugarcane and *arhar*, are bad. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Number attending on test works as follows:—

7th December	...	...	...	435
8th "	...	...	...	447
9th "	...	...	...	459
10th "	...	...	...	408
11th "	...	...	...	371
12th "	...	...	...	389

Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 11 seers per rupee.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. State of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo appears to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 0
Jangipur	11 8
Kandi	11 12

} per rupee.

Jessore.—Weather seasonable. The harvesting of *aman* commenced. Rain is badly wanted throughout the district. Prospects of *rabi* crops bad on high lands for want of rain. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Jessore	9 to 10	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	8½
Magura	...	...	...	9 to 10
Narail	...	...	...	11
Bongaon	...	...	...	10

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. *Aman* paddy being harvested; the crop is considerably below the average. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	10	
Satkhira	...	...	...	8	

Number of men employed on test relief works in Satkhira subdivision.—

4th December	..	...	...	..	262
5th "	...	"	"	..	227
6th "	"	..	...	...	272
7th "	...	...	..	...	89
8th "	...	"	..	...	82

Wages calculated at a rate of 8 seers per rupee.

Rajshahi.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Prospects of standing crops not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling from 7½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Mustard has been sown to the extent of about 14 annas. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Hamanti* paddy being harvested. *Rabi* crops doing well. No complaint of want of fodder and water. Average prices of common rice 8 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bira marua*, *kalai*, *bhutmas*, and *aaham dhan* are being harvested; wheat, barley, and mustard coming up; *phaphur* flowering. Terai—Harvesting of *hamanti dhan* commenced; sowing of mustard and *kalai* nearly finished; potato and tobacco doing well. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	6 to 8	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	8 to 9	

Bhutla sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* in progress. Sugarcane is being cut. Sowing of *rabi* crops complete. Mustard in flower. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and cold. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Winter rice being reaped. Ploughing for *aus* and jute going on. Price of common rice at head-quarters 10 seers 14 chitaks, and in the interior 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry and cool. No change in prospects of crops. Common rice selling at 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly completed. Prospects continue unchanged. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. The *aman* harvest is nearly over. *Rabi* crops, particularly mustard, promise well. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Common rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (new *aman*) 7½ to 12 seers and (*aus*) 8½ to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice varies from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Reaping of *aman* commenced. Prospects not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and dry. *Aman* crop though reaped but poor. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unfavourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Paddy being reaped. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. *Arhar* flowering. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices slightly risen. Common rice (new) selling in Patna to-day (14th) at 10½ seers and (old) 9½ seers per rupee. Only two test-works are now open. Numbers on test-works on Saturday (12th)—men 40, women 20, and children 32; gratuitous relief nil.

Gaya.—Paddy harvesting and sugarcane pressing continue. Prospects of *rabi* favourable. Price of common rice at Sadar 10 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Rice being harvested. Sowing of *rabi* still continues; early sowings coming on well. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee. Number on relief works on Saturday (12th)—men 340, women 297, and children 112.

Saran.—*Rabi* and poppy doing well where irrigated. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Prices are—common rice 10 seers, wheat 8½ seers, barley 12 seers, *maka* 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, *arhar* 11½ seers, and *masua* 14½ seers per rupee. Relief-works opened in three places in Gopalganj subdivision. Number on relief-works on Saturday (12th)—men 249, women 335, and children 359; gratuitous relief—men 124, women 333, and children 90.

Champaran.—No rain. Winter rice harvest well advanced, outturn 3 to 4 annas. *Rabi* sowings still continue under irrigation; germination fair, but rain urgently needed. Prices generally risen somewhat. Common rice sells at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee, against average 17½ seers. Unground maize sells at 12 seers per rupee. Number on relief-works on 12th—Sadar subdivision—men 1,628, women 803, and children 1,027; Bettiah subdivision—men 1,578, women 894, and children 393,—total 6,323, gratuitously relieved—men 316, women 605, and children 208,—total 1,129.

Muzaffarpur.—Harvesting of winter rice nearly over. *Rabi* prospects so far fair. Principal food-grains selling as under—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *maka* 12 seers, barley 12 seers, *arhar* 12 seers. *Maka* and *arhar* fix the relief prices.

Darbhanga.—Harvesting of paddy in progress. *Rabi* badly in need of rain. *Rahan* alone is good in Madhubani subdivision. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee. In Madhubani subdivision the number on relief-works on Saturday (12th)—men 505, women 332, and children 307; gratuitous relief—men 137, women 113, and children 56.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy going on. *Rabi* sowings still continue. Some of the *rabi* land left fallow. *Rahan* and *jowar* being harvested. Chillies, tobacco, and poppy promising well. Cattle-disease reported from Bogusara. Ample fodder and water. Prices of common rice—

				Srs	
Monghyr	..	..	.	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	..	9	
Jamun	...	..	...	10 to 11½	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold with westerly winds. Paddy, *kurthi*, and *kala* are being harvested. Prospects of *rabi* crops not hopeful. Wheat is being damaged by insects. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c	
Sadar	10 1	} per rupee.
Banka	...	...	..	12 8
Madhipura	...	...	...	10 0
Supaul	...	...	...	11 0

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *aghani* rice in progress. Sowing of *rabi*, tobacco, and mustard continues. Cattle-disease decreasing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs	
Sadar	{ New rice ...	12	} per rupee.
Araria	...	...	{ Old „ ...	9 to 11
Kishanganj	...	...	...	11
	...	...	...	10

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Sowing of *rabi* crops almost complete. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee. No want of fodder or water at present. Partial failure in cocoon rearing business is reported from Kalachak thana.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather cooler. Harvesting of winter rice still continues. Prospects of *rabi* crops unchanged. Prices about the same. Cattle-disease has appeared in Pakour and Deoghur subdivisions. Price of coarse rice 9 to 12½ seers, and maize 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Lagu sarad* being harvested. *Guru sarad* ripening and being reaped in some places. *Daua* being sown. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. o.	
Cuttack	...	...	New rice, 13 2	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	Old „ 11 13	
Kendrapara	...	...	.. 14 7	
Banki	..	...	.. 14 7	
			.. 16 13	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. No special change in prospect or condition of crops. Harvesting of winter rice going on. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. *Daua* being sown. Sugarcane doing well; pressing commenced. Coarse rice sells at 12½ and 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively. In the mulasal prices vary from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. All rice crops, also *biri*, *kass*, and *arhar* have been gathered. *Kulthi* and *mug* doing well. Rice sells at 16 seers in Angul and 19 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Condition and prospects of rice crops much as before. *Rabi* sowing greatly retarded for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice almost stationary, in Malud it has fallen from 9 seers 5 chitaks to 11 seers 13 chitaks for the rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rain wanted for *rabi* and poppy crops; prospects of latter 8 annas. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Rice sells from 6 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Reaping of *don dhan* finished. Rice sells at head-quarters 10 to 11 seers, and in the interior 11 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Barley is still being sown in a few parts. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice almost all cut; there remains a little on lowest lands. The crop on the ground is *rabi*, which does not promise well where it exists. Cattle-disease still reported from thana Raghunathpur. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient for the present. Average price of common rice (old) 8 seers and (new) 10 to 11 seers at Sadar, and 10½ seers at Gobindpur. Existing stock of food-grains sufficient for the present.

Singhbhum.—No rain. No change in prospects or prices.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week, and little change in the agricultural prospects of the Province. The harvesting of winter rice is in progress in all districts. The prospects of the *rabi* and poppy crops in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Saran continue favourable, but elsewhere in Bihar these crops, though so far fair, are urgently in need of rain. In North Bengal and in Mymensing the *rabi* crops are doing well. In almost all other parts of the Province they are reported to be poor. In Orissa sowings of *datur* or spring rice have begun. Sugarcane is doing well, and pressing has commenced in some districts. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts only. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in a few stations in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. In Patna, Gaya, Saran and Champaran it is said to have slightly risen. Prices of common rice in the distressed districts:—Nudia 11 seers, Khulna 8 seers, Patna 10½ seers, Shahabad 9½ seers, Saran 10 seers, Champaran 9½ seers, Darbhanga 10 seers, in Muzaffarpur *mahar* sells at 12 seers. The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 12th December, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	389
Khulna	82 (for 8th December)
Patna	92 (men 40, women 20, and children 32).
Shahabad	749 (men 340, women 297, and children 112)
Saran	943 (men 249, women 335, and children 359)
Champaran	6,323 (men 3,206, women 1,697, and children 1,420).
Darbhanga	1,144 (men 605, women 332, and children 207)

Gratuitous relief—

Saran	547 (men 124, women 333, and children 90).
Champaran	1,129 (men 316, women 605, and children 208)
Darbhanga	306 (men 137, women 113, and children 56).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 15th December, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Metecrological Report of the Province of

STATION OBSERVATIONS															
DIVISION	DISTRICT	Representative stations	AIR PRESSURE				WIND		TEMPERATURE						
			Highest, 8 A.M. barometer reading	Lowest, 8 A.M. barometer reading	Mean, 8 A.M. barometer reading	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat 45°	Variation from normal mean	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily	Highest month	Lowest month	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature	Variation from normal mean	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	30 008	29 811	29 926	29 876	-004	N9°W	32	86 4	87 7	84 8	70 3	+2 9	
		Raniganj	29 774	29 568	29 690	29 987	?	N65°W	31	86 1	86 7	86 1	74 8	+1 9	
		Birbhum	29 780	29 679	29 701	29 061	?	N73°W	23	86 1	87 0	86 5	64 1	+2 4	
		Bankura	29 951	29 773	29 868	29 069	-014	N20°E	14	87 3	88 2	86 1	65 2	+4 3	
		Midnapore													
	Presidency	Howrah	30 050	29 881	29 989	29 980	-013	N16°E	182	86 9	86 9	85 1	68 3	+2 5	
		24 Pargannas	Saugor Island	30 087	29 808	30 000	29 907	-008	N22°W	61	89 0	88 2	83 8	64 4	+1 2
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30 068	29 889	29 980	29 977	?	N36°W	61	89 0	81 9	86 4	60 4	+0 6
		Nadia	Krishnanagar	30 042	29 840	29 957	29 974	-007	N	11	89 0	84 4	84 4	62 2	+0 4
		Murshidabad	Barhampore	30 053	29 881	29 976	29 956	-006	N18°E	36	89 1	81 4	86 11	61 4	73 8
		Jessore	Jessore	30 025	29 846	29 944	29 065	-013	N1°E	39	89 0	83 9	84 2	61 1	+0 7
		Khulna	Rampur Boalia	29 969	29 807	29 887	29 080	+010	N17°E	63	90 3	82 9	82 8	58 7	-0 6
		Rajshahi	Dinajpur	29 816	29 675	29 757	30 011	+015	N3°E	45	85 6	85 1	80 9	60 1	-0 2
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23 132	23 911	23 047	—	-013	S86°E	75	89 0	80 8	83 5	41 6	-0 5
		Gnatong	Observatory closed												
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Oooch Bohar	29 942	29 816	29 910	29 993	+013	N57°E	21	88 1	85 2	81 1	60 3	-0 6	
		Rangpur	30 010	29 847	29 930	29 935	?	N27°W	20	91 2	86 9	83 5	61 5	+0 4	
		Bogra	30 035	29 800	29 930	29 900	+001	N14°W	24	90 3	84 9	82 8	61 1	-0 2	
		Sirajganj	30 051	29 880	29 982	29 967	+007	N32°E	62	90 0	88 8	81 5	64 9	-0 1	
		Dacca	Narayanganj	30 017	29 800	29 940	29 962	+006	N50°E	10	88 5	87 0	82 8	61 9	-0 4
	Dacca	Mymensingh	30 033	29 873	29 967	29 962	+033	N6°W	29	88 8	87 0	83 8	63 6	+0 4	
		Fatidpur	30 054	29 848	29 980	29 045	-005	N27°E	18	91 3	88 0	86 2	64 6	+1 1	
		Tippera	Comilla	30 019	29 804	29 908	29 947	?	N24°E	46	88 5	86 0	84 0	62 1	-0 5
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29 984	29 833	29 913	29 060	+006	N98°E	45	90 2	88 1	86 0	64 3	+0 1
		South Lushat Hills	Lungleh	29 924	29 714	29 816	29 988	-017	S45°E	33	93 9	85 4	83 6	62 1	+2 3
	Patna	Gaya	29 723	29 562	29 618	29 932	-010	S0°E	50	94 9	86 8	80 9	61 7	+3 1	
		Denri	?	?	?	?	?	S17°W	92	97 3	88 8	80 7	68 8	+2 8	
		Shahad ad	Ruxar	29 867	29 661	29 761	29 984	-017	N79°W	?	96 5	86 9	85 7	61 1	+2 8
		Arrah	29 937	29 710	29 841	29 904	?	S72°E	11	86 5	83 1	86 9	63 0	+2 0	
		Naran	Chapra	29 931	29 716	29 847	29 980	?	S37°E	38	94 4	85 2	86 4	59 8	+2 2
Bhagalpur	Champaran	Motihari	29 885	29 687	29 803	29 985	?	N23°W	71	92 0	87 4	83 9	63 9	+0 1	
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29 934	29 738	29 840	29 949	—	E	23	90 7	81 3	81 6	57 9	70 3	
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29 950	29 750	29 850	29 984	-014	N16°E	44	90 4	84 8	82 8	60 2	+0 1	
	Monghyr	Bhagalpur	29 940	29 740	29 867	29 985	+006	N79°E	47	94 3	86 0	85 0	61 1	+2 3	
	Purnea	Purnea	29 907	29 800	29 915	29 990	+004	N18°E	48	90 0	81 7	83 6	59 1	+0 1	
ORISSA.	Orissa	Malda	30 023	29 830	29 948	29 976	?	N67°W	36	92 1	81 6	83 3	58 5	-0 9	
		Naya Durka	29 509	29 391	29 511	29 978	-008	N29°W	13	85 5	84 2	86 1	61 2	+2 2	
		Cuttack	Cuttack	30 023	29 831	29 933	29 958	-017	N10°E	33	94 7	86 2	88 9	63 6	+3 2
		False Point	False Point	30 088	29 911	29 999	29 061	+003	N23°W	115	91 5	89 0	86 2	66 6	+2 6
		Balasore	Balasore	30 004	29 804	29 902	29 975	-010	N49°W	21	14 4	86 6	87 7	64 4	+4 0
	Puri	Short's Island	30 063	29 917	29 997	29 900	—	N4°W	24	93 0	79 5	83 3	73 3	80 8	
		Puri	30 054	29 894	29 977	29 900	—	N4°W	185	90 7	86 1	87 0	70 5	78 8	
		Gopalpur	Gopalpur	30 095	29 880	29 968	29 969	—	N21°W	231	89 2	86 1	86 4	68 4	77 3
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	29 040	27 840	27 976	29 083	-000	W	95	80 2	84 2	80 5	60 3	+3 2
		Johardaga	Ranchi	27 947	27 750	27 870	29 091	+014	S76°E	79	90 0	83 8	80 9	59 4	+4 0
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Jalamau	29 384	29 160	29 302	30 021	—	S32°W	60	87 4	82 0	88 5	58 6	—	
		Munbhum	Munbhum	29 333	29 154	29 248	29 965	?	S60°W	25	94 7	85 7	86 4	62 2	+3 1
		Sitagar	Nihagar	29 300	29 018	29 723	30 039	+003	N50°E	49	90 4	80 3	77 6	56 6	-2 0
		Gonpara	Dhubri	29 940	29 630	29 614	29 989	-008	N67°E	124	89 2	87 6	79 8	61 3	-1 3
		Chachar	Silchar	29 936	29 848	29 929	29 963	+023	N46°E	21	11 3	84 4	86 3	61 7	-0 3

* Mean of 21 days. | † Mean of 29 days. | ‡ Mean of 30 days. | § Mean of 15 days. | || Mean of 26 days. | ¶ Mean of 25 days.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS															DISTRICT.
HUMIDITY		CLOUD		Rain-fall	RAINFALL										
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean	Mean cloud amount 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.		Of month					Since 16th October 1866					
					Mean of district	Normal mean	Variation from mean	Number of rainy days	Normal maximum of rainy days	Mean of district	Normal mean	Variation	Mean number of rainy days	Normal number of rainy days	
70	-4	16	-0.9	Nil	0.02	0.70	-0.08	0.00	0.53	0.02	2.01	-1.00	0.00	2.25	Burdwan.
09	-	14	-	0.06	0.03	0.60	-0.57	0.00	0.03	0.03	1.79	-1.70	0.00	2.20		Birblum.
72	-	15	-	0.05	0.04	0.70	-0.07	0.10	1.03	0.03	1.01	-2.85	0.10	2.63	Bankura.
89	-	10	-	Nil	0.06	0.09	-0.53	0.17	1.00	0.06	2.84	-2.78	0.17	2.71	Midnapore.
				0.01	0.01	0.70	-0.70	0.00	0.87	Nil	2.23	-2.23	0.00	2.80	Hoochly.
				0.01	0.03	0.63	-0.03	0.60	0.08	0.01	2.05	-2.04	0.00	2.70	Howrah.
82	0	24	-0.6	0.10	0.07	0.43	-0.02	0.20	1.23	0.07	3.20	-3.10	0.29	3.10	24-Parganas.
62	+3	17	-0.9	0.05	0.05	0.06	-0.61	0.00	1.00	0.05	2.67	-2.53	0.00	2.90	Calcutta
77	-	10	-	0.02	Nil	0.89	-0.89	0.00	0.51	Nil	2.71	-2.61	0.00	2.55	Nadia
84	+0	11	-0.8	0.07	0.01	0.08	-0.67	0.00	0.88	0.01	2.06	2.05	0.00	2.28	Murshidabad.
82	+3	10	-1.7	Nil	0.03	1.00	-0.97	0.20	1.12	0.03	2.97	-2.94	0.20	3.05	Jessore.
				0.02	0.9	-0.88	0.00	1.35	0.62	0.04	3.04	-3.00	0.00	3.34	Khulna.
84	-	0.8	-	Nil	0.04	0.50	-0.46	0.20	0.77	0.01	1.62	-1.58	0.20	1.97	Rajshahi
83	-	*1.8	-	0.20	0.17	0.18	+0.01	0.40	0.37	0.17	1.24	-1.07	0.40	1.05	Dinajpur
83	-	0.8	-	0.04	0.01	0.21	-0.20	0.01	0.46	0.00	1.04	-0.74	2.00	1.00	Jalpaiguri.
79	+10	2.9	-0.2	0.33	0.38				0.87		2.77			2.43	Darjeeling.
				0.42	0.11	+0.29	0.25	0.30	0.50		1.84	-1.34	0.75	1.80	Onooh Behar
86	-	11*	-	0.41	0.13	0.12	+0.01	0.40	0.19	0.13	1.56	-1.43	0.40	1.31	Rangpur
85	-	?	-	0.20	0.21	0.4	-0.71	0.54	0.73	0.21	2.14	-1.19	0.50	1.80	Bogra
80	-	1.4	-	Nil	Nil	0.63	-0.63	0.00	1.00	Nil	3.25	-2.25	0.00	2.80	Falna.
84	+4	1.5	-0.6	0.01	0.05	1.51	-1.20	0.20	1.49	0.05	3.13	1.08	0.20	3.39	Dacca.
88	-	?	-	Nil	0.11	0.70	-0.40	0.38	0.87	0.20	2.43	-2.14	0.03	2.70	Mymensingh
86	-	0.7	-	0.25	0.09	1.17	1.04	0.33	1.14	0.09	2.86	-2.79	0.38	3.13	Faridpur
82	-	0.6	-	Nil	Nil	1.36	-1.36	0.00	1.67	Nil	3.07	-3.07	0.00	3.70	Backergunge.
89	-	0.7	-	Nil	0.10	1.20	-1.10	0.22	1.61	0.10	3.35	-3.25	0.22	3.77	Tippora.
80	-	1.0	-	Nil	Nil	1.81	-1.81	0.00	1.83	Nil	4.70	-4.70	0.00	4.05	Nonkhali.
85	-3	2.3	-1.0	Nil	0.07	2.08	-2.01	0.50	2.20	0.32	5.18	-5.06	1.10	4.85	Chittagong
80	-	1.5	-	Nil	1.13	1.80	-1.80	0.00	2.00	0.31	3.08	-3.07	1.00	4.71	

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

[illegible]

n Bengal in November 1896

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

[illegible]

in Bengal in November 1896—concluded.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 15th Oct up to 30th November 1906	Average rainfall from 15th Oct up to 30th November 1906	Station.	District.	Division.	Hydrological Year.
0.10	0.27	0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	1	0.23	0.10	0.06	0.19	0.19	1.14	Madhipura Bangun.	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur-constituted	Bihar-entire.
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Synaul			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Protapganj		Purnea.	
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Bhagalpur.			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Banka			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Chokong			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Bansil			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Kishanganj			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Araria.			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Purnea.			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Gondwana (Korah).			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Barua.			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Forbaganj.			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Kallaganj.			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Malda.			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Chanchal			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Gajol			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Sibganj.			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Rajmahal			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.19	1.14	Godda			
0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04															

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1896.**

WEATHER during November, both in Bengal and the north of the Bay, was, as in previous months, marked by the almost entire absence of disturbances. Except on the 21st and 22nd, when light rain fell in the west and north of the province, fine cloudless weather prevailed with a rather abnormal temperature arrangement. The days were several degrees warmer than usual in the south-western districts and the excess diminished steadily towards the north-east, being zero in part of North Bengal on an average for the whole month. The nights also were warmer in the west, but there was generally a moderate defect in East and North Bengal.

The north-east monsoon was not established on the Madras coast till near the middle of the month. The delay was due to the high pressure which was a prominent feature of atmospheric conditions during October, and which remained unchanged during the early part of November. The apparent cause of the change was a low pressure area which began in the south of the Bay about the 9th. It crossed Ceylon on the 13th, and the extreme south of the Peninsula on the 14th, after which it moved northwards up the Arabian sea. Weather was not seriously disturbed in the south-west of the Bay during the passage of the shallow depression, but it was followed by a rather prolonged period of heavy rain on the Madras coast and in Ceylon.

At the beginning of November pressure was above the normal over the whole area, by small amounts in Bengal, but by between 1 and 15 inch on the west coast of the Bay from Gopalpur southwards. Westerly winds, with very little cloud, prevailed inland, and the average daily temperature was above the normal by amounts varying from 5° in the west of Bihar to 2° in East Bengal and Assam. During the first half of the month no change of any importance occurred. Pressure underwent the usual small oscillations; the winds became at times more northerly, and temperature fell slightly, especially in the north and east where there was usually a small defect.

The relatively high pressure gave way somewhat on the occurrence of the disturbance in the south of the Bay, and from the 11th to the 13th there was a small to moderate defect, greatest on the 12th, when it was nearly a tenth of an inch. Moderate oscillations about the normal followed and continued for several days throughout which fine settled weather prevailed with winds between northerly and westerly and temperature above the normal except in the eastern districts where there was still a small defect. Changes such as those stated above, all characteristic of fine settled weather, continued till the 20th, when the first signs of unsettled weather began.

The disturbance which began in the south of the Bay on the 9th, and crossed the extreme south of the Peninsula on the 14th, appears to have followed a curved path up the Arabian sea, and crossed the Bombay coast on the 20th or 21st. The depression then turned eastward, and drifted slowly, becoming daily more diffused, till it filled up some days later in Bengal. Pressure began to fall in Bengal on the 20th and continued to fall slowly till the 22nd, when the change was rapid in Orissa Nagpur and part of Bihar. Dense cloud soon gathered over the whole province and light showers fell in the western districts. On the 23rd, when defect was greatest, it was 17 inch in the west of Bihar and more than 1 inch over almost the whole province. The low pressure area remained over Bengal on the 23rd with easterly or south-easterly winds, heavily clouded skies, and light scattered rainfall. On the 24th there was a brisk to rapid rise of pressure, the depression had largely filled up, but there were still a few light showers. By the 25th the depression had disappeared and weather was again fine and settled.

*During these days a second depression had formed in the south-west of the Bay. Though very shallow, the indraught towards it on the Madras coast led to a stoppage in the rainfall for nearly a week at stations in that part of India. The depression moved slowly westward, the centre crossed the coast on the 27th near Cuddalore, and another burst of monsoon winds followed. This depression had no effect on conditions in the north of the Bay or in Bengal, and though pressure was at times low, fine settled weather continued without interruption till the end of the month.

Pressure in Bengal has been above or below the normal by small to moderate amounts, and the oscillations usual in settled weather have prevailed throughout the month, except on the 23rd and 24th, when there was a rather rapid fall followed by a similar rise. Mean pressure for the whole month is, in consequence, normal, the difference varying from excess of 0.1 inch in the east to defect of 0.3 inch in the north-west.

Temperature.—Day readings have been above the normal throughout the month over almost the whole province, but especially in the western districts, where excess was at times upwards of 10°. Mean difference in maximum temperature varies from excess of 5° at Balasore and Midnapore to defect of 1° in the north of Assam and the adjacent part of North Bengal.

On an average the nights were warmer than usual by 2° in Orissa, Orissa Nagpur and Bihar, and about 1° cooler in the greater part of Bengal. The means for the larger divisions are normal in East and North Bengal, 2° above in South-West Bengal and Bihar, and more than 3° above in Orissa and Orissa Nagpur.

Rainfall.—No rain fell except on the 23rd and 24th when the shallow depression from the west caused cloudy showery weather over the western and central districts. Falls were almost without exception light, the average for Chota Nagpur being .45 inch, Bihar 32 inch and North Bengal .15 inch. In Lower Bengal and Orissa the average varies from .03 to .07 inch, rainfall in these divisions being very light and scattered.

As rainfall is very light in November under ordinary conditions, the falls for Bihar and Chota Nagpur are slightly above the normal, whereas in Lower Bengal and Orissa a large defect is shown varying from 76 inch in South-West Bengal to 2.02 inches in Orissa. As the falls reported from the various stations were irregular in amount, it is unnecessary to remark on them. They are given in a preceding table under the dates 23rd and 24th.

The following table gives in a condensed form the rainfall information for each of the six large meteorological divisions of Bengal for the present year up to the close of November. The numbers there given, as in the case of the former months of the year, are the actual average rainfalls in each division, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period, and the last column also gives the total rainfall up to the close of November, expressed in the same way :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Actual rainfall of first eleven months of 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period
South-West Bengal .	81	18	18	36	97	128	95	71	86	1	4	81
North Bengal .	8	5	2	68	142	49	106	99	100	26	50	78
East Bengal .	48	110	43	94	116	99	73	46	118	9	4	79
Bihar .	10	5	0	26	102	84	85	75	75	2	100	76
Orissa .	3	0	50	31	78	162	131	128	88	2	3	100
Chota Nagpur .	6	9	0	0	49	139	112	89	66	0	102	88

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of November 1896 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS	TEMPERATURE							RAINFALL						
	Highest observed during month	Lowest observed during month	Averages for month			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month	Of month			Rainy days			Since 16th October 1896	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in month	Normal average number in month.	Variation	Average	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	97.3	51.9	80.1	63.7	75.0	+1.8	0.03	0.79	-0.70	0.00	1.02	-0.93	0.03	4.1
North Bengal	93.9	52.9	83.5	60.6	71.6	0	0.15	0.30	-0.15	0.28	0.51	-0.23	0.34	1.60
East Bengal	92.8	55.0	84.4	62.2	73.8	0	0.06	1.32	-1.20	0.16	1.55	-1.39	0.12	3.54
Bihar	97.3	47.4	84.4	59.8	72.1	+1.7	0.59	0.20	+0.12	0.03	0.36	+0.20	0.33	1.12
Orissa	94.7	59.6	87.2	67.9	77.6	+3.3	0.07	2.09	-2.02	0.15	2.02	-1.87	0.10	4.90
Chota Nagpur	94.7*	53.9*	82.6*	60.0*	71.6*	+3.4*	0.45	0.44	+0.01	0.91	0.7	+0.1*	0.90	1.41
Assam	91.3	50.3	81.3	60.0	70.6	-1.1								

* Daitonaganj not included








METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 15th December 1896.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th December 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896				Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	6th	120.3	8.6	30.104	69.5	80.3	19.7	60.6	63.0	0.400	58.4	70	S by W, calm, and variable	39	Nil	Partially cloudy, 
"	7th	120.8	6.1	101	67.1	78.8	20.6	58.2	61.1	457	56.4	71	N by E, and N by W.	52	"	Partially cloudy, 
"	8th	128.0	8.4	100	67.2	79.0	21.9	57.1	61.3	467	57.0	63	NNW and N by W.	63	"	Partially cloudy, 
"	9th	128.7	8.9	067	67.0	79.1	22.7	56.4	61.0	461	56.6	68	NNW	57	"	Clear, 
"	10th	131.5	8.3	034	67.3	80.2	23.6	56.6	61.6	471	57.4	71	NNW and calm	35	"	Clear, 
"	11th	132.9	7.8	011	67.7	81.1	23.7	57.4	61.1	452	56.1	67	NW by W and NNW	59	"	Chiefly clear, 
"	12th	130.7	8.1	093	68.5	78.5	22.5	56.0	58.4	333	51.6	59	NNW	84	"	Clear, 

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	30.072
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours, 56.2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	75.3
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	67.5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	68.6
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	25.1
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	81.1
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles, 8
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	% 69
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	71
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th December 1896	...	...	...	Inches, Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	0.03
The total fall from 1st January to 12th December 1896	...	...	...	53.22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	65.22

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

△ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 14th December 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 6th to 12th December 1896.

MONTH	Date	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Felt.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December	6th	30.163	72.3	82.8	21.1	61.7	75.6	65.6	496	58.8	56	Nil
"	7th	169	70.0	81.0	22.1	58.9	74.8	64.6	477	57.6	55	"
"	8th	166	68.9	80.8	23.8	57.0	74.5	64.6	478	57.6	55	"
"	9th	122	69.0	81.0	24.1	56.9	72.4	65.6	537	61.0	67	"
"	10th	112	69.7	82.5	25.7	56.8	74.5	64.6	478	57.7	55	"
"	11th	070	71.2	83.2	24.1	59.1	74.1	68.4	620	65.1	73	"
"	12th	144	68.8	80.2	22.8	57.4	74.3	61.2	467	57.0	55	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches	30.135
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	°	70.0
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	°	26.4
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	°	83.2
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	%	59
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th December 1896	...	...	...	Inches.	Nil.
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.					

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th December 1896.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for September 1896, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 12th November 1896.

DIVISION	District	BIRTHS										DEATHS										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS	
		Population, district registration	Number registered	Ratio per 1,000 population	FOURPA		SMALL POX	FEVER	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA		INJURY	OTHER CAUSES		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES									
					Number registered	Ratio per 1,000 population			Number registered	Ratio per 1,000 population		Number registered	Ratio per 1,000 population	Number registered	Ratio per 1,000 population								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
Burdwan	Burdwan	707,533	1,43	27.46	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13			
	Midnapore	2,631,716	6,307	24.68	12	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21			
	Total for the whole Province	71,171,233	217,493	30.56	6	108	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302			
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years		Not available, as the registration in rural areas was introduced from the commencement of 1892																				
	Difference + or -																						
Midnapore	Midnapore	32,264	35	12.96	1	36																	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	3,821,521	4,408	24.72	231	120	4	01	2.43	14.52	6.6	3.48	140	7.2	1,234	7.80	5,431	27.84	6,123	31.44			
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years		4,477	23.04	400	2.52	17	08	3.071	15.72	7.4	4.08	114	48	1,637	8.40	6,123	31.44					
	Difference + or -		-329	+1.68	-226	-1.32	-13	-07	-335	-1.20	-118	-60	+26	+24	-103	-20	-702	-3.60					

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 12th December 1896

H J DYSON, Surgeon-Captain, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of October 1896

Circle	District	Canal	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED												Rainfall, 1896-97		REMARKS.					
			Estimated full discharge in month	Discharge utilized	Approximate area of land irrigated during the month	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year	Season leaves						Grand Total	During month.	Up to end of month.							
							Long term leases	Charit	Habit	Sugar cane	Bhadon	Hot weather				Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
CHITRA	Cuttack	Taldanda 1st reach	C. ft. 1,542	C. ft. 731	C. ft. 230	Acres 17,067	Acres. 9,866	Acres. 10,227	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Inches 53 15	Inches 4 35	Inches 68 85			
		Ditto 2nd	568	265	468	20,995	15,803	15,184	13			33			46	15,230	{ 0 19	{ 4 76	{ 63 25			
		Ma. lignen	776	468																		
		Kendrapara	1,067	1,080	992	48,447	48,497	47,350							47,350		0 16	4 97	68 70			
		Gobri	37,522	56	43	1,948	1,598	1,213							1,213			2 80	76 10			
		Do Extension	648	47	46	2,735	756	1,065							1,065							
		Patamunni	585	327	279	11,321	10,750	9,115							9,115							
		High Level, Range I	608	422	336	21,034	14,074	13,771				4			4	13,775	{ 0 18	{ 2 98	{ 51 60			
		Ditto	727 16	14	14	1,066	976	866							35	93			No gauge			
		Jajpur Canal do II	700	112	68	6,776	2,372	866							294	921			7 13	69 47		
SOUTH-WEST	Midnapore	High Level, Range III	727 16	251	251	17,463	9,520	7,516				234			294	7,010		57 63	4 50	65 56		
		Total				149,570	144,537	106,573	13			376			376	106,573						
		To & of the corresponding period of last year						118,641	121	5 4					6,531	1,017 1/2						
		Midnapore	1,411	414 67	414 5	43,347	53,693	61,876								61,476		46 74	4 72	44 08		
		Paniakura	522	30 32	79 42	5,452	6,616	7,045								7,045		58 83	2 34	30 89		
		Tidal Reaches Barages (a 11)				63	1,057	1,068								1,068						
		Total				57,066	61,336	69,929								69,929						
		Total of the corresponding period of last year						62,438								62,438						
		SOUTH	Howrah	Western Main	4,042	3 367	375	21,067	15,876	11,975	5,271	10,676				601	27 45	37,226		27 65	0 60	47 14
				Barages	1,220	1 588	1,157	17,224	33,760	34,171	3,411	12,500				3 072	67 43	101,794		26 15	1 00	22 72
Eastern Main	2 46			2 467	2 547	134,283	139,224	111,064	12,223	12,223				3	51,702	163,342		36 06	0 39	55 76		
Barages	1 46			1 686	1,554	53,500	2,074	1,636	1,154	4 17			112	1 678	30,543	49,337						
Total						336,044	295,046	214,299	16,326	11,274			337	15,153	177,400	302,384						
Total of the corresponding period of last year								293,900	30,325	9 177			92	13,629	271,153							
Grand total						336,725	407,992	330,771	16,049	61 274	296	53	19,153	179,179	568,910							
Grand total of the corresponding period of last year								406,471	16,119	439	92	13,629	59,754	406,258								

* Areas are in parts leased for irrigation on the Bone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
 T^y. 12th December 1896

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 12th December 1896,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO		WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 12TH DECEMBER 1896			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 14TH DECEMBER 1895		
		Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
		No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	...	888	59,600	587	635	62,600	985
Jute	..	330	1,43,675	2,472	282	1,22,450	2,097
Firewood	...	99	59,525	898	114	67,575	1,035
Other articles	..	957	2,35,275	3,647	653	1,40,725	2,128
Total	...	2,274	4,98,075	7,604	1,684	3,93,350	6,245

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1896.

RESOLUTION—No 4118

. READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for 1895-96

The Commissioner's report was received on the 14th July, 13 days after it was due to Government.

Mr. A. Forbes, C.S.I., held charge of the Division throughout the year, except from the 23rd September to the 21st October, when he was on leave and Mr. H. C. Williams officiated for him, and from the 26th March to the end of the year, when Mr. Bourdillon, by whom the report is submitted, was in charge.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner was 127 days on tour, or seven days more than the prescribed period. Of the District Officers, the Collector of Shahabad (Mr. Marindin) was, owing to illness and his transfer to act as Commissioner, unable to be on tour for the prescribed number of days. The tours of the Collectors of Champaran and Muzaffarpur also fell short owing, in the case of the former (Mr. D. Macpherson), to an accident which for some time incapacitated him for travelling, and in that of the latter (Mr. Haro), to his transfer to act as Commissioner of Dacca. All Subdivisional Officers, except the Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah, spent the prescribed number of days or more in camp. The frequent changes of officers in the Bettiah subdivision accounts to some extent, but is not a sufficient explanation, for the shortness of the tours in that subdivision.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall was plentiful during the early months of the monsoon, but almost ceased after September, with the result that there was a good *bhadoi* harvest, an indifferent rice crop, and a poor *rabi*. The shortness of the rice and *rabi* crops is the more to be deplored in view of the facts that the rainfall is again so very seriously short in the current year, and that the cultivators will therefore have smaller stocks to fall back upon from the surplus of the year under review than they otherwise would have possessed. The facilities of canal irrigation were largely utilised where available. The poppy crop was below average everywhere, save in Gaya and Shahabad. The outturn of indigo was fair and prices high.

4. *Public Health.*—The year was one of the most healthy on record, owing, the Commissioner says, to the abundance and cheapness of food during the early part of the year, the plentiful supply of good drinking-water, the comparative absence of epidemics, and fine clear weather in November and December. The vital statistics are of little absolute value; but assuming that they are prepared with equal care or want of care in successive years, they show to some extent how far one year's health is better or worse than another's. So far as they go, they indicate that the death-rate was less, and that the birth-rate was greater than in the previous year.

5. *Material Condition of the People.*—The Commissioner remarks that the people were a little less prosperous than in the previous year, but still far removed from scarcity or want. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to think that Mr. Bourdillon's opinion on this point is not too sanguine, especially in view of the fact that the hopes which he entertained, when the report was written, of the coming harvests being sufficient to put the people of Bihar in good case, have, unfortunately, been altogether falsified since that time by shortness of rain and failure of crops.

6. *Emigration and Immigration.*—There was a decrease in the number of registered emigrants to the Colonies and tea districts, the numbers being 1,961 to the Colonies and 865 to the tea districts in 1895-96, against 3,579 and 1,229 respectively in the previous year. The Commissioner says that as a guide to the real emigration, these figures are worthless, as they take no note of the free emigration which prevails largely, or of the temporary emigration which takes place from and to the North Gangetic districts year by year.

In this he is no doubt correct, but the registered emigration to the Colonies and Assam, though the numbers are insignificant compared with the population, is still important, for though the numbers of emigrants may now be small, it is desirable that no opportunity should be lost to foster emigration from a Division where, as the Commissioner rightly remarks, the population is too dense and the struggle for existence too keen. If only a few emigrants go now to the Colonies, Assam, or Burma, and settle down and prosper in these countries, they may encourage others to go later, and so open streams of emigration from these congested districts. No sufficient explanation of the diminution in the numbers of emigrants has been given; that offered by the Magistrate of Shahabad, namely, that the demand for coolies in the tea-gardens and the Colonies fell off, is not quite correct, for the emigration statistics furnished by the Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration show that though the indents for coolies for the Colonies decreased, the demand for coolies and the total number of emigrants who passed through Calcutta and Dhubri for Assam largely increased during the year under report. The Commissioner's attention is invited to the questions of why it is that the number of registered emigrants from Bihar is decreasing, and why it is that the great majority of emigrants, who pass through Calcutta for the tea districts and the Colonies, are natives of the North-Western Provinces and of the Central Provinces, where the population is neither so dense nor so poor as in Bihar.

7. *Prices of Food and Labour.*—The prices of unskilled labour remained the same as in the preceding year, and continues to be exceedingly low. The opening up of railway communications which has, as the Commissioner remarks, the effect of levelling up and consequently increasing the price of food-grains, in places previously not opened up by railway communications, appears to have little or no effect in inducing the labouring classes to move away from Bihar, or in increasing the rates of ordinary agricultural labour. The wage is now, as it was 20 years ago, a miserable pittance, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per day, while the price of food-grain, &c., has largely increased in the same period.

8. *Trade and Statistics.*—The report is encumbered with 12 pages of statistics and comments on the statistics of trade, much of which would more fittingly find a place in the appendices.

The general result of them is that the total imports and exports from and to the Division compare as follows:—

Imports		Exports.	
1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
Mds. 1,22,50,106	Mds. 81,21,000	Mds. 83,25,021	Mds. 27,83,000

9. *Civil Justice.*—There was a general falling off in the number of civil suits disposed of. The number of rent suits disposed of in the whole Division was 213 by District and Subordinate Judges, and 22,705 by Munsifs, against 284 and 21,079, respectively, in the previous year. The number of such suits instituted is very small, compared with the enormous number of raiyats in the Division. If the smallness of the number of rent suits could be taken as evidence that the relations of landlord and tenant are satisfactory, and that rents are punctually paid, their fewness would be a matter for congratulation; but in view of the fact that the zamindars have often complained of not being able to realise their rents with facility, the paucity of rent suits cannot, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, be accepted in Bihar as a healthy symptom, and it only indicates what on other grounds there is reason to apprehend, namely, that extra-legal practices are sometimes had recourse to. If

this be so, Sir Alexander Mackenzie hopes that the local officers will use their best efforts to check any abuses that may prevail.

10. *Crime*.—There was a decrease in cognizable and an increase in non-cognizable offences, and a net increase of 1,976 cases in the aggregate of the two classes together. As the subjects of crime, police and chaukidars have been separately reviewed in the Judicial Department, they need not be commented on here.

11. *Criminal Justice*.—The average number of cases disposed of by each officer was somewhat higher, and the ratio per cent. of witnesses detained for more than two days about the same as in the previous year. The divisional ratio of witnesses detained for more than two days (4·4) is high, compared with some of the other Divisions—Orissa, for example, where it is only 2·5.

The percentage of witnesses detained for more than two days is particularly high in Patna City (16·07), Patna Sadar subdivision (11·14), and Birh (12·72). No explanation has been furnished. Explanations should be called for from the officers concerned, and submitted to Government. The percentage of convictions on the number of cases committed to the Sessions was high in Champaran, Gaya, and Saran, and low in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Shahabad. It is scarcely necessary to point out that when it is said by Government, or its officers, that the percentage of convictions is unsatisfactory, it is not because they have any desire to obtain convictions of persons against whom there is not sufficient proof of guilt, but because it is desirable that such persons should not be committed for trial at all, unless the evidence is such as to afford reasonable grounds for a conviction. The superior courts are better judges of what is sufficient proof than the committing officers; and when an officer frequently commits cases for trial which result in acquittals, he must ordinarily be wanting in care, or knowledge of the law, or sound judgment.

12. *Land Revenue*.—The current demand on account of land revenue was Rs. 82,33,667, against Rs. 82,22,868 in 1894-95. The total current and arrear demand was Rs. 85,13,036, and of this amount Rs. 81,98,610 were collected, or 96·3 per cent.

In the permanently-settled estates the percentage of current land revenue collections on current demand attained the standard of 99 per cent. in all the districts, except Saran (98·32), Muzaffarpur (97·63), and Shahabad (96·09). The low percentage attained in Shahabad is no doubt due to the excessive leniency with which the sale law has been exercised in that district—a matter on which the Lieutenant-Governor has already drawn attention in paragraph 12 of the Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration.

In temporarily-settled estates and estates the property of Government, the prescribed standards were nowhere reached (except in the case of khas mahals in Darbhanga), as the following statement shows—

Standard	...	...	...	Temporarily-settled	Khas mahals.
				estates.	
			95 per cent.		90 per cent
Percentage of current collections on current demand in—					
Patna	...	...	...	75·78	71·32
Gaya	...	...	...	91·28	67·67
Shahabad	..	...	...	87·84	79·89
Saran	...	...	...	84·07	84·44
Champaran	..	...	...	85·86	.....
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	69·44	85·33
Darbhanga	...	...	...	94·93	97·79

The reasons why collections were so short in the temporarily-settled estates of Muzaffarpur and in the khas mahals of Gaya are not explained.

The balances remaining at the end of 1895-96 were Rs. 3,00,551, against a balance of Rs. 5,71,318 at the end of 1894-95. This large apparent reduction is mainly due to the discovery of extensive frauds in the tauzi accounts of Patna and Shahabad, which are now being investigated. It is unsatisfactory to find that the balance in estates under direct management rose from Rs. 84,717 to Rs. 1,01,128; no explanation of this very large increase has been offered.

The total current and arrear demand of Road and Public Works Cesses was Rs. 31,82,689, of which Rs. 24,21,299 were collected, or 76·1 per cent. The standard of 90 per cent. was not attained in any district.

Much attention was given to land registration during the year, and 25,669 cases of this kind were disposed of, being 3,049 more than in the previous year. Advances of Rs. 50,000 were made in Gaya under the Land Improvement Loans Act; advances for wells and irrigation channels and embankments have been found to be most useful in this district.

13. *Wards' and Attached Estates.*—There were 19 of these estates in the Division at the beginning of the year. Three estates were released, and five new estates came under management during the year. The entire debt due to Government by the Deo Estate in Gaya was paid during the year; the balance of the debts of the estate has been since wiped off, and the estate itself has been released from charge. The current rent and cess demand of estates under the Court of Wards was Rs. 13,81,170, and the arrear demand was Rs. 14,62,583, or Rs. 81,413 more than the current demand. The Lieutenant-Governor has already pointed out in the Resolution on the Administration of Wards' Estates and in previous Resolutions on Divisional Reports, how desirable it is that these large outstanding balances should be reduced by collection or remission. The most important estate in the Division under the Court of Wards is that of Tikari with a rent-roll of Rs. 7,15,806; Narhan comes next with a rent-roll of Rs. 1,96,400. The arrear demand of the Paigambarpur Estate, in Darbhanga, amounts to nearly 4½ times the current demand; that of Shewhar, in Muzaffarpur, is more than twice, and that of the small estate of Bhagwat Narain Singh in Patna is more than twelve times, the current demand.

14. *Excise: Stamps: Income-Tax.*—The total excise revenue of the Division amounted to Rs. 27,38,244, against Rs. 26,14,063 in 1894-95, and the incidence per head of population rose from 2 annas 8 pies to 2 annas 9 pies per head. Country spirit contributed an increase of Rs. 58,273, and *ganja* and *bhang* an increase of Rs. 18,161; all the other important heads of excise revenue also showed increase. There was an increase of Rs. 6,498 in the opium revenue of the district of Patna, which is ascribed to greater competition among bidders and to better supervision over illicit dealings. A further enquiry is being made into the causes of this increase. Stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 21,37,468, being Rs. 68,780 more than in the preceding year. This increase is mainly due to increased sales of court-fee stamps. There were 15,820 persons assessed to an income-tax of Rs. 4,40,201. In the Patna district the whole demand was collected, and collections were good in Gaya, Saran, and Champaran; but in Darbhanga they amounted to only 93·1 per cent. of the demand. The aggregate collections of the Division were 98·1 per cent. of the demand.

15. *Monetary arrangements.*—The question of enforcing the Metal Tokens Act strictly so as to prevent the use of the copper dumps known as Lohia or Gorakhpuri pice in this Division, is under the consideration of Government in the Financial Department.

16. *Railways and other Public Works.*—Arrangements were made during the year for commencing the construction of four lines of railway which are to run through the Division, namely, the Moghalsarai-Gaya and Gaya-Lakhiserai (or South Bihar) lines in connection with the East Indian Railway system, and the Hajipur-Begumserai-Katihar and Segowli-Ruxaul lines in connection with the Bengal and North-Western Railway system. The works which will be commenced upon these lines will be of the very greatest value in the present season of distress.

The Commissioner has given a detailed account of the expenditure on communications in each district; altogether Rs. 4,48,261 were spent on original works, and Rs. 4,00,693 on repairs. This Division has undoubtedly the most complete system of roads in the Province.

17. *Working of the Lodging-house Act.*—The Lodging-house Act is in force only in the town of Gaya. The receipts of the fund (including the opening balance) amounted to Rs. 16,690, of which only Rs. 8,026 were spent; but the Committee have arranged to spend part of this balance during the current year, mostly on sanitary improvements.

18. *Education*.—The total number of schools under the control of the Education Department rose by 31 to 6,591, and that of pupils by 6,358 to 176,197. The increase was mainly in primary schools, which numbered 6,429 with 158,997 pupils. There were also 2,421 indigenous pathshalas and *makhtas* with 34,974 pupils, which do not conform to the rules of the Department. The ratio of boys attending schools to the whole number of boys of a school-going age rose from 14·7 to 15·3 per cent.; but there must still be very great improvement in this respect before Patna reaches the level of other Divisions. It is a deplorable thing that only one boy out of every six of a school-going age is receiving instruction of any kind in this Division. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils at school to the total number of pupils is greater than the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population in all the districts, except in Saran, where it is only slightly less.

The amalgamation of the Bihar Industrial School with the Survey School at Patna has been carried out in the current year. The total expenditure on education from all sources was Rs. 7,04,992, against a sum of Rs. 6,90,875 in the previous year. The District Boards and Municipalities contributed generally a fair proportion of their income to the expenses of primary education.

19. *Dispensaries and Hospitals*.—There are 48 of these institutions in the Division, four having been opened during the year under report. A zanzibar hospital at Gaya was opened by Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin, and named after Her Excellency. In all 640,758 in and out-patients obtained treatment in the dispensaries and hospitals of the Division; the number of out-patients treated was 3·9 per cent. of the total population. The income of these institutions was Rs. 1,94,230; the contributions of the District Boards in Shahabad, Saran and Champaran show a satisfactory increase, and private subscriptions likewise increased generally, except in Saran and Muzaffarpur. The Gaya Pilgrim Hospital and the Chapra, Bankipore and Darbhanga dispensaries (in that order) treated the largest average daily numbers of out-patients. The Commissioner points out the inadequacy of the medical relief provided in Muzaffarpur, where there is now only one dispensary to every 429 square miles of country.

20. *Libraries and Museums*.—The Oriental Library at Bankipore is famous for its ancient manuscripts; and the Halliday Library, Gaya, is said to be a useful institution. Mr. Bourdillon comments on the fact that a Province so full of historical associations as is Bihar contains no archaeological museum.

21. *Local Self-Government Institutions*.—There are 25 municipalities in the Division, with an aggregate income of Rs. 6,33,214; Rs. 6,20,274 were spent during the year. The Patna Municipality had an income of Rs. 1,78,262, Muzaffarpur of Rs. 82,029, and Gaya of Rs. 76,848. The Arrah and Chapra Municipalities had incomes of between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000; the receipts at Darbhanga fell by Rs. 13,730 to Rs. 28,045; and Bihar, Sasaram, Bettiah, Madhubani, Dinapore, Motihari, and Hajipur had incomes of between Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 20,000. The others had less than Rs. 10,000 each. Four out of the seven municipalities at the head-quarters of districts are in an unsatisfactory condition. The financial position of the Patna Municipality is precarious; efforts are being made by the executive to secure better collections and efficient management generally. The Commissioners have now before them the important question whether it is possible or desirable to construct a complete system of water-works, or whether they should confine their efforts to the installation of a system for flushing the drains. Mr. Bourdillon recognizes that the Commissioners have taken pains with their budget for the coming year, and have a genuine desire to improve their administration. The municipalities of Arrah and Chapra are also in financial embarrassment which in the former case is due to the cost of construction and maintenance of the new water-works, and in the latter to inadequate assessment. In Darbhanga (which is also under-assessed) serious faults in the conservancy system were revealed by the Sanitary Commissioner's inspection.

There are 7 District and 20 Local Boards in the Division; the Sadar Local Board of Muzaffarpur has been abolished since the close of the year. The Commissioner thinks that the maintenance of such a Board in addition to the District Board at each head-quarters station is superfluous, and this has certainly been the case in Muzaffarpur. Among the District Boards, that of Darbhanga had the highest

percentage of attendance (52.0), and the Local Board of Gopalganj had the highest percentage (66.07) among Local Boards. Both classes of Boards have generally done good work; but there is room for considerable improvement in the attendance of members. Particulars of the aggregate income and expenditure of District Boards are not given in the report; their expenditure on communications, education, and medical relief has already been touched upon in previous paragraphs of this Resolution.

22. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—Muhammadans hold 31.3 per cent. of appointments of all classes in the Division, including 24.8 per cent. of the gazetted appointments and 20.2 per cent. of the ministerial posts. The proportion of Muhammadans to the total population is not more than 11 per cent.

23. *Fairs.*—Important fairs are held at Sonapur in Saran, Barahpur in Shahabad, and Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur. The attendance at these fairs was large, and the conservancy and police arrangements were successful. The fairs at Sonapur are largely, and those at Barahpur and Sitamarhi are primarily, cattle fairs; at each of them prizes were given for exhibits of cattle. The competition at Sitamarhi was especially popular.

24. *Social and Political Institutions.*—The most important are the Bihar Indigo Planters' and the Bihar Landholders' Associations. The former has continued to render effective assistance to Government, and the latter had, it is reported, but little occasion to show activity during the year. At Arrah, the Garakshini Sabha and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have joined hands; and at Gaya two Muhammadan Associations appear to flourish.

25. *State of Public Feeling.*—In submitting the Report for 1894-95, Mr. Forbes gave an account of certain disturbances between Hindus and Muhammadans, which had occurred on the boundaries of the Muzaffarpur and Champaran districts at the end of that year and in the early part of 1895-96. Mr. Forbes held at the time that the disturbances were merely local and were due to a local cause, and were not fomented by any outside agency. He expressed the hope that they would extend no further; that hope has been amply justified, and the measures then adopted to prevent the spread of violence were entirely successful.

The survey and settlement operations are, it is reported, becoming more popular among zamindars and planters, as well as raiyats.

26. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret that there were several deaths among the leading proprietors of the Division during the year. Mr. Bourdillon reports that among the following most respected zamindars, Mr. L. H. Mylne of Behga, the elder Maharani of Bettiah, Rani Ratun Kaur of Tikari, and Raja Doo Nandan Singh of Shewhar—all died during the year; and since the close of the year the Division lost one of the best of its great land-owners—Maharaja Sir Krishna Pratap Sahi, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Hatwa. Of the five great houses of Bihar, Darbhanga is, therefore, the only one that is now ruled by an adult male. The conduct of zamindars was generally good, with certain exceptions, which are specified in the report.

27. Mr. Bourdillon has given a summary at the end of his report of the events of the year and of the subjects which must occupy the attention of District Officers in the future. The prospect of scarcity, the most pressing and important of them all, was not before him when he wrote.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr. Forbes for his uniformly careful and successful administration of this very important Division from which he has been recently transferred, on his return from furlough, in accordance with a wish expressed by himself. His Honour's thanks are also tendered to Mr. Bourdillon for his clear and interesting report. He need not, however, enter so fully into details in future years.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division
for the year 1895-96.*

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS

23. I reproduce, for the better elucidation of this chapter of the report, the useful table prepared by Mr. Forbes and inserted for the first time in his report for 1894-95:—

Rainfall, 1895-96

MONTH.	PATNA.		GAYA		SHAHABAD		SARAN		CHAMPARAN		MUZAFFARPUR		DARBHANGA		AVERAGE FOR PATNA DIVISION.	
	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
April 1895	0.45	0.20	0.20	0.26	0.65	0.16	0.04	0.05	0.67	0.77	0.77	0.08	0.49	0.79	0.45	0.42
May	0.13	0.20	0.38	1.77	0.55	1.12	1.08	2.01	3.30	2.0	2.16	2.48	2.00	2.64	1.89	0.12
June	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.71	4.07	8.0	7.91	0.42	10.04	8.19	6.82	7.42	3.15	6.28	6.28	0.73
July	0.7	1.1	11.64	7.23	16.5	11.30	11.68	18.19	11.77	11.37	18.08	11.38	18.18	11.69	18.98	11.74
August	12.68	10.48	7.01	11.75	11.20	11.51	14.19	11.70	11.38	11.94	10.86	10.08	10.79	10.75	12.10	10.87
September	0.28	7.44	0.17	0.49	6.11	7.07	8.26	7.51	13.71	9.40	8.40	8.21	8.28	9.81	7.58	7.98
October	0.78	5.28	0.17	0.24	0.61	0.25	0.87	4.21	0.12	0.64	0.08	0.08	0.58	0.08	0.44	0.14
November	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.28	0.18	0.55	0.18	0.1	0.70	0.21	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.19
December	0.08	0.16	Nil	0.08	0.18	0.08	0.03	0.7	0.02	0.67	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.64	0.08	0.04
January 1896	0.7	0.67	Nil	0.08	0.41	0.66	0.03	0.45	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.40	0.40	0.03	0.40
February	0.01	0.41	Nil	0.28	0.18	0.08	0.03	0.45	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.40	0.40	0.03	0.40
March	0.1	0.4	Nil	0.28	0.18	0.08	0.03	0.45	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.40	0.40	0.03	0.40
Tal	36.11	42.55	32.75	48.18	37.85	43.58	44.47	41.51	51.17	41.63	44.01	46.00	48.76	47.86	43.18	45.04
Total for 1894-95	51.8	42.56	36.08	48.20	38.28	43.0	44.98	44.16	55.20	40.88	50.07	44.18	53.17	47.37	55.08	45.04

24. The characteristics of the year were good rainfall during the early months of the monsoon and then an almost total absence of rain after September. The result is a total which was a little below the mean almost everywhere, except in Champaran, and a good deal below the heavy rainfall of 1894-95. In all the south Gangetic districts and in Darbhanga there was a deficiency represented by the figures in the margin, while in Champaran (+8.78) and Muzaffarjūr (2.53) there was an excess, and in Saran the figures were practically the same. Fortunately, Gaya, which shows the largest deficiency, is at the same time the district where such a deficiency is least important, owing to its elaborate system for the storage and distribution of every drop of available water.

25. A glance at the statement above will show further how marked the deficiency was after September. Up to the end of August the rainfall all over the division was 2.16 inches above the average, but during the remaining seven months of the year the position was reversed, and there was a general deficiency of 4.07 inches. In October, against a normal of 3.35, the recorded rainfall was less than half an inch. When it is remembered that the success of the winter rice crop and the *rabi* depends greatly on sufficient rain in one or more of the asterisms of Hathiyā, Chitā and Siwātī, which fall in the end of September and the month of October, it will be understood how significant this failure of the rains was. Moreover, the almost entire absence of rain in the cold weather aggravated the inconvenience. During the months of December, January and February, it is usual for this Division to receive on the average an inch and a quarter of rain which refreshes the *rabi* and the poppy, and provides moisture for the indigo. In 1895-96 the rainfall was only .17 of an inch, or less than one seventh of what usually falls.

26. In the above circumstances, the crop results of the year were as follows:—(a) a good *bhādōi* almost everywhere, (b) an indifferent rice crop, and (c) a poor *rabi*. Fortunately the bad season of 1895-96 had been preceded by two good ones, and thus no inconvenience has been felt and prices have not risen. In a year such as this the advantage of our canal system is heartily appreciated. I learn from the Superintending Engineer at Arrah that the collections of the Irrigation Department during 1895-96 have exceeded all previous records, and he calculates that the Sone Canals in Patna, Gaya and Shahabad have bestowed on the raiyats of the protected area crops worth 40 lakhs of rupees which they would not have had but for the canal water.

27. The following table presents the estimates formed by the different district officers of the outturn of the crops in their districts, expressed in the usual manner in sixteenths, a 16-anna crop being considered a full ordinary crop.—

DISTRICT.	Bhadoi.	Raoe.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4
Patna ..	13	11	8½
Gaya ..	14	9	8
Shahabad ...	13	8½	11½
Saran ...	16	12	11½
Champaran ...	13	13	11
Muzaffarpur ...	12	10½	8
Darbhanga ..	...	11	8

On the whole, the year has been a bad one for the agriculturists of the Division, except those who were within reach of canal water in Patna, Gaya and Shahabad. A contraction is everywhere reported in the area under *rabi*.

28. Except in Shahabad and Gaya, the poppy crop was below the average. Everywhere the absence of rain in October induced the cultivators to postpone sowings in the hope that the much desired rain would fall. Eventually the sowings were conducted without the rain, with the result that, besides being very late, they failed in many of the unirrigated tracts for lack of moisture. The failure of the January rains further retarded the development of the plant except in irrigated lands, and eventually the high west winds, which blew unusually early this year in some districts, aggravated the mischief. The raiyats were spared, however the storms which sometimes in January and February destroy the crop and reduce their profits by 25 per cent. or more in a few hours. Moreover, in some parts of the division which did not suffer from early west winds, the unbroken fine weather proved wholly beneficial. The reported variations between different districts are sometimes very large. Thus Gaya and Shahabad had crops much above the average, while from Darbhanga the poppy is returned as only a 3-anna crop, and in the other districts below the average, but not absolutely hopeless. The general statistical results for the whole division are given in the following table —

Season.	Estimated produce	Actual outturn	PAYMENTS TO CULTIVATORS—				Remarks.
			On account of opium	On account of leaves	On account of trash	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1897-98	Mds. 33,000	Mds. 34,115 12 12½	Rs. 82,001 15 6	Rs. 79,447 8 10	Rs. 5,078 18 3	Rs. 166,526 8 7	* Gross produce ascertained at weighments.
1896-97	35,271	39,131 15 54	81,60,000 0 0	56,000 0 0†	6,375 0 0	88,28,375 0 0	† Approximate estimate calculated on 81,000 mounds of opium, on 2,600 mounds of leaves, and on 18,000 mounds of trash.
1895-96	26,244	27,804 10 54	75,40,000 0 0†	55,280 0 0	4,875 0 0†	75,95,575 0 0	

29. The year was not a good one for indigo. The excessive rain in July spoiled the manufacture from the first cuttings, and in many factories made a second cutting impossible. Nevertheless the outturn was respectable or good throughout, and extraordinary prices were obtained. The failure of the winter rains has left a very unfavourable outlook for the crop of the current year.*

V—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

42. In the absence of great calamities, such as drought, floods or pestilence, it is not to be expected that much change should occur in the condition of the

people of a whole Division from one year to another. In a country where social institutions change so slowly as in India, a decade is too short an interval for the institution of comparisons, and it is difficult for the keenest observer to trace much difference from year to year, save when some calamity occurs. All that can be said is that with a people so largely agricultural as the population of the Patna Division, the margin of prosperity beyond the fixed limit of bare existence varies directly with the harvests of the year. In 1893-94 and 1894-95 the harvests were good, in 1895-96 the year began well with a good *rabi* in the early months of 1895, and a good *bhadai* to follow; the *aghani* rice and the *rabi* were both poor, but it so happened that in the north Gangetic districts, where the opium was poor, the indigo was fair, and south of the Ganges, where there is no indigo to speak of, the poppy was rather better than usual. In these circumstances, all that can be said for 1895-96 is that the people were a little less prosperous than in the previous year, but they are very far from scarcity or want, and a year of good harvests will put them into good case once more.

VII—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR

53. In spite of the comparative failure of the rice and *rabi* crops, the price of the common food-grains of the people at the end of the year differed but little from those which ruled at the end of the two previous years. *Makai*, or Indian-corn, is largely eaten throughout the Division in the shape of *sattu* or flour, and as the *bhadai* crops, of which the *makai* is the principal, were, after a bumper year in 1894-95, again almost up to the average everywhere, there were ample stocks to carry the people on through the cold weather and preserve them from feeling the deficiency in rice and the cold-weather cereals, such as wheat, barley and *rahur*. In the whole Division the price of common wheat averaged at the end of the year 12 seers 11 chitaks, as against 14 seers 6 chitaks in 1893-94 and 14 seers 4 chitaks in the following year, the only districts where it was cheaper than in previous years being Shahabad and Darbhanga. Common rice was much cheaper than in either of the previous years. A chart, similar to that furnished in 1894-95, has again been submitted by Mr. Slack, Collector of Saran, but I do not think it necessary to reproduce it. It shows that in 1895 there was a sharp fall in the price of rice in September from 16 seers to 20 seers to the rupee. In the two previous years this fall took place later, the lowest price being reached in December of both 1893 and 1894. Apparently the prospects of rice were so good in September, and *maka* i was so plentiful (30 seers for the rupee), that the holders of rice stocks placed them on the market; there was, however, a sharp recovery when it began to be clear that the autumn rains were failing, since *maka* i, which was selling for 30 seers on the 30th September, had risen to 25½ seers by the 31st October, and rice rose from 20 seers on the 15th October to 17½ on the 31st idem.

54. Looking at all the figures, the fact seems to be established that the development of communication in Bihar has had the effect of levelling prices over larger and larger areas, as it has done elsewhere; therefore the loss of one, or even of two crops, of the year has a tendency to become less and less felt, as well as the effect of failures in isolated tracts. Every district in the Division is penetrated by at least one line of railway, and the great rivers and innumerable roads admirably supplement the work of the railways. Consequently we may expect, as the years pass, to see less and less variation in prices between district and even parts of the same district.

55. As regards the prices of labour, little has to be said in addition to what Mr. Forbes wrote a year ago. The price of unskilled labour rises by almost imperceptible degrees, and it were easier to compare prices once in a decade instead of once in twelve months: the population is for the most part so dense and labour so abundant that no rise need be expected. But with skilled labour the same remark does not hold true. Returning to Bihar after a three years' absence, I find a rise in the price of labour, at any rate in the large towns, which it is impossible to overlook. The silversmith charges a higher rate for his workmanship; the shoe-maker and the tailor have raised their tariff; and there is a similar tendency among domestic servants. My experience fully corroborates all that was said by Mr. Forbes in the 77th paragraph of his report for 1894-95.

IX—TRADE AND COMMERCE

79. *Food-grains*.—It will be observed that the balance of trade in food-grains during the past year was very heavy against the Division as a whole. Taking all the food-grains together, the imports amounted to 27,71,000 maunds against exports aggregating 11,69,000 maunds, showing a balance against the Division of 16,02,000 maunds. The only districts which show a balance in their favour are Patna and Gaya to the extent of 3,15,000 and 1,000 maunds respectively. The balance against the other districts was—

	Mds
Shahabad	3,55,000
Saran	5,17,000
Champanan	14,000
Muzaffarpur	3,80,000
Darbhanga	7,55,000

It has long been known that the districts of this Division cannot feed their extremely dense population without aid from outside.

86. Taking the districts individually, I note the following points:—

Patna.—The natural situation of the Patna City, viz., near the confluence of the Ganges, Gogria and Gandak, makes it the most important commercial town in Bihar. The produce of the neighbouring districts of Saifan, Tirhut, Champaran, Ghazipur, Gaya and Fyzabad, is collected here and exported to Calcutta and Eastern Bengal; on the other hand, miscellaneous manufactured goods imported here in vast quantities are eventually exported in their turn to the districts named. The principal articles, imported to this place during the year, says Mr. Inglis, are—

“Kerosene-oil to the value of 6 lakhs of rupees and oil-seed to the value of 45 lakhs, piece goods 11 lakhs, and silver about 9 lakhs. These are no doubt large figures, and are to be explained by the fact that Patna is a distributing trade centre, from which many of the neighbouring districts obtained their supplies. Last year the imports of silver were valued at 7 lakhs of rupees, and this year their value is set down at 9 lakhs, which may perhaps be taken as an indication of the increasing prosperity of this part of the country.”

The railway, river steamers and country boats are the means of transport employed. The India General Steam Navigation Company now runs steamers daily, and is apparently doing a good business, or rather one that promises well, for the venture is yet new and it will be some time before it can be said to be fully developed. The Collector understands that this steamer service has drawn off much of the railway traffic in grains, oil-seeds and country produce, for which it affords special facilities and cheaper rates.

87. *Gaya*.—The principal trade route of the district is the Patna-Gaya Railway. A portion of the trade of the west of the district goes by the Patna (Eastern Sone) canal, but statistics for this portion are too insignificant to call for separate notice. The trade of the east of the district goes *via* Bihar through Bakhtiarpur, and *via* Shaikhpuria through Lakhiserai on the East Indian Railway, and a considerable portion of the trade of the south goes by the Grand Trunk road. Statistics of these routes are not available. Comparing the import and export trade of the district, it appears that the total imports during the year amounted to 6,78,794 maunds, as against 4,84,722 maunds exported. Grain and pulse and other food-grains constituted the principal imports, while rice, grain and pulse were the principal exports. About a lakh of maunds of rice was exported, of which the major portion went to other Bihar districts.

88. *Shahabad*.—The East Indian Railway passing through this district constitutes the main artery of trade and commerce. The canals and other feeder roads afford easy communication with the railway. The riparian tracts along the river Ganges between Ballia and Buxar are served, partly by boats and partly by steamer, which latter regularly ply daily between Ballia and Ghazipur *via* Buxar. The Sasurain, Buxar and Dehri-Arrah canals were

largely used throughout the year as one of the principal navigation channels and routes of traffic from the southern part of the district. Almost all grains, oil-seeds, cotton, ghee and jungle produce are imported into the Sasaram subdivision by pack-bullocks from a large market at Gharwa in the Palamau district and they are sent by canal steamer or cart along the chief roads of the district to the nearest railway station. The following figures furnished by the Collector compare the general state of trade of some of the chief articles during the past two years —

Articles.	IMPORTS.	
	1894-95	1895-96
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	6,53,369	3,29,529
Piece-goods	58,386	66,363
Salt	2,21,621	2,69,834
Tobacco	35,466	28,480
Other grains	1,91,196	33,502
Kerosine-oil	9,144	10,179

EXPORTS.		
Wheat	11,658	3,114
Linseed	1,98,272	83,912
Sugar	2,09,821	2,56,376
Mustard	2,817	2,701

89. The importation of rice and other food grains has fallen by more than 3 and 1½ lakhs maunds, respectively; and the Collector remarks that this leads to the inference that the stock of the previous harvest was sufficient to meet the requirements of the district, and this theory, he says, may also account for the prices of rice having ruled lower than in the previous year. The increase in piece-goods is due, it is said, to the large number of marriages occurring during the year. Of the total quantity of salt imported, about a third is exported to Palamau, and this accounts for the increase. The decrease under head "Tobacco" is due to a bad harvest of this crop, while the increase in kerosine-oil is owing to increased demand on account of its cheapness. Among exports the decrease in wheat and oilseeds is due to unfavourable harvest, while the increase in sugar is owing to an exceptionally favourable season and consequent good outturn of sugarcane. Besides the above, a large trade is carried on in the district in bamboos and wood in the Sasaram subdivision. The value of the trade during the year is reported to be Rs. 1,36,999, against Rs. 1,39,204 in the year before. The figures, below show the canal-borne traffic of the Anah, Dehri and Buxar-Sasaram canals together during the past two years —

		Mds	Value Rs
1894-95 .. .. .	...	36,120	31,45,322
1895-96 .. .. .	...	21,538	28,81,671

The Collector explains that trade was very slack during the year, and that there was a great falling off in the imports and in all the principal exports.

90. *Saran*.—The principal imports and exports of the district are represented by the following figures —

IMPORTS			Mds
(1) Rice .. .. .	...	...	11,23,487
(2) Paddy .. .. .	...	...	1,43,416
(3) Other food-grains .. .. .	...	...	7,81,962
(4) Salt .. .. .	...	...	2,59,363

EXPORTS.			Mds
(1) Linseed .. .. .	...	...	3,52,534
(2) Sugar .. .. .	...	...	1,14,645
(3) Other food-grains .. .. .	...	...	1,20,299
(4) Mustard-seeds .. .. .	...	...	23,367

The quantity of rice imported as noted above was 11,23,487 maunds, and that exported was only 15,962, practically therefore the export trade in rice is nil. The export trade in paddy is likewise trifling. As regards grain and pulse, the import trade is rather more than three times the export trade. The import of salt is considerable, it comes from Calcutta, Muzaffarpur and the North-Western Provinces. The export trade of this commodity forms an insignificant fraction, as compared with the import. Linseed is largely exported to Calcutta, the North-Western Provinces and Patna. The import trade in this article is next to nothing. The ratio of exports to imports of sugar is roughly 15:1. It goes chiefly to the North-Western Provinces. Besides the articles mentioned above, cotton piece-goods and kerosine-oil are imported in large quantities into the district.

91. *Champaran*.—The Collector of Champaran reports as follows —

“Generally speaking, there was a marked decline in the export trade, especially in rice paddy, wheat and all other kinds of food-grains except pulses. This falling off, which was also shared by indigo, was due to the poor crops, and the reason why there was nevertheless an increase in the exports of the pulses is that *arhar* and peas were a good crop, and mustard seed was also a much better crop than in the preceding year. The export of linseed was much the same as in the preceding year. It comes principally from Nepal. The increase in the export of unrefined sugar is counterbalanced by smaller exports to that country, and was probably due therefore to a better price being got elsewhere than in Nepal. The import trade shows a marked increase only in the case of rice and unmanufactured tobacco. But there was also some increase in European piece-goods and salt * * * * The increase in the importation of salt is comparatively small, only about 3 per cent, and is explained by smaller exports to Nepal. The increased importation of rice is explained by the short crops, but is partly discounted by decreased imports of paddy. The falling off in kerosine-oil is no doubt attributable to its price having been high by about 20 per cent and the decrease in Indian piece-goods is probably explained by a larger demand for European cloth, the imports of which show an increase.”

92. *Muzaffarpur*.—The Collector is unable to submit any explanations of the variations in the trade of his district, as he has no figures for the year 1894-95.

93. *Darbhanga*.—Mr. Carlyle, the Collector of Darbhanga, remarks:—

“It is remarkable that there was a large falling off in the importation of food-grains, notwithstanding the poor crops of 1895-96. It seems to show there must have been a considerable stock in hand. With regard to other articles of imports, there was a considerable increase under the heads Tobacco, Piece goods and Salt, which may be attributed to the greater number of marriages celebrated during the year of report. The decrease in the export of rice and paddy, oilseeds and sugar, is due to unfavourable harvests. The most striking feature, however, is that there was a large increase in the exportation of wheat and other food-grains. The export of tobacco was about the same as in the previous year. On the whole, taking imports and exports together, there was a heavy falling off in trade in comparison with the preceding year.”

94. It is to be noted here that the figures of trade given in the above abstracts from the district reports will not correspond with those shown in the divisional returns, as, under the orders of Government quoted above, all traffic between the districts of the Division have been excluded from the divisional returns.

It will be seen that the principal articles of import from Nepal are rice, paddy, gram and pulse and other food-grains and linseed, while the chief articles of export to that country are cotton piece-goods, salt and kerosine-oil, besides considerable quantities of sugar and tobacco. On this subject Mr. Macpherson, the Magistrate of Champaran, writes as follows:—

“There was a large increase in the imports from Nepal of rice, paddy, wheat and other food-grains, except gram and pulses. All this was due to short crops in this district. There was a considerable falling off in the imports of linseed, but a slight increase in those of mustard-seed. The former crop was deficient, and the latter better than last year in Nepal. The exports to that country show a large increase in European piece-goods, kerosine-oil and tobacco, and a marked decrease in sugar and salt and Indian piece-goods, no exports at all being shown under the last named head.”

“This last circumstance,” Mr. Macpherson remarks, “coupled with the increase in European piece-goods, gives rise to a suspicion that the registering officers do not distinguish these properly, but for all that the demand for

European goods is probably increasing in Nepal. This is very likely the case with kerosine-oil also, in spite of the recent rise in its price."

Mr. Carlyle, the Magistrate of Darbhanga, writes:—

"The import of rice and paddy from Nepal shows a considerable increase, as compared with the figures of the previous year, while that of other food-grains and oil-seeds show a falling off, due principally to the poor outturn of the *rahi* crops. The decrease under the head of "Exports" is remarkable, and it cannot be traced to any particular cause. The large falling off under the heads of Piece-goods and Salt may, perhaps, be due to the fact that the quantity exported during the preceding year exceeded the requirements of the year."

96. There is no record of trade between British territory and Tibet Sikim and Bhutan.

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STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

386. In his last two reports, Mr. Forbes was unfortunately compelled to give a long account, first, of the anti-kine-killing agitation and the riots which accompanied it in 1893-94, and, secondly, of the rioting and violence which marked the festival of the Bakr-Id of 1895 in Muzaffarpur and Champaran. These occurrences, which he detailed in paragraphs 443 to 446 of his later report, actually fell for the most part within the year 1895-96, but they were so intimately connected with events which he had been relating that they were dealt with at once. I am glad to be able to report that the measures then adopted have been entirely successful, and that after the prolonged storm of 1893 and the cyclonic disturbances of 1894, this part of the political horizon remained clear throughout the remainder of 1895. Some rioting occurred in Darbhanga during the Bakr-Id just past, and there were some petty ebullitions in Patna and Saran, but these have been separately reported to Government, and will be treated in the report for the current year.

387. The Collector of Patna reports that a better feeling is beginning to be visible between the Hindus and Muhammadans of the upper classes and of some education and intelligence, and he believes that, in course of time, this feeling of mutual forbearance and concession may reach the lower classes. Nothing better could be desired for the prosperity of Behar, but this opinion, I think, does not sufficiently take into account the influence of *mullahs*, on the one side, and of *sadhus* and religious agitators, on the other, over the masses of the population. This is the force with which we have to reckon—the leading of the priests instead of the nobles, and all history shows which power is the greater and how difficult it is to control an ignorant, emotional and priest-ridden people.

388. In Gaya, the Magistrate reports that the Bodh Gaya temple case excited a languid and temporary interest among the public, though the principals on both sides were keenly moved.

389. In Saran, a faint echo of the anti-kine-killing agitation still hangs in the air, and Mr. Slack reports a very remarkable falling off in the number of *sadhus* and *nagus* who visited the district. He is of opinion, however, that the district authorities cannot afford to relax their vigilance for some years to come. This also is the opinion of Mr. Macpherson of Champaran, who reports that the punishments inflicted upon the Hindu rioters in his district and the heavy price which the thirty-eight offending villages have had to pay for the additional police quartered among them have had a most salutary effect. Eighty-one persons were put upon their trial, of whom 52 were convicted, and received long sentences, while the amount payable was Rs. 17,101 for additional police and Rs. 5,945 compensation for damage caused by the rioters.

390. The survey and settlement operations are regarded with interest by all classes of the agricultural community. In Saran and Champaran, the petty zamindars, it is said, still object. In Muzaffarpur, it is reported that a change of feeling has occurred, and the zamindars accepting the survey are doing all they can to turn it to their own advantage. It is added that planters and the larger zamindars thoroughly approve of it, and that the rayat places a high value on his *parchu*.

391. Some interest has been excited among the upper classes and the educated men of the Division, and class feelings have been aroused by the academic suggestion that Behar should be separated from Bengal and placed under a separate Administration. The strongest supporters of the separation are the Muhammadans of Patna with a contingent of Behari Hindus, while the unionists are chiefly composed of the Bengali colonists, reinforced by a few of the older and wiser men who recognise how much the Division would lose by the separation. Meetings have been held at Patna and elsewhere, and a society has been projected, the object of which is to bring about, by every means in its power, the separation of Bengal from Behar. The presidency of this Association was offered to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, but he, with characteristic prudence, declined the proffered honour.

* * * * *

XXXVII—GENERAL REMARKS.

405. Almost every point of interest in the history of the Division for 1895-96 has already been touched on in the preceding paragraphs, but a word remains to be said as to the excavations near Patna on the supposed site of the ancient city of Pataliputra. Mr. Forbes's report last year gave an account of some excavations which were carried on in 1894-95 with more zeal than intelligence, and which resulted in confirming one of Dr. Waddell's conjectures at a needless expense. It was hoped that during the cold season of 1895-96 operations would have been undertaken afresh at another site under the orders of Dr. Waddell himself, but unfortunately he could not arrange to visit the locality till quite late in the season, and operations were not commenced till a few days before the year closed. An account of these operations will more appropriately be included in the report for the current year; but it should be mentioned that important discoveries have been made, tending to confirm the conclusions formulated by Dr. Waddell in his monograph on the site of the ancient city of Pataliputra.

406. Looking back over the events of the past year, the following seem to be its more prominent features. The public health was extraordinarily good, cholera in particular being extremely rare as compared with the previous year. The harvests were fair, the *bhados* being a very good crop, and the rice and *rabi* fair in spite of the early cessation of the rains: opium and indigo, the two sheet anchors of the agricultural population in the northern Gangetic districts, were fair, and poured somewhat less than the usual stream of wealth into the rural villages. The public peace was well preserved. Except at the commencement of the year in parts of the Champaran district, no religious riots occurred, and the Muhurram passed off without incident. In respect of criminal justice, the most important events of the year were the prosecution and conviction, in Saran, of the dacoit gangs who for years have terrorised not only that district, but many districts in Lower Bengal. The conviction of two of these gangs must be followed by that of a third. The effect of these measures is already very great, and the local influence of the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Knyvett) and the late Magistrate (Mr. Slack) immense. Turning to more peaceful matters, it is satisfactory to notice that the survey and settlement operations have everywhere proceeded without serious trouble or friction, and that an appreciation of their value and importance is rising. Great efforts have everywhere been made to improve the administration of the Certificate Department, and to give full effect to the improvements introduced by the new Act. The new *tauzi* procedure has given a great deal of trouble to all Collectors, and it is clear that, at any rate for the first year or two after its introduction, it is not likely to diminish work, but to increase it. But the elaborate character of the forms and statements which form an important characteristic of the procedure have caused everywhere a great examination of details, and in more than one district frauds have been disclosed which are now under investigation. Lastly, municipal administration has left a good deal to be desired. The average Municipal Commissioner fears his fellow-citizens, and is as sensitive to local criticism as ever, while in too many cases press of private business, or natural inaptitude, causes the Vice-Chairman to neglect his duties, and leave everything to his subordinates, with the usual results—slackness of administration, delay in collections and peculation everywhere.

407. For the current year some of the principal tasks to which district officers should direct their attention have already been indicated. Special attention must be given to the administration of the Certificate Procedure, and the tauzi procedure which has now passed through a year's trial. Municipal administration requires to be forced to a higher standard almost everywhere. Much remains to be done towards developing and improving the water-supply both of municipal and rural areas. A scheme of roads has to be arranged, so that the maintenance and development of communications shall proceed in future on a definite system. Much has been done to introduce the Chaukidari Act in all the districts of the Division, as far as they are suited to its introduction; and in this connection too much care cannot be expended on the inspection of assessments and on improving the personnel of the force. Lastly, perpetual vigilance must be maintained to prevent the outbreak of religious fanaticism and the repetition of disorders, such as those which occurred in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Saran during 1893 and in Champaran early in the summer of 1895.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of Sep'tember 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES	1896		1895		Total		Increase	Decrease
	Up	Down	Up	Down	1896	1895		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways	6,308	5,636	2,690	4,620	11,044	7,313	4,625	
Cotton, raw	4	299	130	103	303	233	70	
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	441		1,431		441	1,431		990
Ditto, Indian	198	119	248	143	315	391		76
Piece-goods, European	6,015	10	3,038	7	6,022	3,045	2,980	
Ditto, Indian	59	4	41	14	63	55	8	
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	6		6	1	5	7		2
Non intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark								
Others	20	3	15		24	15	7	
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	3		4		3	4		1
Myrabolams								
Cutch	40		28		40	28	12	
Turmeric	4	92	9	10	96	98		2
Aniline dyes								
Others	66		7		66	7	59	
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	19	7	18	10	20	28		2
Rice in the husk	14,673	1,571	510	434	16,244	934	15,310	
Rice not in the husk	21,514	1,134	2,482	1,746	23,996	4,228	19,768	
Jowar and bajra								
Gram and pulse	1,394	3,504	1,500	919	4,894	2,419	2,475	
Others	60	6	76	11	72	87		15
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	13	650	13	380	663	402	261	
Skins of sheep, &c—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns		7		3	7	3	4	
Jute—								
Raw	805	115,840	536	71,371	116,645	73,807	42,748	
Gunny bags and cloth	234	734	109	1,083	908	1,252		284
Lac—								
Stick	3	8		12	11	12		
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	20		42		20	42		23
Liquors—								
Beer	57		30		57	30	27	
Spirits	3				3		3	
Wines	74		91		74	91		17
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought			11		26	11	17	
Brass, ditto	28							
Copper, wrought	3	87		92	24	225	23	
Brass, do	161	63	133	80	245	1,015	190	
Iron	1,142	63	905		1,205			
Others	173	12	53	3	186	56	129	
Oils—								
Kerosine	9,427	20	5,235	14	9,447	5,249	4,198	
Castor	6		16		6	16		10
Cocunut	105		67		105	67	38	
Others	444	8	506		452	506		44
Oilseeds—								
Linseed		126		54	126	54	72	
Rape and mustard	271	2,456	463	274	2,727	767	1,960	
Til or jiffill		100	1	32	100	33	67	
Poppy	1		33		1	33		
Earthnuts								
Castor								
Others	19	14	20		33	20	13	
Opium								
Paper and pasteboard	161	163	111		110	141	169	
Provisions—								
Ghee	103	7	55	6	110	61	49	
Dried fruits and nuts	56		40		56			
Others	568	410	771	233	908	1,004		38
Railway plant and rolling stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof								
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast iron								
Other sorts	319				319			
Salt	6,477	91	5,149	140	6,568	5,289	1,279	
Saltpetre, &c—								
Saltpetre			2			2		2
Other saline substances								
Silk, raw—								
Foreign								
Indian		22		25	22	25		3

STATES	1896		1895.		Total		Increase	Decrease.
	Up	Down	Up	Down	1896	1895		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		
Silk piece goods—								
Foreign								
Indian —								
Muga								
Endi								
Spices —								
Betel-nuts	298	360	134	817	634	951		297
Pepper	91		57		91	97	54	
Ginger		48	4	50	48	69		15
Chillies	176	68	61	15	238	76	162	
Cardamoms		11		5	21	35		14
Others	110	40	75	80	180	105	75	
Lime and limestone	467	288	230	50	735	280	475	
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized including sugar-candy	351	74	356	1	405	357	48	
Unrefined viz., molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce	1 038	225	1 205	377	1 263	1 582		319
Ten—								
Foreign								
Indian	8	363	8	4 964	7 371	4 872	2 499	
Timber	444	191	605	221	630	630		73
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	114	1 516	103	411	1 630	1 514	116	
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts	11	0	110	31	90	144		124
Wool raw	3	80		7	13	7	26	
Wool manufactured								
Piece goods European								
Ditto Indian			1			1		1
Khawls								
All other articles of merchandise	7,345	1 160	5,096	1 326	8 514	6,352	2 162	
Total	81,917	141,560	86,678	98,115	226,477	127,713	101,158	2 411

A. H. WOLASTON,
for Examiner of Accounts

Calcutta, the 24th December 1896

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th December 1896 on 1,669.70 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week (On per mile of railway)	279,458	Rs. A. P. 8,35,904 1 0	Mds. 35,30,541 20	Rs. A. P. 8,09,130 5 0	Rs. A. P. 23,168 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,06,217 8 0	89,586	154,810	2,44,396
For previous 51st weeks of half year	* 96,440	* 67,07,470 7 0	* 17,04,02,614 20	* 11,40,57,012 0 0	* 1,29,198 0 0	* 2,11,04,318 13 0	1,837,494	2,721,931	4,559,425
Total for 22 1/2 weeks	6,73,828	70,43,378 10 0	7,38,03,156 0	1,59,06,504 11 0	4,62,396 0 0	2,23,02,636 0 0	1,927,374	2,870,141	4,797,515
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	288,129	Rs. A. P. 1,29,396 12 0	Mds. 32,97,187 30	Rs. A. P. 1,09,381 1 10	Rs. A. P. 19,111 5 6	Rs. A. P. 11,27,890 9 10	81,679	133,963	217,642
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		189 10 11		152 10 6	11 3 11	68 0 4			
Total for corresponding 22 1/2 weeks of previous year	6,74,915	74,43,005 11 4	6,69,37,778 20	1,42,20,911 13 8	4,04,005 2 6	2,20,77,973 11 0	1,625,351	2,737,300	4,362,651

* Deducted number of passengers 1,770 and
 † Do Mds. 75 tons and
 ‡ Added

Rs. 7,830 }
 „ 12,041 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 24th
 „ 9,851 } October 1896

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th December 1896 on 22.33 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week (On per mile of railway)	19,419	Rs. A. P. 4,800 5 0	Mds. 16,07,121	Rs. A. P. 652 1 0	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,512 4 0	1,009	206	1,215
For previous 51st weeks of half year	* 419,542	* 1,01,106 0 0	* 12,11,374 20	* 49,396 1 0	* 1,190 0 0	* 1,17,061 1 0	24,180	1,287	25,467
Total for 22 1/2 weeks	468,962	1,12,135 5 0	2,27,532 0	10,019 0 0	207 0 0	1,23,698 5 0	25,270	1,493	26,763
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,392	Rs. A. P. 4,549 10 2	Mds. 7,405 10	Rs. A. P. 369 8 0	Rs. A. P. 3 15 0	Rs. A. P. 4,977 1 2	1,132	46	1,178
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		206 14 7		15 14 5	0 2 10	222 15 10			
Total for corresponding 22 1/2 weeks of previous year	419,114	1,10,015 13 2	1,3,615 10	6,614 11 8	27 3 0	1,16,990 13 10	25,002	1,245	27,147

* Added number of passengers 1,770 and
 † Do Mds. 1 ton and deducted
 ‡ Do

Rs. 207 }
 „ 20 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 24th
 „ 6 } October 1896

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th December 1896 on 161.40 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week (On per mile of railway)	16,484	Rs. A. P. 11,893 0 0	Mds. 98,901 20	Rs. A. P. 11,227 5 0	Rs. A. P. 75 0 0	Rs. A. P. 28,195 5 0	6,444	2,030	8,474
For previous 51st weeks of half year	* 932,795	* 3,42,433 11 0	* 16,78,218 20	* 12,03,907 15 0	* 11,206 0 0	* 5,47,603 10 0	144,789	73,201	218,990
Total for 22 1/2 weeks	390,282	4,57,354 11 0	17,77,123 0	2,15,195 4 0	1,311 0 0	5,74,858 16 0	161,632	76,230	237,862
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,391	Rs. A. P. 13,711 0 0	Mds. 1,00,688 30	Rs. A. P. 10,704 1 0	Rs. A. P. 44 8 9	Rs. A. P. 20,459 10 2	6,173	4,110	10,283
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		87 5 6		66 5 1	0 4 5	126 15 0			
Total for corresponding 22 1/2 weeks of previous year	119,525	3,69,111 12 0	19,21,64 70	2,34,190 9 10	1,244 4 0	6,04,598 11 1	152,106	86,233	238,339

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,768 and added Rs. 1,312 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 24th
 † Do Mds. 1 ton and added „ 211 }
 ‡ Added „ 25 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B. Dacca, K. D. AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th December 1896 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coach receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Tons c	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	233,580	1,05,300 0 0	8,45,141 0	1,04,790 0 0	11,720 0 0	3,11,310 0 0	31,434	40,424	72,858
Or per mile of railway	287	129 0 0	1,033 0	230 0 0	1 0 0	380 0 0			
For previous 23 weeks of half year*	4,372,417	19,09,530 0 0	2,29,54,300 0	40,92,198 0 0	3,54,153 0 0	73,40,183 0 0	604,807	924,441	1,529,238
Total for 23 weeks	4,376,307	21,05,132 0 0	2,57,99,549 0	51,84,489 0 0	3,85,771 0 0	78,57,813 0 0	646,721	964,865	1,611,586
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	213,176	1,03,247 0 0	10,47,045 0	2,22,678 0 0	11,638 0 0	3,47,603 0 0	31,824	41,868	73,692
Or per mile of railway	262	127 0 0	1,250 0	274 0 0	1 0 0	425 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,357,198	20,75,183 0 0	2,19,45,000 0	47,31,286 0 0	3,41,102 0 0	71,44,571 0 0	654,320	989,740	1,578,060

* Audited up to 17th October 1896

† Including steam boat landing

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th December 1896 on 125 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coach receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Tons c	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	36,770	12,540 0 0	59,950 0	3,890 0 0	60 0 0	16,590 0 0	7,999	1,778	9,776
Or per mile of railway	294	100 0 0	480 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0			
For previous 23 weeks of half year*	711,760	2,34,160 0 0	20,71,993 0	1,86,987 0 0	3,061 0 0	4,19,466 0 0	81,658	71,280	151,847
Total for 23 weeks	751,470	2,50,668 0 0	21,34,943 0	2,00,317 0 0	4,013 0 0	4,49,916 0 0	84,546	73,067	157,613
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,562	12,312 0 0	72,010 0	6,136 0 0	60 0 0	18,668 0 0	3,398	2,714	6,112
Or per mile of railway	252	99 0 0	570 0	49 0 0	1 0 0	150 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	751,570	2,57,464 0 0	20,26,419 0	1,98,119 0 0	4,050 0 0	4,61,509 0 0	80,050	67,370	147,420

* Audited up to 17th October 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th December 1896 on 56 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coach receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Tons c	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	21,130	6,370 0 0	21,450 0	1,960 0 0	120 0 0	8,450 0 0	2,562	743	3,305
Or per mile of railway	377	114 0 0	383 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	151 0 0			
For previous 23 weeks of half year*	470,111	1,51,182 0 0	1,16,228 0	64,581 0 0	4,098 0 0	2,20,903 0 0	51,795	24,154	75,949
Total for 23 weeks	491,241	1,57,752 0 0	7,15,278 0	66,543 0 0	5,118 0 0	2,26,011 0 0	56,207	24,806	81,013
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,176	8,207 0 0	50,024 0	5,150 0 0	119 0 0	13,566 0 0	2,644	4,786	7,430
Or per mile of railway	379	147 0 0	893 0	92 0 0	2 0 0	242 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	488,376	1,63,695 0 0	8,11,076 0	77,758 0 0	5,471 0 0	2,46,823 0 0	57,335	29,977	87,312

* Audited up to 17th October 1896

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th October 1896 on 159 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	8,004	5 7 0 7 9	01,878 0	3,250 3 0	103 5 0	6,2 2 15 9	1,304	3 14 5	4,508
Or per mile of railway	62 20	36 35 0 0	890 70 0	20 80 0 0	1 03 0 0	37 88 0 0	8 58	19 78	28 38
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,7,307	79,051 8 3	11,67,003 0	52,704 13 4	9 013 12 10	1 34,7 1 0 5	19,975	42,025	62,990
Total for 14 weeks	167 211	64,8 11 14 0	15,61 011 0	55,964 0 1	3,178 1 10	1,4 1,974 0 2	21 359	40, 00	67,439
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,717	4,437 10 3	2 96,186 0	3,891 15 1	151 12 0	8 491 5 6	816	5,143	5,959
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	60 20	34 07 0 0	2 313 95 0	30 40 0 0	1 19 0 0	66 28 0 0	6 39	40 18	46 56
Total to corresponding date of previous year	70,060	34 104 0 9	60 03,067 0	63,245 8 9	1,403 10 0	1,04, 143 12 0	8,974	85,597	94,571

FINANCIAL YEAR

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1895			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH OCTOBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 10TH OCTOBER 1896			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
159	Rs.	Rs.	128	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	9,303	57 88	128	8,481	66 26	159	2,96,168	1,874 80	123*	1,01,344	980 12	1,01,824	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th November 1896 on 159 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A P.	Mds S.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	14 360	4, 09 0 0	85 274 0	3,378 0 0	190 0 0	10,614 0 0	2,183	3,213	5,395
Or per mile of railway	90 47	31 15 0 0	536 31 0	21 23 0 0	1 20 0 0	66 88 0 0	13 72	30 21	33 93
For previous 20 weeks of half-year (a)	239,311	1 16,791 14 0	20,00,907 0	75,381 0 4	4,329 1 10	1,46 105 0 2	31,000	61,120	92,120
Total for 21 weeks	243,680	1,43,102 14 0	21,46,341 0	78,037 0 4	4,410 1 10	2,06,739 0 2	33,183	64,333	97,515
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,258	4,709 8 0	3,06,684 0	6,794 5 0	128 2 0	11,631 15 0	740	4,000	5,409
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	72 33	36 79 0 0	2,386 97 0	53 08 0 0	1 00 0 0	90 87 0 0	5 78	36 48	43 28
Total to corresponding date of previous year	134,783	69,360 14 4	68 54,701 0	96,869 6 3	3,431 5 6	1 70,281 10 1	19,037	1,15,464	1,39,391

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 17th October 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 28TH NOVEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1895			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
159	Rs.	Rs.	128	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	10,634	66 88	128	11,632	90 87	159	3,59,302	2,312 80	128*	1,76,261	1,406 00	1,89,541	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 28th November 1896 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Totalearnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	No.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a)126,656	(a)53,730	(b)3,31,210	(b)50,510	(c)13,230	(a)1,17,370	18,093	(c)20,047	38,140
Or per mile of railway	167.53	71.07	410.75	60.59	17.50	156.36			
For previous 26½ weeks of half-year(d)	1,900,706	7,64,829	75,67,904	9,30,007	2,09,851	19,05,650	244,564	348,377	642,941
Total for 21½ weeks	2,117,356	8,18,559	79,01,174	9,81,177	2,21,081	20,23,020	262,657	388,424	670,081
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	90,673	40,311	4,78,013	53,031	13,872	1,13,217	16,767	(e)20,074	36,841
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	127.57	53.32	633.49	70.77	18.45	148.44			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,296,001	9,08,001	68,80,883	8,33,203	2,21,314	19,63,443	343,916	331,373	604,289

- (a) Increase in "coaching" is due to the Sonapat and Aulhiya Melas
 (b) Decrease in goods is due to pressure of coaching traffic in connection with the Melas
 (c) Includes Nil miles of ballast trains run on open line
 (d) .. audited figures up to week ending 17th October 1896
 (e) .. 2,018 miles of ballast trains run on open line

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A	P
Approximate earnings for the week ending 5th December 1896	14,861	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	13,019	9	6
Increase	1,847	6	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 5th December 1896	201	6	3
Corresponding period of 1895	255	2	8
Increase	56	3	7
Receipts from 1st July to 5th December 1896	3,25,023	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	3,13,945	0	0
Increase	11,078	0	0



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

* No. 6884A.

GENERAL.—No. 6728A.—The 18th December 1896.—Mr. Harold Heather Emslie, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bhagalpur Division, and is posted to the headquarters station of the Purnea district.

No. 6760A.—The 19th December 1896.—Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Deputy Collector, Mussurpur, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district.

No. 6763A.—The 19th December 1896.—Babu Kedar Nath Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, was on leave, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 9th to the 26th July 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 6811A.—The 21st December 1896.—Babu Nanda Lal Bagchi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tamaluk, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 6813A.—The 21st December 1896.—Babu Rakhai Das Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Tamaluk subdivision of the district of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nanda Lal Bagchi, or until further orders.

No. 6820A—The 21st December 1896.—Babu Girindra Chandra Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 6854A.—The 22nd December 1896.—Mr. W. J. Stark, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Monghyr.

No. 6856A.—The 22nd December 1896.—Mr. G. Toynbee, Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division, on leave, who has, under the order of the 24th November 1896, been appointed to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 13th November 1896.

No. 6875A.—The 22nd December 1896.—Mr. Reginald Arthur Rossiter, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Rajshahi Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Pabna district.

POLICE.—*No 5765A—The 21st December 1896.*—Mr. A. B. C. Comber, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is allowed leave up to the 16th December 1896, under article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 17th November 1896.

No 6862A—The 22nd December 1896.—Mr. O. S. Murray, CIE, District Superintendent of Police, Bankura, is allowed furlough for one day, under article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 10th March 1896.

No 6234J.—The 22nd December 1896—Mr. A. Hogg, Officiating Superintendent of the Port Police, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 26th August 1896, *vice* Mr. O R Hill, retired.

No 6259J.—The 22nd December 1896—Mr. H. S. Johnstone, Superintendent, Calcutta Police, on leave, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Reserve Force and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, with effect from the 26th August 1896, *vice* Mr. A. Hogg.

No 6261J.—The 22nd December 1896.—Mr. R. Davies, Superintendent, Calcutta Police, 3rd Division, is appointed to be Superintendent on Rs. 350, with effect from the 26th August 1896, *vice* Mr. H. S. Johnstone.

No 6263J.—The 22nd December 1896.—Mr. J. G. Bell, Officiating Superintendent, Calcutta Police, on Rs. 300, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 26th August 1896, *vice* Mr. R. Davies.

EXCISE.—*No. 6767A—The 21st December 1896*—Babu Dumri Lal, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on excise work in the district of Darbhanga, is allowed leave for two months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th December 1896.

EDUCATION.—*No 6694A—The 16th December 1896.*—Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterjee, Principal, Chittagong College, is allowed leave for three months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th November 1896.

No 6696A.—The 16th December 1896—Babu Bisweswar Sen, Senior Lecturer, Chittagong College, is appointed to act as Principal of that College and in Class III of the Subordinate Educational Service, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterjee, or until further orders.

No 6701A.—The 16th December 1896.—Babu Rasamay Mitra, Officiating Head Master of the Hare School, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 19th March 1896, *vice* Babu Aukhoy Kumar Monkerjee, deceased.

No. 6708A.—The 16th December 1896—Mr. Man Mohan Ghose is appointed to be an Assistant Professor in the Presidency College, with effect from the 16th November 1896.

No 6744A.—The 19th December 1896.—Babu Rames Chunder Sen, Law Lecturer, Chittagong College, was on leave without allowances from the 24th June to the 4th July 1896, and again from the 26th July to the 4th August 1896.

ECCLYASTICAL.—*No. 6724A—The 18th December 1896*—The Rev J. Taylor, Officiating Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 4th November 1896, *vice* the Rev A. Ferrier.

No. 6736A.—The 18th December 1896.—The Rev. Baijnath Theophelas, a Native preacher in charge of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission at Samastipur, in the district of Darbhanga, is authorized, under section 9 of Act XV of 1872, to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

The Rev. Baijnath Theophelas is also appointed to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

No. 6746A.—The 19th December 1896.—The undermentioned gentlemen are authorized, under section 9 of Act XV of 1872, to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians, and are also appointed to be Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886:—

The Rev. Doli Patra, Pastor of the Baptist Missionary Society at Cuttack.

The Rev. Bala Krishnoo Rath, Pastor of the Baptist Missionary Society at Chaga in Cuttack.

The following is republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 8004 G.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. S. S. Skinner, who has been appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service, is posted as an Assistant Commissioner, third grade, to Sylhet.

No. 8005 G.—The 8th December 1896.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. S. S. Skinner, i.c.s., Assistant Commissioner, to be a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 8006 G.—The 8th December 1896.—Mr. J. F. Graham, who has been appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service, is posted as an Assistant Commissioner, third grade, to Silchar.

No. 8007 G.—The 8th December 1896.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. J. F. Graham, i.c.s., Assistant Commissioner, to be a Magistrate of the third class.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(FORESTS)

NOTIFICATION—No. 5339 For.

The 18th December 1896.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 3685 For., dated 12th September 1896, Mr. H. D. D. French, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is on return from furlough, posted to the charge of the Southal Pargana Forest Division, *vice* Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, Deputy Conservator of Forests, transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5391 For.

The 21st December 1896.—Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the charge of the Sundarbans Forest Division.

Mr. F. Trafford, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade (*prev. sub.*), and Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, on being relieved of the charge of the Sundarbans Division, will remain attached to that Division.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(OPIUM).

NOTIFICATION—No. 5384-O.

The 19th December 1896.—Mr. A. W. Osborne, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Sitapur, is allowed furlough, under article 340(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, for eighteen months, with effect from the 1st April 1897, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5385 O.

The 19th December 1896.—Mr. G. DeC. Hobson, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Bareilly, is allowed furlough, under article 340(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, with effect from the 17th April 1897, or any subsequent date.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 5449 O.

The 22nd December 1896.—Mr. J. B. Mawson, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Rai Bareli, is allowed furlough for six months under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1897.

Mr. W. E. C. Young, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Salona (Rai Bareli), is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Rai Bareli, during Mr. Mawson's absence on furlough, or until further orders.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—(LAND REVENUE).

NOTIFICATION—No. 5448L.R.

The 22nd December 1896.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a Collector under Regulation II of 1819 and under Regulation IX of 1825 as modified by Regulation III of 1828 in the districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore:—

Name of officers.

Mr. D. H. Kingsford, c.s.
" H. McPherson, c.s.

Mr. J. Taylor.
Babu Prasanna Kumar Binerjee.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER the provision of section 2 of Act VI (I.C.) of 1876, as amended by Act V (I.C.) of 1884, the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum is appointed to be the Manager, and the management is vested in him, of the undermentioned immoveable property of Babu Jagar Nath Singh Deo, Zamindar of Kera, in the district of Singhbhum, and of any other immoveable property to which the said holder is entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by, or devolve on, him or his heirs during the continuance of such management:—

Name of estate.

7 (Seven) villages and 50 bighas of nij-jote land
in Kera, in the district of Singhbhum.

Name of holder

Babu Jagar Nath Singh Deo.

C. R. MARINDIN, *Offg. Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHOTA NAGPUR, CAMP PURULIA, *the 7th December 1896.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,—(EDUCATION).

NOTIFICATION—No. 4230.

The 22nd December 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Dwarka Prasad, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gaya, to be a member of the Sub-Committee in Bihar for the examination of Educational Text-books, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Rahim, late Deputy Inspector of Schools, Saran, who has resigned his appointment.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6105S.R.

The 11th December 1896.—Babu Nohn Chandra Roy, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Dinajpur, *vice* Babu Bepin Behari Pramanick, on leave, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6101S.R.

The 14th December 1896.—Babu Soshi Sikhar Dutt, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Nadia, with effect from the 2nd November 1896, *vice* Babu Kedarnath Biswas, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6215R.P.

The 18th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that the District Road Committee of Hazaribagh have determined to levy in the district, road cess for the cess year commencing from the 1st April 1897, at the maximum rate of six pies, or two pice, on each rupee of the annual value of lands and of the annual net profits from mines, &c., and the said rate having been approved by the Commissioner of the Division, the fact is hereby published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6259S R

The 18th December 1896—Babu Krishna Dayal Pramanik, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Tippera, with effect from the 6th November 1896, *vice* Babu Jnanendro Nath Chaudhuri, transferred, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6263S R.

The 18th December 1896—Babu Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Manbhum, with retrospective effect from the 2nd November 1896, *vice* Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar, transferred, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6267S.R.

The 18th December 1896—Babu Rai Burhma Dutt, Special Excise Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Gaya, with retrospective effect from the 13th November 1896, *vice* Babu Kali Kishor Taluqdar, transferred, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

IN supersession of the notification, dated 10th February 1896, published at page 189, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, the Board of Revenue, under the powers vested in them by section 17A of the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878, as amended by Act IV (B C) of 1881, hereby declare, with the sanction of the Local Government, that the possession, without a license from the Collector or other duly authorised officer, of any foreign excisable article in any quantity whatsoever (except spirituous and fermented liquors imported by sea and kept only for private use and consumption, and not for sale), is absolutely prohibited within the districts noted below:—

Divisions	Districts.	Divisions.	Districts.
Presidency	... { Nadia 24 Parganas. Ohamparan.	Chota Nagpur	... { Lohardaga. Palamau. Singhbhum.
Patna	... { Muzaffarpur. Daibhanga.	Orissa	... { Cuttack. Balasore. Puri.
Bhagalpur	... { Bhagalpur. Purnea.		... { Angul and Khond- mals.
Rajshahi	... { Darjeeling. Jalpaiguri.	Burdwan	... { Midnapore. Hooghly
Chittagong	... { Chittagong. Noakhali. Tippera.		

2. This revised notification will take effect from 1st January 1897.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

CALCUTTA,
The 19th December 1896.

E. H. WAISH,
Secretary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4884 Medl.—The 17th December 1896.—Surgeon-Captain F. J. Drury, Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed leave for 2 months and 22 days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd December 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 4886 Medl.—The 17th December 1896—Surgeon-Captain B. C. Oldham, Officiating Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, is appointed temporarily to act as Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Captain F. J. Drury, or until further orders.

No. 4964 Medl.—The 21st December 1896.—Surgeon-Captain Narendra Prosunno Sinha, Civil Surgeon of Noakhali, is appointed, on return from furlough, to act as Civil Surgeon of Puri, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. O. Banks, or until further orders.

No. 5002 Medl.—The 22nd December 1896.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant C. D. Dawes are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 6885A.

No. 6718A.—The 17th December 1896.—Mr J. F. Gruning, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 6720A.—The 17th December 1896—Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Begusarai, Monghyr, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 6722A.—The 17th December 1896—Mr. Kiran Chandra De, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Ranaghat, Nadia, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 6728A.—The 18th December 1896.—Mr. Harold Heather Emslie, Assistant Magistrate, Purnea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 6758A.—The 19th December 1896.—Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, Joint-Magistrate, Muzaffarpur, is vested, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

No. 6813A.—The 21st December 1896—Babu Rakhal Das Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who is appointed, under the order of this date, to have temporary charge of the Tamuk subdivision of the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

No. 6816A.—The 21st December 1896.—Babu Durga Kant Roy, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Pabna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Bogra, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Durga Charan Sen, or until further orders.

No. 6818A.—The 21st December 1896—Babu Romesh Chunder Sen, Munsif of Bogra, is temporarily vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Bogra Munsifi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Durga Charan Sen, or until further orders.

No. 6846A.—The 21st December 1896.—In modification of the order of the 31st March 1896, it is notified that Babu Bhagavan Chandra Chatterjea, Subordinate Judge, Shahabad, was on leave for two months, under articles 377 and 307 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th April 1896.

No. 6875A.—The 22nd December 1896.—Mr. Reginald Arthur Rossiter, Assistant Magistrate, Pabna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS—*No. 6864A.—The 17th December 1896.*—Babu Durga Charan Sen, Munsif of Bogra, in the district of Pabna and Bogra, is allowed leave for six weeks, viz, ten days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations, with effect from the 2nd January 1897, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 6865A.—The 18th December 1896—Babu Jugal Kisor De, Munsif of Dantan, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave up to 31st January 1897, under article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of that granted to him on the 24th November 1896.

The 18th December 1896.—Babu Atul Chandra Batavyal, Munsif of Narail, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of that granted to him on the 2nd November 1896.

No. 6123J.—The 18th December 1896—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Khardah Municipal Bench in the district of the 24-Parganas:—

Babu Bhola Nath Mukherjee. | Babu Sutto Lal Mitra.

No. 6153J.—The 19th December 1896—Babu Shiva Nundun Proshad Singh, an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class. He is also authorized to sit singly for the trial of such cases as may be made over to him by the District Magistrate.

No. 6191J.—The 19th December 1896.—Babu Debi Prasad Misser is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Hajipur, in the district of Muzaffarpur, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 6214J.—The 22nd December 1896.—Babu Sita Kanto Ghose is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at the Sadar station of the district of Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class for the trial of such cases as may be made over to him by the District Magistrate.

No. 6216J.—The 22nd December 1896.—Babu Satya Prasad Sarbadhikari is appointed, under section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be a Presidency Magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

No. 6219J.—The 22nd December 1896.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Gopi Nath Chakravarty of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Netrakona Independent Bench, in the district of Myraensingh.

No. 6221J.—The 22nd December 1896.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Netrakona, in the district of Mymensingh, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Umesh Chandra Singh.

| Babu Dwarika Nath Lahiri.

No. 6223J.—The 22nd December 1896.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Netrakona Independent Bench, in the district of Mymensingh, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language:—

Babu Umesh Chandra Singh.

| Babu Dwarika Nath Lahiri.

No. 6225J.—The 22nd December 1896.—Babu Achyutanand Sahai is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Begusarai, in the district of Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 6227J.—The 22nd December 1896.—Babu Satkari Banerji is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Purnea, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class. He is also authorized to sit singly for the trial of such cases as may be made over to him by the District Magistrate.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Satkari Banerji to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

No. 6229J.—The 22nd December 1896.—Roy Barada Prosad Sen is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Chuadanga, in the district of Nadia, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6159J

The 18th December 1896.—Under section 3, Act I (B.O.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulavi Mahomed Ismael, authorising him, as a temporary measure, to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within thana Bhola, in the district of Backergunge.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6160J.

The 18th December 1896.—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulavi Mahomed Ismael, appointing him, as a temporary measure, Kazi of thana Bhola, in the district of Backergunge, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6207J

The 21st December 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint, under section 58 of Act VI (B.O.) of 1870, Babu Burada Das Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, to be a Commissioner for ascertaining and determining the Chaukidari Chakran lands within the Sadar subdivision of that district, *viz.* Maulavi Abdus Salam, transferred

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6210J.

The 21st December 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the power conferred on him by section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of Police), authorises the extension of the said section to the town of Raiganj, in the district of Dinajpur.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6211J

The 21st December 1896.—Whereas there was imminent likelihood of a breach of the peace between the adherents of Messrs. Elias Cohen and Co. and those of Babu Purna Chandra Daw in respect of the ownership of the mining rights in village Tisra, in the Jharia thana of the Gobindpore subdivision, and whereas the Subdivisional Magistrate of Gobindpore, on the 29th October 1896, issued an order, under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, on the following persons, viz., Mr. W. Hockly, Babu Radha Gobind Bandopadhyay, Mitau Kotal Singh, Nand Lal Dosadh and Babu Purna Chandra Daw, directing them to abstain from entering upon the said village of Tisra, and whereas the period of two months from the promulgation of the said order will expire on the 28th December 1896, and whereas proceedings under section 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure have been instituted and are still pending, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the final clause of section 144 of the Code, that the said order of the Subdivisional Magistrate shall remain in force for one month longer, i.e., until the 29th January 1897.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 6231J.

The 22nd December 1896 —Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulavi Syed Alay Rasool, authorising him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within thana Kalna, in the district of Burdwan.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 6232J.

The 22nd December 1896.—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulavi Syed Alay Rasool, appointing him Kazi of thana Kalna, in the district of Burdwan, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 6250J.

The 22nd December 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the declaration No. 4666J, dated the 17th August 1896, published at page 866 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 19th idem, regarding the acquisition of a plot of land required for the establishment of an outpost at Akkelpur, police-station Nawabganj, in the district of Bogra, is hereby cancelled.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—(JAILS).

No. 3327P.—*The 21st December 1896.*—Mr. Henry Michael Weatherall is appointed to be a non-official visitor of the Comilla Jail.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 16th December 1896.

No. 251.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following reversions in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the dates specified.—

NAMES	From	To	With effect from
Cowley, F. A. A. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade (temporary rank).	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	18th November 1896.
Zorab, J. ...	Ditto . .	Ditto .	30th „ „

The 22nd December 1896.

No. 254.—It is notified for general information that the Calcutta Workshops Division will be abolished with effect from the 1st April 1897

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS

The 21st December 1896.

No. 252.—Declaration—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Faridpur District Board for a public purpose, viz., for Local Board office and inspection bungalow in the village of Lakhigunge, pargana Rajnagore, zilla Faridpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs 13 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Municipal Strand Road, east, south and west by Government land, is required within the aforesaid village of Lakhigunge.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

The 22nd December 1896.

No. 256.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a branch road from the proposed Jhalakati-Kirtipasha road to Keora, in the villages of Nehalpur and Talaru, pargana Silimabad, zilla Backergunge, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 25 bighas 7 cottahs 1¾ chitaks of standard measurement, 5,225 feet in length and 70 feet in breadth, running in a western direction from the proposed Jhalakati to Kirtipasha road, is required within the aforesaid villages of Nehalpur and Talaru.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MILITARY.

The 22nd December 1896.

No. 255.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a tram line to proof range at Chandipur, in the village of Srikona, pargana Dasmolong, zilla Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12 mâns 1 ghoot 5 biswas of standard measurement, bounded on the north-west by the Buraholong river, south-east by the Mission bungalow compound, east by the jungles of the mauza, west by the jungles of the mauza, is required within the aforesaid village of Srikona, pargana Dasmolong.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The 22nd December 1896.

No. 253 — Notification.—With reference to Government of Bengal orders Nos. 1848-501.A, dated 26th September 1883, and subsequent modification of these orders, notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, under section VI of Act V (B.C.) of 1864, to abolish, with effect from the 1st April 1898, all concessions in respect of tollage hitherto granted to Steamer Companies for their transport services on the canals in Bengal.

The 11th, 18th and 25th November,
and 2nd, 9th and 16th December 1896.

A draft of the notice was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the dates noted in the margin as notification No. 219, dated the 10th November 1896.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 15th December 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE MIDNAPORE CANAL.

No. 248 Notification.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to propose the following modifications in the Water-rate Rules for the Midnapore Canal passed by him under the provisions of sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876 in notification No. 162 of the 19th June 1893.

A. D. McARTHUR, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

1. The Divisional Canal Officer is responsible for maintaining the canal in an efficient state of repair, for providing drainage channels where necessary, and generally for all engineering work involved in its management, as well as for the distribution of water to lessees. The word "canal" is here used as defined in section 3 of the Act

2. The Deputy Collector is responsible for the assessment and collection of water-rates accruing to Government from the canal

3. Water shall not be distributed otherwise than on the application of a lessee, or to a person in whose favour a provisional license under Rule 15 has been issued. Such application may be made verbally or in writing to any subordinate in charge of that part of the canal from which water is required.

4. If any lessee apply for water to the Deputy Collector or one of his subordinates verbally, he shall be directed to address himself to an irrigation officer or subordinate. If he makes such an application in writing, his petition shall be forwarded direct by the zilladar, to whom it is addressed, to the Sub-divisional Canal Officer in charge of that part of the canal from which the petitioner's village is supplied.

5. The Divisional Canal Officer shall map out the irrigable area into blocks in accordance with the natural features of the ground, and so determine that the whole block shall be irrigable from one outlet or from one set of outlets. So far as may be practicable, the blocks shall be separated by drainage lines

6. Each block determined as above shall be numbered and recorded with its irrigable area in registers to be maintained by the Divisional Canal Officers and Deputy Collector. The blocks shall also be marked on maps to be maintained by the same officers.

~~7. Leases for not more than five years may be granted for the whole irrigable area of a block, or, subject to the provisions of Rule 13, for definite parts of a block, under the following conditions:—~~

I.—Ordinarily the whole irrigable area of any village, so far as situated within the block, must be included in the lease.

II.—All leases within one block shall be granted so that they shall expire on the same date.

III.—In order to equalise the areas to be dealt with in each year, the date of expiry of the leases in each block shall be determined by the Divisional Canal Officer in consultation with the Deputy Collector, so that, as far as practicable, one-fifth of the total area usually irrigated may fall out of lease in each year.

IV.—No permit shall be granted, when the supply of water must of necessity be delivered across an unleased area, unless a village channel exists, which, in the opinion of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer, will deliver water without waste across the unleased area.

8. The rates to be charged for water supplied between 16th June and 30th November, whether by flow or lift, to lessees on application shall be—

For a term of five years—Rs. 1-8 per acre for each season.

For one year or for water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued, Rs. 3 per acre.

Provided that the leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than five years in order to develop the system of blocks as explained above, shall be charged Rs. 1-8 per acre only.

9. For the supply of water, when available, for winter crops, a rate of Rs. 2-8 per acre per season shall be charged.

10. For the unauthorized use of canal water a rate of Rs. 5 per acre, or such less rate as may be sanctioned by the Deputy Collector, shall be charged.

11. Application for water leases under section 74 of the Act shall be presented to the Sub-divisional Officer through the zilladar in whose charge the land lies.

12. Every application for a water-lease shall contain the following particulars:—

1.—Name and residence of applicant.

2.—Name of pargana, mahal and village in which the land to be irrigated is situated.

3.—Total area for the irrigation of which the application is made and its boundaries, and if the lands to be irrigated lie in separate *chaks*, the name of each *chak*.

4.—Names of the rayats whose lands are to be irrigated, and the quantity of land held by each

5.—Name of the canal and number of distributary from which water is required.

6.—Signatures of the applicants.

13. A separate application must be presented for lands in each village, but *tehsilalanda* or other lands lying within the village boundary at the time of survey may be included.

14. Before a permit for a term of years is granted, the written consent of the Divisional Canal Officer shall be obtained, but permits for one year only and provisional licenses may be issued with the written assent of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer. The Deputy Collector shall on the day of issue forward a copy of all permits granted to the Divisional Canal Officer.

Existing leases may, with the written consent of the Divisional Canal Officer, be extended for not more than three years, without enquiry or re-measurement, payments being made in accordance with the existing assessment.

15. When a water-lease is granted, a *kabuliyat* shall be taken in a form approved by Government, and a "permit" shall be given to the lessee or lessees in a form similar to that prescribed in Schedule C of the Act. Pending the completion of a lease, the zilladar may issue a provisional license for the supply of water to an area covered by an application.

16. On the issue of a permit or provisional license, the zilladar shall forward to the Sub-divisional Canal Officer direct a requisition requesting him to supply water to the lessee on application. This requisition shall be kept by the Canal Officer till January 1st next following, and shall then be returned to the Deputy Collector. On the back should be noted the several dates on which the village was supplied with water. A fresh requisition shall be issued on or before June 1st, and returned on or before January 1st each year, till the lease expires.

17. When it comes to the knowledge of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer that canal water has been taken without authority, he shall hold a local investigation and transmit the record thereof to the Divisional Officer, who shall, if he is of opinion that the fields should be assessed, forward the case with his remarks to the Deputy Collector. Separate proceedings shall be taken in the case of each village irrigated without authority.

18. On receipt of the record mentioned in Rule 17, and after hearing any objection which may be raised, the Deputy Collector shall determine whether water-rates can be legally charged, and if so, he shall proceed to assess, at the rate provided in Rule 10, the land irrigated without authority. Water-rates shall not be charged where the unauthorized irrigation has occurred through the act, neglect or default of a Canal Officer or subordinate.

19. The statements of the amounts demandable for water-rates leviable under the rules in force shall be prepared under the supervision and signature of the Deputy Collector in such form as shall from time to time be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Persons charged under Rule 10 or 18 shall be served, by post or otherwise, with a statement showing the amounts charged to enable them to lodge an appeal to the Collector under section 91 of the Act, if they desire to do so.

20. Should it be proved, after due enquiry, that the supply of water given to any leased area is habitually wasted, or used for the irrigation of lands not under lease, it shall be competent for the Superintending Canal Officer to direct that the lease shall be cancelled with effect from the 1st of June next following.

21. The rates for water supplied from June to November shall in each season fall due on the 1st January and 15th February following, but all sums of Rs. 5 and under shall become due on the 1st January and be payable in one instalment. The Deputy Collector may, however, require one-half of the rates due on applications filed after the 1st of September to be paid in advance, and may refuse to issue a permit for more than one year. The rates for water supplied for winter crops shall fall due on the 1st April following.

22. Water-rates imposed under Rule 10 or 18 shall fall due as soon as the assessment is made, and shall be realized at once.

23. The Superintending Canal Officer may, with the concurrence of the Collector, direct the Deputy Collector to—

I.—Cease to issue permits for the irrigation of lands in villages where there have been constant difficulties in realizing water-rates until all the arrears of water-rates due are paid up, and also, if specially so ordered, unless half the amount due under new applications is paid in advance. An order under this rule shall be in force for the time stated therein, which shall not exceed three years.

II.—Cancel any five-years' lease if on the 1st of June of any year water-rates to the extent of half the demand for one year are in arrears.

24 Remission of water-rates, either in whole or part, as the case may require, shall be granted by the Deputy Collector for—

I.—Errors in the assessment of rates

II.—Injury to the crop on a leased area caused by deficient supply of water, provided a written application for remission has been made 15 days at least before the crop is cut.

In regard to applications under II, the written opinion of the Divisional Canal Officer shall be obtained and form part of the record of the case.

25. The Deputy Collector, with the written consent of the Divisional Canal Officer, may grant remissions of water-rates, either in whole or part, for injury to the crops on leased areas caused by excess of water due to deficient drainage.

26 The Deputy Collector may, with the written assent of the Divisional Canal Officer, commute rates charged under Rules 10 and 18 to those chargeable for water supplied on application, provided that a lease either for a term of years or for the season has been subsequently executed for the lands in question.

27. Remissions on other grounds than the above require the sanction of Government.

28. In cases where sums due on account of water-rates cannot be collected owing to the death, bankruptcy, or absconding of the defaulter, the amount which is non-realizable may be written off as irrecoverable on the authority of the Superintending Canal Officer.

29. Before awarding compensation under section 16 of the Act, or making a reference under section 17 of the Act, the Collector shall obtain the written opinion of the Superintending Canal Officer, and his written opinion shall form part of the record of the proceedings.

30. The *chaulidar* of any village in which lands are leased for a term of years shall be entitled to a remission of water-rates for his holding either as a *jaghir* or *rayati* up to a limit of 8 acres, provided he gives efficient and willing assistance to the Canal Officers in respect to the following matters—

I.—In the preparation of applications for leases.

II.—In the measurements of irrigated lands.

III.—In giving the names of the occupiers of the various fields.

IV.—In receiving demand statements and informing the cultivators of the demands against them.

V.—In receiving *tappas* from the zilladars and distributing them.

VI.—In being present when complaints are investigated by Canal Officers, and giving information regarding the matters under investigation.

VII.—In reporting to the zilladars any mutations in holdings of persons who have signed a lease for a term of years.

31. Tanks may be filled with canal water without charge, wherever water can be made available without injury to the cultivation dependent on a canal under the following conditions:—

I.—No tank shall be filled unless the water is to be exclusively used for domestic purposes or for watering cattle.

II.—No tank shall be filled from which irrigation is practised.

III.—No tank shall be filled which intercepts any line of drainage or is liable to overflow from the accumulation of water from natural causes.

IV.—No tank shall be filled except on the written order of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer issued on the written application of the persons concerned.

V.—No tank shall be filled unless the village channel used to convey water to it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer to be in a sound condition when the application is made

VI.—The privilege here accorded may, by the written order of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer, be suspended for twelve months for the breach of any of the above rules.

32. The Divisional Canal Officer may supply water for manufacturing or other purposes, and charge for the same at the rate of one rupee for each 10,000 cubic feet or part of 10,000 cubic feet supplied. The same charge will be made if water is taken into a tank without authority or used in an unauthorized manner.

33. No person shall, without the permission in writing of the Divisional or Sub-divisional Canal Officer, pass or cause any animal or vehicle to pass on or across any of the works, banks or channels of a canal or drainage work after he has been desired to desist therefrom, except by means of such bridges, fords and ferries and their approaches as are provided by the Divisional Canal Officer.

34. No officer employed on the canals, unless specially exempted by the Lieutenant-Governor from the operation of this rule, shall have any interest in the distribution of water from any of the canals, or purchase or bid for any Government property sold thereon, either in his own name or in the name of another, or jointly, or in shares with others.

35. Except as provided in the Act and in these rules, no appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Canal Officer; but the Sub-divisional Canal Officer shall modify any order passed by him in accordance with the order of the Divisional Canal Officer, and the Sub-divisional Canal Officer or Divisional Canal Officer shall modify any orders passed by them in accordance with the orders of the Superintending Canal Officer, who shall exercise a general control over the proceedings of all Canal Officers.

36. In appeals to the Collector under section 91 of the Act other than those specially provided for in Rule 19, the Collector may require the Superintending Engineer to state his opinion in writing, which shall form part of the record of the proceedings in the case.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The 8th December 1896.

No. 348.—*Notification.*—Notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under the provisions of section 6 of Act II (B.O.) of 1882, to declare that the provisions of clause (b) of section 76 of that Act shall take effect over the whole area between the sea-dyke and the Bay of Bengal, commencing from the village of Darlapur, pargana Baljora, and ending where the sea-dyke terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Khandalgobra, pargana Birkul, save and except the tract specified hereunder, viz., the lands between the sea-dyke and the sea so far as they appertain to the Majumtha estate, bounded on the east by the boundary of mauza Kalurairan (up to the creek near Kansichata), pargana Baljora, and on the west by the boundary of mauza Saradpur, pargana Sarifabad near Haripur, pargana Dakshinmal.

2. The erection of any new embankment, or any addition to any existing embankment, or the obstruction or diversion of any water-course within the tract above declared without the previous sanction of the Collector of Midnapore, is prohibited.

Boundary of the tract to be declared.

[Subject to the exceptions above noted.]

Particulars.	North by	East by	South by	West by	No.	District.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tract of country between Hilli sea-dyke and the Bay of Bengal.	Hilli sea-dyke from village Darlapur, pargana Baljora	Rasulpur river	Bay of Bengal	Hilli sea dyke and sand hill near village Khandalgobra, pargana Birkul	1	Midnapore.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

The 18th December 1896.

No. 158.—*Notification.*—Babu Bakhsh Das Chatterjee, Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is granted privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and ten days, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th November 1896.

The 21st December 1896.

No. 167.—*Notification.*—Babu Kartik Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Sub-Deputy Collector, Cuttack, was employed in acquiring lands required for the East Coast Railway from the 27th November 1895 to the 3rd of January 1896, inclusive.

The 22nd December 1896.

No. 159.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the station site for the Howrah-Amta Tramway, in the village of Domjur, pargana Balia, zilla Howrah; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs 13 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by the Jagatballabhpur road, and on the East, South and West by nickings on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Domjur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of the Howrah-Amta Tramway at Howrah.

No. 160.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the station site for the Howrah-Amta Tramway, in the village of Borgachia, pargana Balia, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 bigha 3 cottahs 15 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by the Jagatballabhpur road, and on the East, South and West by nickings on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Borgachia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of the Howrah-Amta Tramway at Howrah.

No. 161.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for borrow-pits for the Howrah-Amta Tramway, in the village of Borgachia, pargana Balia, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs 5 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by the Amta road, and on the East, South and West by nickings on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Borgachia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of the Howrah-Amta Tramway at Howrah.

No. 162.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for borrow-pits for the Howrah-Amta Tramway, in the village of Domjur, pargana Balia, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs 13 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by the Amta road, and on the East, South and West by nickings on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Domjur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of the Howrah-Amta Tramway at Howrah.

No. 163.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for borrow-pits for the Howrah-Amta Tramway, in the village of Makarda, pargana Balia, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs 15 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the North and East by nickings on the ground and on the South and West by the road to Domjur, is required within the aforesaid village of Makarda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of the Howrah-Amta Tramway at Howrah.

No. 164.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for borrow-pits for the Howrah-Amta Tramway, in the village of Jhaparda, pargana Balia, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 cottahs 15 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded as follows:—

Plot No. 1.—On the North, East and West by nickings on the ground, and on the South by the house of Naderally Sekh,

Plots Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.—On the North by the Amta road, and East, West and South by nickings on the ground.

Plot No. 6.—On the North, East and West by nickings on the ground, and on the South by the Amta road, is required within the aforesaid village of Jhaparda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of the Howrah-Amta Tramway at Howrah.

No. 165.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for borrow-pits for the Howrah-Amta Tramway, in the village of Rajapur, pargana Bahia, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the North, by the Amta road, and on the East, South and West by nickings on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Rajapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of the Howrah-Amta Tramway at Howrah.

No. 166.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for borrow-pits for the Howrah-Amta Tramway, in the village of Shibrapur, pargana Bahia, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 cottah 10 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by the Amta road, and on the East, South and West by nickings on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Shibrapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of the Howrah-Amta Tramway at Howrah.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 18th December 1896.

No. 147 Marine.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by the Government at the public expense for public purposes, viz., for the erection of a landing ghat, resting sheds, &c, for the use of passengers in the village of Protappur, called Basitpur ghat, pargana Bajuranasarpur, zilla Pabna, it is hereby declared that, for the above purposes, two pieces of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 11 cottahs 11 chitaks of standard measurement, one bounded on the North by Gopal and Madhab Biswas' land, on the South by Basitpur-Pabna road, on the East by an Indigo Factory and a halot, and on the West by Madhab Bura, and the other bounded on the North by Basitpur-Pabna road, on the South by Pedma river, and on the East and West by *chor*-land, are required within the aforesaid village of Protappur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Pabna.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 31st December 1896.

No. 148 Marine.—Notification.—Under section 10 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following additional rules for the conduct of examinations for Masters and Mates of Foreign-going Ships and Home Trade Ships and as to the qualifications to be required. The rules will come into force on the 1st of January 1897.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following should be inserted after paragraph 18 of the Rules sanctioned under notification No. 19 Marine, dated the 13th February 1895:—

14A With reference to the latter portion of the foregoing paragraph which exempts applicants in certain special cases from the requirements that officer's service must be performed with the requisite certificate, it is to be clearly understood that this exemption does not apply to foreign officers serving in foreign vessels.

18B. Foreign officers who may be desirous of obtaining a Certificate of Competency in the Mercantile Marine will be required to comply strictly, whatever may be their rank in the Mercantile Marine of their own or any other country, with the requirements in the first part of paragraph 18, viz, they must have performed their officer's service with the requisite certificate (see paragraph 17) as specified in paragraphs 53, 62, and 84 and in Appendix S

18C This service, however, may have been performed in foreign vessels, provided the applicant can produce satisfactory testimonials as regards conduct and character, and is able to prove that the service has been in the required capacities, and that during such service he has held a Certificate of Competency of the rank required by the Regulations.

The following should be inserted after paragraph (9) of Note A in Appendix T of the Rules referred to above:—

(10) It has been decided that for the present all cases of failure to pass the form vision test due to short sight only, and not arising from loss of form sense accompanying colour-blindness induced by disease or injury, are to be submitted to the Port Officer for special consideration, and that the local Examiner must await his instructions before returning a candidate as failed.

(11) To enable the Examiner to distinguish whether the defective form vision is due to short sight only, or is induced by disease, boxes of pellets will be supplied, by which all candidates who fail to pass the form vision test are to be examined. Instructions for conducting this examination are given below.

(12) Should the candidate pass the pellet test, the form Examination 17B., together with the remarks of the Examiner, is to be forwarded to the Port Officer for his instructions as to whether the candidate is or is not to be regarded as having failed in form vision.

(13) Should, however, the candidate fail in the pellet test, thus indicating that the defective form sense is due to disease, &c., it will not be necessary to submit the case to the Port Officer, but the Examiner should report the candidate as having failed in form vision as at present, and in forwarding the usual papers a description of the colours of the pellets incorrectly selected as matches in the respective tests, with any remarks, should be given on the form Examination 17C., in the space allotted for the incorrect words.

Instructions for conducting the pellet test.

The pellet test is to be conducted in exactly the same manner as the test by Holmgren's wools (see note B. of the Rules, Appendix T).

(a) A box of pellets of the same colours as most of the skeins of wools will be supplied, amongst which will be test pellets, corresponding to the three test skeins and of the same shade and colour. These will not be marked, but are easily distinguishable.

(b) The pellets should be placed on a white plate and the first test pellet should then be placed a little distance from the box on another white plate. The candidate should be required to pick out and lay by the side of the test pellet, all pellets of the same colour. The same should be done with the second and third test pellets, and the examination should proceed in the same way as the wool test.

The following should be inserted after paragraph 40 of the Rules referred to above:—

40A. With reference to the service of midshipmen in the Mercantile Marine necessary to qualify for examination for a Second Mate's certificate, it has been decided that in the case of midshipmen who may not have been bound by indentures, as required by the foregoing paragraph, the whole of their service may notwithstanding be accepted as actual sea service under the Rules, and as counting towards the service required for a Second Mate's examination, subject to the conditions that in every case such service shall have been continuous, and that the applicant shall have served at sea four-fifths of the time claimed as midshipman (i.e., that he shall not have spent more than one-fifth of such time in Home Ports).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 21st December 1896.

No. 149 — Notification.—Under section 10 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1850, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following revised rules (with appendices) for the conduct of examinations for Masters and Mates of Foreign-going Ships and Home Trade Ships and as to the qualifications to be required. These rules are in supersession of rules 56 to 185 of the Rules issued under notification No. 19 Marine, dated Calcutta, the 13th February 1895. Appendix B takes the place of the Appendix B attached to the Rules issued under that notification, while two new Appendices, U and V, should be inserted after Appendix T of the Rules.

The revised rules (with appendices) will take effect from the 1st of January 1898.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.F.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDINARY CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY
FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.*Second Mate.*

56 *Examination in Navigation*—A Candidate for a Second Mate's Certificate will be required—

- (a) To write a legible hand and spell correctly; this will be tested by a quarter-of-an-hour's dictation.
- (b) To write a short definition of various astronomical and other terms and to draw a rough sketch or diagram to illustrate their meaning. *See supplementary and voc test in paras 171 to 173, and Appendix B.*
- (c) To show a competent knowledge of the first five rules of arithmetic and the use of logarithms.
- (d) To work a day's work complete, correcting the courses for leeway, deviation, and variation.
- (e) To find the latitude by the meridian altitude of the sun.
- (f) To work any practical problem in parallel sailing.
- (g) To find the true course and distance from one given position to another by Mercator's method; also the compass course, the variation and deviation being given.
- (h) To find the time of high water at a given port.
- (i) To find the true amplitude of the sun and the error of the compass therefrom; also the deviation, the variation being given.
- (j) To find the longitude by chronometer from altitude of the sun by the usual methods, computing the daily rate of chronometer from errors observed when required; also to find the true azimuth of the sun, and the error of the compass; and the deviation, the variation being given.
- (k) To find the true azimuth of the sun by the "Time Azimuth" tables; the error of the compass; also the deviation, the variation being given.
- (l) To find on either a "true" or "magnetic" chart* the course to steer and the distance from one given position to another, to find the ship's position on the chart from cross-bearings of two objects; from two bearings of the same object the course and distance run between taking the bearings being given; also the distance of the ship from the object at the time of taking the second bearing. *See Appendix G.*

* The terms "true" and "magnetic" are used throughout the Regulations for the sake of brevity and convenience to indicate charts that have compasses engraved upon them showing the true or magnetic points of the compass respectively.

He will be required to answer and pose questions on the following subjects:—

- (m.) The use and adjustments of the sextant, read off and on the arc, and the mode of finding the index error by both horizon and sun.
- (n) The International Code of Signals.
- (o.) The construction, use, and principle of the barometer, thermometer, and hydrometer.
- (p) Weights and measures.

57 *Examination in Seamanship*—He must understand and give satisfactory answers on the following subjects:—

- (a) The standing and running rigging of ships.
- (b) Bending, unbending, setting, reefing, taking in, and furling sail.
- (c) Sending masts and yards up and down, &c.
- (d) Management of a ship when under canvas.
- (e) Management of a ship's boat in heavy weather.
- (f) Dunnaging and stowing cargo, &c.
- (g) The Rule of the Road as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, their regulation lights and fog and sound signals.
- (h) The signals of distress, and the signals to be made by ships wanting a Pilot, and the liabilities and penalties incurred by the misuse of these signals.
- (i) The marking and use of the lead and log lines
- (j) The use and management of the rocket apparatus in the event of a vessel being stranded
- (k) Any questions of a like nature appertaining to the duties of a Second Mate that the Examiner may think necessary to put to him.
- (l) Also questions on the additional subjects which are specified in the Rules of Examination for Second Mates' Certificates of Competency for Foreign-going Steamships.

Only and First Mate

58 **ONLY MATE.**—A Candidate must be not less than nineteen years of age, and have served five years at sea

59 **FIRST MATE**—A Candidate must be not less than nineteen years of age, and have served five years at sea, of which

- (a) One year must have been in a capacity not lower than Fourth Mate of a Foreign-going Vessel whilst holding a Second Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Vessels,

[If his service was as Third or Fourth Mate, proof will be required that he had during the whole year *charge of a Watch* (see para. 35).]

- (b) or one year and-a-half must have been in a capacity not lower than Only Mate in a Home Trade or Coasting Vessel whilst holding a Second Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Vessels, or a Mate's Certificate for Home Trade Passenger Ships,
- (c) or one year must have been as Pilot with a First Class Pilot's Certificate (see para. 36).

60. *Examination in Navigation.*—A Candidate for an Only or First Mate's Certificate will be required—

- (a) To work out any *three* of the nautical problem prescribed for the Second Mates' examination that may be given him by the Examiner, in addition to the chart paper (f) and the oral subjects (m, n, o, p) prescribed for that grade
- (b) To compute the time at which a given star will be on the observer's meridian. [Occasionally by inspection.]
- (c) To describe where tables giving the names of the principal stars passing the meridian may be found.

- (d.) To describe where the meridian passage of the principal planets may be found
- (e.) To determine what bright stars will be within an hour or two (or more) on the observer's meridian at any given time, and whether to the east or the west of the meridian, or to the north or the south of the observer.
- (f.) To describe any maps or diagrams known to, and preferred by, the Candidate for further facilitating the recognition of the stars and planets
- (g.) To compute the approximate meridian altitude of one of the stars just found, for setting the sextant
- (h.) To find the latitude from the meridian altitude of the same star.
- (i.) To find the longitude by chronometer by altitude of a star
- (j.) To find the true azimuth of a star by the "Time Azimuth" tables, and get the deviation therefrom
- (k.) To find the latitude by ex meridian altitude of the sun or a star.
- (l.) To find the *line of position* and the true bearing of the sun, and the ship's position, by Sumner's method by projection.
- (m.) To answer certain questions, oral as well as written, relative to cyclones or revolving storms. See Appendix H.

He will be required to answer viva voce questions on the following subjects —

- (n.) How to keep a ship's log book
- (o.) How to calculate the capacity of a given bunker or hold
- (p.) How to calculate a freight and its commissions

61. *Examination in Seamanship.*—In addition to the qualifications required for a Second Mate's Certificate, an Only and First Mate will be required to show a knowledge of the following subjects —

- (a) Shifting large spars, rigging sheers, taking lower masts in and out
- (b) How to moor and unmoor ship; to keep a clean anchor; and to carry out an anchor.
- (c) How to manage a ship in stormy weather, and to cast a ship on a lee shore.
- (d) How to secure the masts in the event of accident to the bowsprit
- (e) How to rig purchases for getting heavy weights, anchors, machinery, &c, in or out.
- (f) How to dispose various kinds of cargo and weights in a stiff, and in a tender vessel
- (g) The ventilation of holds, and the stowage of explosives.
- (h) How to rig a sea anchor, and what means to employ to keep a vessel, disabled or unmanageable, out of the trough of the sea, and lessen her lee drift.
- (i) How to get a cast of the deep sea lead in heavy weather
- (j) Accidents, and how to deal with them
- (k) Any other questions appertaining to the duties of an Only and First Mate of a ship which the Examiner may think necessary to put to him
- (l) Also questions on the additional subjects which are specified in the Rules of Examination for Only and First Mate's Certificates of Competency for Foreign-going Steamships

Master

62. A Candidate must be not less than twenty-one years of age, and

- (a) he must have served six years at sea, of which one year must have been in a capacity not lower than Only Mate of a Foreign-going Vessel whilst

holding a Certificate not lower than an Only Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Vessels, and, unless this service as officer was performed whilst holding a First Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Vessels, he will also be required to prove the officer's service prescribed for that grade (para. 59);

- (b) *or*, he must have served six years at sea, of which one year and-a-half must have been in a capacity not lower than Only Mate of a Home Trade or Coasting Vessel whilst holding a Certificate not lower than an Only Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Vessels, and, unless this service as officer was performed whilst holding a First Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Vessels, he will also be required to prove the officer's service prescribed for that grade (para. 59);
- (c) *or*, he must have served six and-a-half years at sea, one year of which must have been in a capacity not lower than Second Mate of a Foreign-going Vessel whilst holding a First Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Vessels, and one year and-a-half not lower than Third or Fourth Mate of a Foreign-going Vessel *in charge of a Watch* whilst holding a Second Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Vessels;
- (d) *or*, he must have served nine years at sea in the Home or Coasting Trade; of which three years must have been as Master, *or* one year as Master and three years in a capacity not lower than that of Mate, *provided that in either case* he has served in such capacity for not less than one year with a Second Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Vessels or a Master's Certificate for Home Trade Passenger Ships.

63 *Examination in Navigation.*—A Candidate for an Ordinary Master's Certificate will be required to work out any *three* of the nautical problems prescribed for an Only and First Mate (including *any three* of the problems for Second Mate) that may be given him by the Examiner, in addition to the chart paper, the cyclone paper, and the oral subjects prescribed for a Second, Only and First Mate's Certificate. He will also be required—

- (a) To find the latitude by the altitude of the Polar star at any time.
- (b) To find the latitude by the meridian altitude of the moon.
- (c) To find the magnetic bearing of any fixed object when at sea or at anchor from bearings of the object taken with the ship's head on equidistant compass points, and to compute the deviation therefrom; to construct a deviation curve upon a Napier's diagram which will be furnished by the Examiner, and show that he understands its practical application; to give satisfactory written *and oral* answers to certain practical questions as to the effect of the ship's iron upon the compasses, and the method of determining the deviation, and show how to compensate the deviation by magnets and soft iron by the aid of Beall's Compass Deviascope. *See Appendix I.*
- (d) To find on a chart the course to steer by compass in order to counteract the effect of a given current, and find the distance the ship will make good towards a given point in a given time; and to work out practically the correction to apply to soundings taken at a given time and place to compare with the depth marked on the chart. *See Appendix G.*

He will be required to answer viva voce questions on the following subjects. —

- (e.) The law as to the engagement and discharge and management of the crew, and the entries to be made in the official log
- (f.) How to prevent and check an outbreak of scurvy on board ship
- (g.) The law as to load line marks, and the entries and reports to be made respecting them
- (h.) Invoices, charter party, bills of lading, Lloyd's agent, nature of bottomry, bills of exchange, surveys, averages, &c
- (i.) The prevailing winds and currents of the globe.
- (j.) The trade routes.
- (k.) Tides.

64. *Examination in Seamanship.*—In addition to the qualifications required of a Second, Only and First Mate, an Ordinary Master will be required to show a knowledge of the following subjects.—

- (a) Construction of jury rudders for both wooden and iron vessels, also rafts.
- (b) Resources for the preservation of the ship's crew in the event of wreck
- (c) Management of ship in heavy weather.
- (d) Rescuing the crew of a disabled vessel.
- (e) Steps to be taken when a ship is on her beam ends, or in any danger or difficulty, or disabled or unmanageable and on a lee shore
- (f) Having a keel out.
- (g) How to proceed when placing a ship in dry dock, and directing repairs, and when putting into port in distress with damage to cargo and ship
- (h) Any other question of a like nature appertaining to the management of a ship which the Examiner may think it necessary to touch upon.
- (i.) Also questions on the additional subjects which are specified in the Rules of Examination for Masters' Certificates of Competency for Foreign-going Steamships.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY FOR FOREIGN-GOING FORE AND AFT-RIGGED VESSELS

65. The examinations for the grades of Second Mate, Only Mate, First Mate, and Master, of fore and aft-rigged vessels will be precisely the same as for the Ordinary Certificates, excepting that in seamanship a knowledge of the management of square rigged-vessels is not required

66. A Certificate "for Fore and Aft-rigged Vessels only" will not entitle the possessor to act in a capacity for which a Certificate is required in square-rigged vessels, amongst which are classed full-rigged ships, barques, brigs, barquentines, brigantines, and steamships carrying square sails

67. A Candidate possessing a Certificate "for Fore and Aft-rigged Vessels only," and desiring to be examined for an Ordinary Certificate, must prove that he has served at sea at least one year in a square-rigged sailing vessel, within the last five years, *unless* he has previously held an Ordinary Certificate of a lower grade.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY FOR FOREIGN-GOING STEAMSHIPS.

68. Certificate of Competency will be issued, subject to the examinations hereinafter described, for officers who have served in steamships, or who prove in course of examination that they are ignorant of the management of square-rigged sailing vessels, provided they are qualified as to service (see paras 75 and 78).

69 These Certificates will entitle the holders to go to sea as Masters or Mates of Foreign-going Steamships, but will not entitle the holders to go to sea as Masters or Mates of Foreign-going Sailing Ships.

There will be no distinction in respect of "Fore and Aft" and "Square-rigged" Steamships.

70 A Candidate possessing a Certificate for "Foreign-going Steamships only," and desiring to be examined for an Ordinary Certificate, must prove that he has served at sea at least one year in a square-rigged sailing vessel within the last five years, *unless* he has previously held an Ordinary Certificate of a lower grade

Second Mate.

71. A Candidate must be not less than seventeen years of age, and must have served four years at sea.

72. *Examination in Navigation*—The examination in navigation, &c., for a Second Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Steamships will be precisely the same as that prescribed for an Ordinary Second Mate's Certificate

73. *Examination in Seamanship*.—The Candidate must understand and be able to give satisfactory answers as to the following subjects:—

- (a) The standing and running rigging of steamships.
- (b) Bending, unbending, setting, reefing, taking in, and furling sail
- (c) Sending masts and yards up and down, &c.
- (d) Seeing everything in readiness and clear for getting under way, and the precautions to be then observed with regard to engines, propeller, &c.
- (e) Management of a steamship when under canvas.
- (f) Management of a ship's boat in heavy weather
- (g) Dunning and stowing cargo, &c.
- (h) The Rule of the Road as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, their regulation lights and fog and sound signals
- (i) Signals of distress, and signals to be made by ships wanting a Pilot, and the liabilities and penalties incurred by the misuse of these signals
- (j) The marking and use of the lead and log lines.
- (k) The construction, use and action of the sluices, and of the water-ballast tanks
- (l) Engine-room telegraph, &c.
- (m) Use and management of the rocket apparatus in the event of a vessel being stranded.
- (n) Any other questions of a like nature appertaining to the duties of the Second Mate of a steamship which the Examiner may think necessary to put to him.

Only and First Mate.

74 ONLY MATE—The qualifications as to age and service are the same as for an Only Mate's Ordinary Certificate for a Foreign-going Ship (*see* para. 58), excepting that no service in square-rigged vessels is required

75 FIRST MATE—The qualifications as to age and service are the same as for a First Mate's Ordinary Certificate for a Foreign-going Ship (*see* para. 59), excepting that the service required as officer must have been in Steamships, and that no service in square rigged vessels is required.

76 *Examination in Navigation*—The examination in navigation, &c., for an Only and First Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Steamships will be precisely the same as that prescribed for an Ordinary Only and First Mate's Certificate.

77. *Examination in Seamanship*.—In addition to the qualifications required for a Second Mate, an Only and First Mate will be required to show a knowledge of the following subjects:—

- (a.) Shifting large spars; rigging sheers; and taking lower masts in and out.

- (b.) How to moor and unmoor ship; keep a clear anchor; and to carry out an anchor.
- (c.) Management of a steamship in stormy weather
- (d.) How to rig purchases for getting heavy weights, anchors, machinery, &c, in and out.
- (e.) How to dispose various kinds of cargo and weights in a stiff, and in a tender vessel.
- (f.) Ventilation of holds, and the stowage of explosives.
- (g.) The effects of the screw race upon the rudder; and the effect produced on the direction of the head of the ship by going [ahead] [astern] with a [right] [left] handed screw when the rudder is [ported] [starboarded]; also, the effect of twin screws under the same conditions, and when going ahead with one and reversing the other, &c, &c
- (h.) How to rig a sea anchor, and what means to employ to keep a steamer, with her machinery disabled, out of the trough of the sea, and to lessen her lee drift
- (i.) How to turn a steamship short round.
- (j.) How to get a cast of the deep sea lead in heavy weather.
- (k.) Any other questions of a like nature appertaining to the duties of an Only and First Mate of a steamship which the Examiner may think necessary to put to him.

Master.

78 The qualifications as to age and service are the same as for a Master's Ordinary Certificate for a Foreign-going Ship (see para 62), excepting that the service required as officer must have been performed in steamships, and that no service in square-rigged vessels is required

79 *Examination in Navigation*—The examination in navigation, &c, for a Master's Certificate for Foreign-going Steamships will be precisely the same as that prescribed for an Ordinary Master's Certificate

80 *Examination in Seamanship*—In addition to the qualifications required for a Second, Only, and First Mate, a Master will be required to show a knowledge of the following subjects:—

- (a) Construction of rafts and jury rudders suitable for screw steamships
- (b.) The preservation of the ship's crew in the event of wreck
- (c.) Management of steamships in heavy weather
- (d.) Rescuing the crew of a disabled ship
- (e.) Steps to be taken when a vessel is on her beam ends, or disabled and on a lee shore.
- (f.) How to use steam appliances in the event of fire
- (g.) The best arrangement for towing vessels under different circumstances
- (h.) Placing ship in dry dock; directing repairs; and the mode of procedure when putting into port in distress with damage to cargo and ship
- (i.) Any other questions of a like nature appertaining to the management of a steamship which the Examiner may think it necessary to put to him.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY FOR HOME
TRADE PASSENGER SHIPS

81. **MATE.**—A Candidate must be not less than nineteen years of age, and have served four years at sea.

82 *Examination in Navigation, &c*—He must write a legible hand and spell correctly, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic, both simple and compound. He must be able to take a bearing by compass, and be conversant with the use of Mercator's Chart, and be able to find, on either a "true" or "magnetic" chart, the course

to steer, and the distance from one given position to another; to find the ship's position on the chart from cross bearings of two objects, from two bearings of the same object, the course and distance run between taking the bearings being given; and the distance of the ship from the object at the time of taking the second bearing. He must also pass an examination in the International Code of Signals.*

83. *Examination in Seamanship, &c.*—He must possess a thorough knowledge of the rule of the road as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, their regulation lights, and fog and sound signals†. He must be able to describe the signals of distress, and the signals to be made by ships wanting a pilot, and the liabilities and penalties incurred by the misuse of these signals,‡ also the use and management of the rocket apparatus in the event of his vessel being stranded. He must be able to mark and use the lead and log lines, to moor and unmoor a vessel, and to manage a ship's boat in heavy weather, &c., &c. He must also understand the construction, use, and action of the bulkhead sluices, the engine-room telegraph, &c., and to answer any other questions of a like nature appertaining to the duties of the Mate of a Home Trade Passenger Vessel which the Examiner may think proper to put to him.

84. § MASTER—A Candidate must be not less than twenty years of age and have served five years at sea, of which—

- (a) One year must have been in a capacity not lower than that of Only Mate of a Home Trade or Coasting Vessel, whilst holding a Mate's Certificate for Home Trade Passenger Ships, or an Only Mate's Certificate for Foreign going Vessels,
- (b) or, two and-a-half years must have been in a capacity not lower than Second Mate of a Home Trade or Coasting Vessel *in charge of a Watch* whilst holding a Mate's Certificate for Home Trade Passenger Ships, or a Second Mate's Certificate for Foreign-going Vessels (*see para. 35*);
- (c) or, one year must have been as Pilot with a First Class Pilot's Certificate (*see para. 36*).

85. *Examination in Navigation, &c.*—In addition to the qualifications required of a Mate of a Home Trade Passenger Ship, a Master will be required to find on a chart the course to steer by compass in order to counteract the effect of a given current and to find the distance the ship will make good towards a given point in a certain time, and to *work out practically* the correction to apply to soundings taken at a given time and place, to compare with the depth marked on the chart,|| &c. He will also be required to understand the use of the quadrant, to be able to observe with it, to read *off* and *on* the arc, and to find the index error by the horizon. He will also be required to find the latitude by a meridian altitude of the sun, and to give written answers (*vide also supplementary and vocæ test, page 38*) to certain practical questions on the subject of the deviation of the compass¶.

86. *Examination in Seamanship, &c.*—In addition to the qualifications required of a Mate of a Home Trade Passenger Ship, a Master must understand how to rig a sea anchor, and what means to apply to keep a steamship with machinery disabled out of the trough of the sea, &c.; how to get a cast of the lead in heavy weather, &c. He will be examined as to his resources for the preservation of the crew and passengers in the event of wreck and the steps to be taken if his vessel is disabled and drifting towards a lee shore, and will be required to answer any other questions appertaining to the management of a Home Trade Passenger Vessel which the Examiner may think necessary to put to him.

* See Appendix D.

† See Appendix E.

‡ See Appendix F.

§ For convenience of calculation the service required is stated in a tabular form in Appendix S.

|| See Appendix G.

¶ See Appendix M.

EXTRA AND HONORARY CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

Extra Master.

87 An Extra Master's Certificate will entitle the holder to go to sea as Master of any vessel, sailing or steam.

88. An EXTRA MASTER'S EXAMINATION is voluntary and intended for such persons as wish to prove their superior qualifications and are desirous of having Certificates of the highest grade granted by the Board of Trade.

89 The extra examination may take place when the Applicant is qualified to go up for examination for an Ordinary Master's Certificate, or at any time subsequent to his having passed as Master Ordinary.

90 *Examination in Navigation.*—The Candidate will be required to work out and show the construction of any four of the problems,* prescribed for the Ordinary Certificates, and to satisfy the Examiner in the oral subjects prescribed for those Certificates. He must also be prepared to be examined in any of the following subjects, showing the construction of all the problems† —

- (a) To work a lunar observation by either sun, star, or planet; and to compute the altitudes when they are not given.
- (b) To find the latitude from double altitudes of the sun or of a star.
- (c) To determine, from simultaneous observations of two different stars, the position of the ship, and the true bearing of the stars, by Sumner's method: The Candidate may either determine the four longitudes from the two assumed latitudes which will be given, or solve the questions in any other way he may choose.
- (d) To find the error of a chronometer from the altitude of the sun or of a star, observed with an artificial, or with the natural, horizon.
- (e) To explain clearly in writing the principles of (1) Great Circle sailing; (2) Windward Great Circle sailing, (3) Composite Great Circle sailing, and their advantages and disadvantages.
- (f) To show approximately on a terrestrial globe the Great Circle track and the distance from one given position to another; also the latitude and longitude of vertex; and the longitude from vertex; and to explain how the track can then be transferred to a Mercator's chart.
- (g) To determine the initial Great Circle course, and the distance, from one given position to another, the latitude and longitude of vertex, the longitude from vertex and the latitudes and longitudes through which the Great Circle will pass, laying the track, composite or otherwise, down on a Mercator's chart, and explaining briefly how the course and distance from one point to another on this track is then found. This problem may, subject to the decision of the Examiner, be solved either by calculation, or by any tables, graphic method, or Great Circle chart, known to and preferred by the Candidate, but it will usually be set so as to leave the choice of method to the Candidate.
- (h) To draw a figure, and write down the trigonometrical ratios.
- (i) Right-angled plane trigonometry; deducing and writing down the formula for each computation in the problem given.
- (j) Oblique-angled plane trigonometry, deducing and writing down the formula, or the rule, for each computation in the problem given.

* Either of the chart papers Exn. 9c or Exn. 9d may be given as one of the four problems.

† Two or three of these problems may usually be omitted, but all those set in the examination papers given to the Candidate must be worked.

- (k) To give Napier's rules for circular parts for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles, explaining clearly how the different angles and sides are considered in deducing the formulæ
- (l) Right-angled spherical trigonometry
- (m) The laws of the deviation of the compass in iron ships *See Appendix I.*
- (n) To construct a Mercator's chart
- (o) The law of storms. The Candidate to write a paper of what he knows of this subject,

He must be prepared to answer viva voce questions on the following subjects —

- (p) The leading principles of the construction of the sextant and of the vernier
- (q) The civil duties of a shipmaster, in which he will be expected to show a more extensive knowledge and aptness than a Candidate for an Ordinary Master's Certificate

91. The construction of the problems mentioned in paragraph 90 must be shown as follows:—

- (a) A circle should be drawn projected on the plane of the horizon—unless the problem can be solved better otherwise—and a correct figure drawn in it, the magnitude of the sides and angles being estimated approximately by the eye
- (b) The sides and angles used in solving the problem should be marked by distinguishing letters in the figure, and the Candidate should for each fresh computation write down clearly what is given and what he is required to find, together with the formula which he proposes to use
- (c) Opposite each quantity in the computation he should put the letters denoting the part of the triangle which it represents, writing 'comp' before the letters when the quantity is the complement of that part of the triangle.

Candidates will not be required to enter into the mathematical investigation of the rules and formulæ used in the solution of problems, involving oblique-angled spherical triangles, but credit will be given to any Candidate showing such knowledge. When, however, a problem or part of a problem is solved by right-angled spherical trigonometry, the simple process of deducing the formula from the figure, by Napier's rules for circular parts or other method, must be shown.

Where a problem is solved by right-angled plane trigonometry, the deduction of the formula for each of the computations in it must be shown.

The rule for finding the latitude by meridian altitude must be proved by the figure

92 *Examination in Seamanship*—In addition to the qualifications required of an Ordinary Master, the Extra Master will be expected to give satisfactory answers to any questions in practical seamanship that the Examiner may think proper to put to him

93 *Extra Master of a Foreign-going Steamships*—Extra Certificates for Steamships only will also be issued, subject to the examination hereinafter described to Officers who can show the necessary service in Steamships. The Certificates will be marked "For Steamships only," and will only entitle the holders to go to sea as Masters of *Steamships*.

94. The examination is open to all who are qualified to go up for a Master's Certificate for Foreign-going Steamships, or who have already obtained such a Certificate. It is open also to men who have failed in the examination for an Extra Master's Certificate to show the requisite knowledge of the management of square-rigged sailing vessels, provided they can prove the necessary amount of Officer's service in Steamships. (*See para. 132.*)

95. *Examination in Navigation.*—The examination in navigation for an Extra Master's Certificate for Steamships will be precisely the same as that prescribed for an Extra Master's Certificate.

96. *Examination in Seamanship.*—In addition to the qualifications required of a Master of a Foreign-going Steamship, the Extra Master will be expected to give satisfactory answers to any questions appertaining to the management of a steamship that the Examiner may think proper to put to him.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS MASTERS OF PLEASURE YACHTS

97. The examination is purely voluntary, and is to be confined to persons who command their own sea-going pleasure yachts. A Master of a yacht who is not also the sole owner, or who is under 21 years of age, is not eligible for examination.

98. Only one description of Certificate will be issued, whether the yacht is foreign-going or cruises within the home trade limits.

99. The Certificate will not entitle the holder to command any vessel except the pleasure yacht or yachts, of which he is at the time the sole registered owner.

100. Candidates are not required to have served any specified time afloat, as it is believed that their sea knowledge will be sufficiently tested by the examination they will have to pass in seamanship.

101. Testimonials of service need not be shown, but a candidate for examination will be required to produce a statutory declaration to the effect (1) that he is sole registered owner of the yacht; (2) that the yacht is sea-going, (3) that it is not to be used for trading purposes. He will also be required to fill up the form of application (Form F.N. 2), and pay the fee of Rs 24 at the Port office, as prescribed in paragraph 5 of the Regulations.

102. In all other respects the Regulations framed for the conduct of the examinations of Masters Ordinary will apply in these cases.

103. *Examination in Navigation, &c.*—He will be required to give in writing (*vide also supplementary viva voce test, paras. 171 to 173*) definitions of various astronomical and other terms used in navigation.* He must have a competent knowledge of the first five rules of arithmetic and the use of logarithms. He must be able to work a day's work complete, correcting the courses for deviation, leeway, and variation. He will be required to find the latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, and the difference of longitude from a given departure by parallel sailing, also to find the course and distance from one position to another by Mercator's method. He will be required to find the time of high water at a given port, to observe and calculate the amplitude of the sun, and to find the error of the ship's compass therefrom, and also the deviation, the variation being given. He must be able to find the daily rate of the chronometer from error observed, and to find the longitude from altitude of the sun by the usual methods. He will be required to find the true bearing of the sun, and the error of the ship's compass from an observed azimuth of the sun, both from an altitude and also from the "Time Azimuth Tables," and with the variation given compute the deviation; to find the latitude from a single altitude of the sun off the meridian, and also to ascertain the true bearing of the sun, &c., and the ship's position by Sumner's method by projection.† He must be able to compute the latitude from the meridian altitude of a star, he must be able to find the magnetic bearing from equidistant compass bearings of any fixed object when at sea, and compute the deviation therefrom. He must construct a deviation curve upon a "Napier's" diagram which will be furnished by the Examiner, and must understand the

* See Appendix B

† See Appendix N

practical application of the same, and give satisfactory written (*and oral*) answers to certain practical question on the effect of the ship's iron upon the compasses, and the method of determining the deviation, showing how to compensate same by magnets and soft iron, by aid of Beall's Compass Deviascope.* He will also be required to answer certain questions, in writing (*and orally*), relating to cyclones or revolving storms.† He must understand the use of the sextant with its adjustments, and be able to observe with it, and find the index error by the horizon, also by the sun, and read off and on the arc ‡ He must also be conversant with the use of Mercator's chart, and be able to find, on either a "true" or "magnetic" chart, § the course to steer and the distance from one given position to another; and find the ship's position on the chart from cross bearings of two objects, from two bearings of the same object, the course and distance run between taking the bearings being given; and the distance of ship from the object at the time of taking the second bearing. He will also be required to find the course to steer by compass in order to counteract the effect of a given current, and to find the distance the ship will make good towards a given point in a certain time, and to *work out practically* the correction to apply to soundings taken at a given time and place, to compare with the depth marked on the chart. He must also pass a satisfactory examination in the International Code of Signals."

104 *Examination in Seamanship, &c.*—He must give satisfactory answers as to his knowledge of making and taking in sail, and as to the management of a yacht under canvas in moderate and in stormy weather. He must have a thorough knowledge of the rule of the road at sea as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, ¶ their regulation lights, and fog and sound signals, and be able to describe the signals of distress, and the signals to be made by ships wanting a Pilot, and the liabilities and penalties incurred by the misuse of these signals.** He must also understand the use and management of the rocket apparatus in the event of his vessel being stranded. He must be able to mark and use the lead and log lines, to cast a vessel on a lee shore; to moor and unmoor a ship, to keep a clear anchor, and to carry out and anchor. He must know how to keep his vessel out of the trough of the sea in the event of accident, how to rig rafts and jury rudders, &c; and the steps to be taken if his vessel is disabled or unmanageable and drifting towards a lee shore, and as to his resources for the preservation of the crew in the event of wreck. He must also possess a knowledge of what he is required to do by the Merchant Shipping Acts, and a knowledge of the measures he should adopt for preventing and checking the outbreak of scurvy on board; and to answer any other questions relating to the management of a yacht (either steam or sailing) which the Examiner may think necessary to touch upon.

VOLUNTARY EXAMINATION IN THE LAWS OF THE DEVIATION OF THE COMPASSES OF IRON SHIPS.

105 Any person holding a Certificate of any grade, whether for the Foreign or Home Trade, or as Master of his own Pleasure Yacht, who wishes to pass a *voluntary* examination in the Syllabus†† of examination on the Laws of the Deviation of the Compasses of an Iron Ship, &c, can at any time be examined upon filling up the usual form of application, and paying to the Port Officer the fee of Rs. 12. If the Candidate passes the examination successfully, a note to that effect will be duly made upon the Certificate held by him.

* See Appendixes I and K.

† See Appendix H.

‡ See Appendix C.

§ See Appendix G.

¶ See Appendix D.

¶ See Appendix E.

** See Appendix F.

†† See Appendix L.

VOLUNTARY EXAMINATION IN STEAM.

106. These examinations are provided for the purpose of giving Masters and Mates who are possessed of Certificates of Competency an opportunity of undergoing a voluntary examination as to their practical knowledge of the use and working of the steam-engine. They are conducted on the premises, and under the superintendence, of the Port Officer at such times as he may appoint for the purpose; and the Examiners are selected by the Government from the Engineer Surveyors appointed under the Indian Steam Ships' Act, 1884.

107 Any person holding a certificate, of any grade, whether for the Foreign or Home Trade, or as Master of his own Pleasure Yacht, who desires to be examined in Steam must deliver to the Port Officer a statement in writing to that effect, upon the Form of Application (Exn 2), and the Applicant's Certificate of Competency must be delivered to the Port Officer along with his statement.

108 A fee of Rs 12 must be paid by the Applicant, and the Port Officer will thereupon inform him of the time and place at which he is to attend to be examined, and the examination will then and there proceed in the same manner as the other examinations. If the Applicant fails, his certificate will be at once returned to him.

109 If the Applicant passes, the Report (Exn. 14) and the Certificate of Competency, together with the Form (Exn 2), will be sent to the Government, the words "*Passed in Steam,*" with the date and place of examination, will then be entered on the Certificate and its counterpart, and the Certificate will be sent to the Port Officer and be delivered to the Applicant in the usual manner.

110 If the Applicant fails he may not present himself for re examination until the expiration of three months from the date of failure.

111 The examination is for the most part *ad vocem*, and extends to a general knowledge of the practical use and working of the steam-engine, and of the various valves, fittings, and pieces of machinery connected with it. Intricate theoretical questions on calculations of horsepower or areas of cylinders and valves, or any of the more difficult questions which appertain to steam-engines and boilers, will not be asked. The examination will in fact be confined to the duties which a Master of a steam-vessel may be called upon to perform in the case of the death, incapacity, or delinquency of the Engineer.

112 Examiners are to be careful in their examinations to satisfy themselves that Applicants really do know the names and uses of the various parts of engines and boilers and their connecting pipes, valves, cocks, &c. Practical knowledge, as distinguished from theories, abstruse calculations, and book learning, is to be the test of the Applicant's fitness to have his Certificate endorsed.

113 The Examiner should arrange to conduct part of the examination in the engine-room of a Steamship, unless from circumstances he finds it impossible to do so, and if an opportunity offer, the Applicant should be permitted, under the guidance of the Examiner, to start and stop the engine of some vessel which may have her steam up.

114 The Examiner, in sending in his report of examinations of Masters and Mates in steam, should state where the examination has been held.

115 Candidates will be required to give written answers to sixteen out of twenty questions taken from a book of Elementary Questions published by the Government.* These questions will be altered from time to time without notice. The twenty questions are not to be difficult, theoretical, or book questions, but are to be such as any man of ordinary capacity who has any *practical knowledge of the use and working of the steam-engine* ought to answer.

* See Appendix O.

116. These questions, with the Candidates' answers should be sent to the Government, with the reports, after each examination.

117. These answers will also assist in enabling the Government to decide any question that may hereafter arise in cases where it is alleged that Applicants have been improperly passed, or improperly rejected.

118. If a Candidate refers to any book or paper or memorandum, or obtains information from another Candidate during the examination, he will be treated as having failed, will forfeit his fee, and will not be allowed to be re-examined for a period of three months.

119. The Examiners will report, in the case of failure, the nature of the question or questions that decided the failure, or the point in the management of the engine in which the Candidate was deficient.

120. There is nothing in the Regulations requiring that Applicants for the voluntary examination shall have served on board Steamships; all that is required is that they shall have a "practical knowledge." Examiners will of course not fail to appreciate the fact, when passing Applicants, that practical knowledge is best gained in the engine-room; and the examination of an Officer who does not produce official evidence of service in Steamships, and of experience of engines, must necessarily be more searching than in the case of one who produces evidence of such service and experience.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES AS FIRST MATE AND MASTER FOR ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE PURPOSES ONLY

121. Provisional Certificates (either Ordinary, or for Foreign-going Steamships, according to the Applicant's qualifications) are granted on the conditions stated below to any officer of the Mercantile Marine who may require such a Certificate to qualify him for appointment to or promotion in the Royal Naval Reserve. They are only available for purposes of the Royal Naval Reserve, and do not authorise the holders to go to sea as First Mate or Master.

122. Candidates for these Certificates must apply to the Port Officer of Calcutta, fill up the form of application (Exn. 2), and pay the usual fee. They must also produce their First or Second Mate's Certificate of Competency, and an authority from the Government or the Admiral Superintendent of Royal Naval Reserves before they can be examined. This authority should be obtained through the Port Officer.

123. *Provisional Certificates as First Mate.*—Provisional Certificates as First Mate are granted to Candidates who can prove that they have served five years at sea, and that during one year of this period they have served in a capacity not lower than Fourth Mate while holding a Second Mate's Certificate. They must pass the usual examination for First Mate and pay the usual fee. These Certificates are exchangeable for the proper formal Certificate as First Mate, without further payment or examination, on production to the Port Officer of satisfactory proofs that the holder has served at sea not less than 12 months in a Foreign-going Vessel in a capacity not lower than Fourth Mate, and that during the whole of that period he has been in regular charge of a Watch and in possession of a proper formal Certificate of Competency as Second Mate.

124. *Provisional Certificates as Master.*—Provisional Certificates as Master are granted to Candidates who can prove not less than six and-a-half years' service at sea, and who pass the usual examination for Master, and pay the usual fee. Of this service two and-a-half years must have been served in a capacity not lower than Fourth Mate of an Ocean-going Steamship, during the last 12 months of which the Applicant must have been in possession of a proper

formal First Mate's Certificate of Competency (*not* a Provisional Certificate) authorising the holder to go to sea as First Mate. These Certificates are exchangeable for the proper formal Certificate as Master, without further payment or examination, on production to the Port Officer of satisfactory proofs that the holder has served at sea not less than two and-a-half years in a Foreign-going Vessel *in charge of a Watch* in a capacity not lower than Fourth Mate, and that during 12 months of this period he has served as Second Mate while in possession of a proper formal Certificate of Competency as First Mate.

FAILURE IN EXAMINATION.

125 In all cases of failure the Candidate must be examined anew. If a Candidate fails in Seamanship he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of six months. Whether the whole or part of this period must be served at sea must depend upon the subjects in Seamanship in which the Candidate failed, but the amount of further sea service to be required will be left to the discretion of the Port Officer, Calcutta.

126 The Examiner, in making his Report on Form Exn. 14, should state what amount, if any, of further sea service the Candidate must perform, and he should also insert this information under Division H in Form Exn. 2.

127 If a Candidate fails three times in Navigation within three months, he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of THREE MONTHS from the date of the last failure.

128 *Candidates for an Extra Master's Certificate, or for an Extra Master's Certificate for Steamships, will not be allowed to present themselves for examination more than three times within a period of twelve months.*

129 If a Candidate has failed in his examination, but the subjects in which he has failed are not included in the subjects required for a Certificate of a lower grade, he may, if he desires it, receive a Certificate of such lower grade.

130 No part, however, of the fee he has paid will be returned to him, and on presenting himself, when qualified, for re-examination for the higher grade of Certificate, he will be required to pay a further full fee.

131 If a Candidate fails for bad spelling or writing, he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of at least three months. If he fails for ignorance of the English language, he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of six months.

132. If a Candidate fails in Seamanship so far as regards the management of square-rigged Sailing Vessels, in his examination for an Ordinary Certificate, he may, if qualified as to service, without further formal application or further payment of fee, proceed with the examination for a Certificate of Competency for Foreign-going Steamships, or for Fore and Aft-rigged Vessels. And if a Candidate fails in the same manner in his examination for an Extra Master's Certificate, he may, under the same conditions as above, proceed with the examination for an Extra Certificate for Steamships.

FEEES FOR EXAMINATION

133. Candidates for examination, in making their application on Form Exn. 2, will be required to pay the examination fee before any step is taken in the way of inquiring into their services or testing their qualifications, &c. Should it be found that their service is not sufficient to entitle them to be examined, or should their testimonials be unsatisfactory, or should they from any other cause, except failure to pass the Colour Vision test (*see* Appendix T) not be examined, no part of the fee will be returned to them, but when they have fulfilled the requisite service, or are able to produce satisfactory testimonials, as the case may be, they will be allowed to again present themselves for examination for a Certificate of the same grade without paying any further fee.

134. The fee for examination must be paid to the Port Officer in the cash office. In any case in which a Candidate offers money to any other officer than the Port Officer or in any place but in the cash office, the Candidate so offering money will be regarded as having committed an act of misconduct, and will be rejected, and not allowed to be again examined for twelve months either at the port where the offence was committed, or at any other port.

135. If a Candidate fails in his examination, no part of the fee will be returned to him.

The fees are as follows:—

FOR "FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS"

	Rs.
Second Mate . . .	12
* First and Only Mate, if previously possessing an inferior Certificate, either granted by the Board of Trade, or by the Government of a British possession under section 8 of the <i>Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869</i> . . .	6
If not . . .	12
Master . . .	24
Where a Candidate is in possession of a Certificate for Fore and Aft-rigged Vessels, and requires an Ordinary or a Steamship Certificate of the same grade; or where a Candidate is in possession of a Steamship Certificate, and requires an Ordinary Certificate of the same grade . . .	Half the usual fee
Master Extra, if possessing an Ordinary Master's Certificate, or Master Extra for Steamships only, if possessing a Master's Certificate for Steamships only; first attempt . . .	Nil
Master Extra, or Master Extra for Steamships only, for every subsequent attempt . . .	Rs. 12*
Where a Candidate is in possession of a Certificate for Foreign-going Ships, not granted under the <i>Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869</i> , or section 102 of the <i>Merchant Shipping Act, 1894</i> , or of a Provisional Certificate of qualification obtained after examination on board one of Her Majesty's Ships; for an Imperial Certificate of same grade, for first attempt . . .	No fee.
Every subsequent attempt . . .	Usual fee.

FOR "HOME TRADE PASSENGER SHIPS."

	Rs.
Mate . . .	6
Master . . .	12

FOR VOLUNTARY EXAMINATION IN STEAM.

Any Master or Mate holding a Certificate of any grade, whether for the Foreign or Home Trade, or as Master of his own Pleasure Yacht . . . 12

* If the examination for the Extra Master's Certificate takes place at the same time as the examination for the Ordinary Master's Certificate, the usual fee for the Ordinary Master's Certificate must be paid, though no fee will be charged for the Extra Master's Examination on the first attempt. On all subsequent attempts the fee of Rs. 12 will be charged for the Extra Master's examination in addition to any further charge which may have been incurred through failure to pass the Ordinary Master's examination. The same rule as to fees also applies to the examination for Extra Master for Steamships only when taking place at the same time as that for Master for Steamships only.

FOR VOLUNTARY EXAMINATION IN DEVIATION
OF THE COMPASS.

	Rs.
Any Master or Mate holding a Certificate of any grade, whether for the Foreign or Home Trade, or as Master of his own Pleasure Yacht ...	12

FOR "PLEASURE YACHTS."

Master	24
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NOTE.—No abatement will be made in the fee charged to a Candidate for a Certificate for Foreign-going Ships in consequence of his possessing a Master's or Mate's Certificate for Home Trade Passenger Ships

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS AND
CANDIDATES

136 All instruments necessary for use in the examinations are supplied by the Government.

137. The examination papers of Candidates must in all cases be sent to the Port Officer, Calcutta, for his approval, together with the Report of the Examination on the Form Exn. 14. Should the envelope containing the examination papers appear to have been opened or in any way tampered with, the Examiner should, if he thinks it necessary, defer the examination until the following day. In the event of any case of this kind occurring, a full report of the circumstances, and of the steps taken in the matter, should be immediately forwarded to the Port Officer, Calcutta.

138 A Candidate will not be allowed to undergo Examination twice in the same week, unless, under very special and urgent circumstances, the Port Officer should see fit to relax this rule. In that case a special set of problems should be supplied to the Candidate.

139. Before commencing the examination, the tables or desks must be cleared of all scraps of paper or books that are not used in the examination, and care should be taken that the Candidates do not bring into the examination room any book or paper of any description whatever. No person should be allowed in the room during the time of the examination, other than those whose duties require them to be present.

140 No instructors will be allowed on the premises.

141. Candidates will under no pretence whatever be allowed to leave the premises while the examination is proceeding. If a Candidate has occasion to visit the retiring room, he will only be allowed to do so on the completion of the paper on which he may be engaged.

142. Candidates should be so placed as to prevent one copying from the other, and no communication whatever between the Candidates should be allowed.

143. A sheet of blotting paper should be issued to each Candidate with the first examination paper, and it must be returned to the Examiner when the last paper is completed each day. The Examiner will be careful to see that the blotting paper has not been used by the Candidate in solving his problems, or for conveying information to other Candidates.

144. The examination papers should be issued to the Candidates in half sheets only and one at a time. This will prevent a Candidate from spreading out the sheets on the table so as to enable his nearest neighbour to look over the problems. It will also enable the Examiner to look over and report upon the work on one half sheet, while the Candidate is at work upon another, and so on. When the errors are not too numerous, the incorrect problems may be returned to the Candidate for correction, but in no case should the errors be pointed out by the Examiner, neither should any marks be made which would indicate how far or to what extent the work is correct. *The incorrect problems should not, however, be returned to the Candidate for correction a second time, and should more than one of the problems—or two if the errors are only slight—be still incorrect, this would involve a*

failure. It must be understood, however, that the day's work, latitude by meridian altitude of sun and star, chronometer problem by sun and star, and the Summer problem must always be correct.

145. When, from the large number of the Candidates, it may sometimes be found impossible to look over the work on the day of examination during the office hours, an hour in the morning of the following day may be allotted for the purpose of correcting the problems, but in no case should a Candidate have his problem returned to him for correction after he has made the second attempt.

146. In the examinations for Certificates as Extra Master and Extra Master of a Steamship the Candidate will be required to complete the whole of his problems and other papers, and they will then be dealt with by the Examiner on their merits as a whole on the mark system. If the Candidate does not obtain 85 per cent. of the total number of marks allotted for the papers, he will be declared to have failed. See Appendix V.

147. The vivâ voce part of the examination for the Extra Certificates will be conducted on the same principle as at present.

148. The examination will commence with a quarter of an hour's dictation to test handwriting and spelling. This, however, is only to be given to those Candidates who present themselves for examination for the first time for a Foreign-going Certificate. The spelling must be reasonably and fairly good, and the writing clear and legible. The spelling and writing of all Candidates must be satisfactory, and in cases where there is any doubt about the ability of a Candidate to spell correctly he should be specially tested by dictation as at present.

149. The paper of definitions (see Appendix B) is only for those Candidates who present themselves for examination for the first time for a Foreign-going Certificate.

150. In using this paper, the Examiner will place a mark against the questions which he wishes to be answered, not less than ten questions being so selected. The Candidate will then write against the questions so marked his definition of the terms in a clear and legible hand, so as to prevent the possibility of any letter being mistaken, and also draw a rough sketch or diagram opposite to each of the questions to which he has given written answers, in further illustration of its meaning. The supplementary vivâ voce test should also be applied as usual.

151. In the questions on the Deviation of the Compass (see Appendix G), the Examiner will mark at least twelve of the questions, including the problems. The selected questions will be varied frequently, and no two Candidates will have precisely the same questions. The Candidate will be furnished with sheets of the blank ruled paper which is supplied for the purpose, with instructions that he is to write only on one side of the paper, and to answer in a clear and legible hand each of the question against which a mark is placed and to commence each answer by writing down the number of the question to which it relates in the margin. In answering Question 39 on the tentative method of compass adjustment, the Candidate will be tested by Beall's Compass Deviascope, and it will not therefore be necessary for him to give the written answer and sketches. A Candidate for an Extra Master's Certificate will not be required to answer the questions on the Deviation of the Compass on Form Exn. 7, but will be examined by the Syllabus (see Appendix E) and "Compass Deviascope."

152. The examination on the Barometer, Thermometer, and Hydrometer, Prevailing winds and currents of the globe, Trade routes and Tides, will for the present be conducted orally, and the questions asked by the Examiner, which will be constantly varied, will be confined to and based on the information given in the text-books mentioned in Appendix U, and Candidates will be required to have a fair and intelligent knowledge of the contents of those books.

153. Particular attention should be paid to the adjustments of the sextant, the examination in which subject will be conducted orally and practically. Every Candidate will be examined practically as to his knowledge of the adjustments, and the use

of the various screws; he must be able to read correctly off the arc, a supposed index error being given by the Examiner on additive, as well as reading on the arc in the usual way; he must also be able to find the index error both by the horizon and by the sun.

154. All outstanding or minor corrections should appear in the margin of each problem paper, and on the chart papers, and the papers of the Candidate will not be considered complete without these corrections.

155. In the *vis à vis* examination a reasonable time should be allowed for the Candidate to give his answers. No assistance should be given or leading question put.

156. Examiners should bear in mind that the problems to be solved are required as tests, and for the purposes of an examination, and not for sea-going or practical purposes alone.

157. The Candidates will be allowed to work out the various problems according to the method and the tables they have been accustomed to use.

158. All the problems given in the examinations, both for the Ordinary and Extra Candidates, will be constantly varied; and the mode of stating the times in the astronomical problems, and the mode of wording and setting these and all other problems will be varied in every possible way, so as to ensure that the Candidate has a proper knowledge of the subject.

Time allowed for the Papers

159. Candidates for Second Mates' Ordinary Certificates of Competency must complete the whole of their Examination in Navigation in *nine hours*, including the time allowed for writing the definitions on Form Exn 4a, the paper on the chart, and the correction of all errors and oversights, but *the quarter of an hour's dictation and all the nautical problems (excepting chart)* must be completed within six hours, and without the Candidates leaving the premises during that period.

160. Candidates for Only and First Mates' Ordinary Certificates must complete the whole of their Examination in Navigation in *twelve hours*,* including the time allowed for the papers on the chart; cyclones or revolving storms; and for the correction of all errors and oversights, but the nautical problems *up to and including (k) of the syllabus*, prescribed for Only and First Mate, must be completed within six hours, and without the Candidates leaving the premises during that period.

161. Candidates for Ordinary Certificates as Masters must complete the whole of their Examination in Navigation in fifteen hours including the time allowed for the papers on the chart; compass deviation; cyclones or revolving storms, and for the correction of all errors and oversights; but the problems *up to and including (k) of the syllabus prescribed for Only and First Mate*, must be completed within six hours, and without the Candidates leaving the premises during that period.

162. Candidates, after finishing the problems required in the various grades on the first day of examination, should proceed, until the end of that day, with such subjects as the definition, chart, *questions relating to cyclones, compass deviation, &c*

163. The Sumner Problem must on no account be given out to any of the Candidates on the first day of the examination, but should form the commencement of the Candidates' work on the second day, and on completion of this problem the Candidates for Masters' Certificates should proceed with the problems (a) (b) (c) of the *Syllabus for that Grade*.

164. Candidates for Foreign-going Steamships Certificates of Competency will be allowed the same amount of time to complete their navigation work as is allowed in the case of Ordinary Certificates.

* A Candidate who is not applying for a Second Mate's Certificate and who has not previously passed an examination may be allowed the time allotted to dictation and writing the definitions on Form Exn. 4a, in addition to the above.

165. Candidates for Certificates as Masters of Pleasure Yachts will be allowed the same amount of time for completing their Examination as the Candidates for Ordinary Masters' Certificates.

166. *Extra Masters' Certificates.*—The time allowed to Candidates for Certificates as Extra Master and Extra Master of a Steamship to complete the whole of the problems and writings, including the compass syllabus, must not exceed 26 hours.

167. *Deviation of the Compass.*—A period not exceeding eleven hours will be allowed to Candidates for the completion of the whole of the examination in the Syllabus, including the correction of all errors and oversights in both the problems and writings.

168. Punctually at the expiration of the prescribed time all papers will be collected whether completed or not. If the papers are not completed, the Candidate will be declared to have failed, unless the Port Officer should see fit to lengthen the period in any special case. Where such an extension of time is granted, the case must be fully reported to the Government on the Form Exn. 14. It should be noted that the periods prescribed in the foregoing paragraphs are not intended to include the time occupied by the *viva voce* part of the examination:

169. It is anticipated that but few of the Candidates for Certificates of Competency will require the whole of the time herein allowed for completing their examination in Navigation, but ample time has been allowed, so that Candidates may perform their work in a careful, clear, and legible manner.

170. Degree of precision required in the solution of the problems:—

- (a) Candidates are expected to work out their answers to all problems where the answer required is a latitude, longitude, or distance within $1\frac{1}{2}'$ of position from a correct result: in finding the ship's position by Sumner's method a margin of $2\frac{1}{2}'$ will be allowed.
- (b) In such problems as the "Amplitude" and "Alt-Azimuth," where the bearing, deviations, &c., only are required, a margin of $3'$ or $4'$ from a correct result will be sufficiently accurate.
- (c) In no problem is the Candidate for an Ordinary Certificate required by the Regulations to correct for *second differences* in taking out the quantities from the Nautical Almanac.
- (d) In solving the Time Azimuth problems an answer not exceeding half a degree from the exact result will be sufficiently near. But in all cases the actual latitude, declination, and time used, together with the exact bearing from the North or South as given in the tables, must be clearly shown by the Candidate on his papers.
- (e) In computing the time at which a given star will be on the observer's meridian, and the name of the stars near the meridian (paragraphs (b) and (c) of Syllabus for Only and First Mates' examination), and approximation only is required, and it will be sufficiently precise if the Candidate works throughout with the nearest minute of time. In computing the approximate meridian altitude of a star, paragraph (g), working throughout with the nearest minute of arc will also be sufficiently close.
- (f) In interpolating for the correct deviation to be applied in solving the Chart questions, it will usually be sufficient if the Candidate works throughout with the nearest degree of deviation taken from the Deviation Card; and even in cases where the deviations may vary but little, the nearest half degree used throughout will be sufficiently precise. It is not necessary that the

Candidate should waste his time in solving the course to odd minutes, as is sometimes done.

(g.) In calculating the correction to apply to Soundings, the Candidate is not required to work to the exact inch, as is sometimes done. It will be sufficient if he brings his answer within half a foot or so of a precise result.

(h.) In the Lunar problem a difference of 3' in the longitude from the correct answer as deduced by a rigorous method by spherical trigonometry will be allowed.

It must be clearly understood in reading the foregoing Instructions as to the precision required, that they only apply when the work of the Candidate is correct in principle.

Supplementary and voco Examination on the Written Papers.

171 Candidates for Certificates of Competency are not only expected to give correct written answers to the questions set in the papers, but are also expected to possess an intelligent knowledge of the various subjects prescribed in the Regulations.

172. The Examiner will therefore put a few *and voco* questions to the Candidate as the papers are brought up for inspection or during the course of the examination. The questions, which will be based on the papers set, will be such that the Examiner may satisfy himself that the Candidate possesses a real knowledge of what he has written.

173 When an Examiner finds it necessary to fail a Candidate in this supplementary *and voco* tests, a statement to that effect will be made on the Candidate's examination papers before they are forwarded to the Port Officer, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

174. Candidates are required to appear at the examination room punctually at the time appointed.

175. Candidates are prohibited from bringing into the examination room, books or papers of any kind whatever. The slightest infringement of this regulation will subject the offender to all the penalties of a failure, and he will not be allowed to present himself for re-examination for a period of three months.

176. In the event of any Candidate being detected in defacing, blotting, writing in, or otherwise injuring any book or books or any of the forms belonging to the Board, the papers of such Candidate will be detained until the book or books so defaced are replaced by him. He will not, however, be at liberty to remove the damaged book, which will still remain the property of the Board. He will further subject himself to all the penalties of a failure.

177. In the event of any Candidate being discovered referring to any book or paper, or copying from another, or affording any assistance or giving any information to another, or communicating in any way with another, during the time of examination, or copying any part of the problem for the purpose of taking them out of the examination room, he will subject himself to all the penalties of a failure, and will not be allowed to be examined for a period of six months.

178. No Candidate will be allowed to work out his problems on a slate or on waste paper, or to write on the blotting paper supplied for his use in the examination. Violation of this rule will subject the Candidate to all the penalties of a failure.

179 No Candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room without permission and until he has given up the

paper on which he is engaged. Violation of this rule will subject the Candidate to all the penalties of a failure.

180 Candidates will find it more convenient, both during the examination and at sea, to correct the declination and other elements from the Nautical Almanac by the hourly differences which have been given in that work; they will thereby render themselves independent of any proportional or logarithmic table for that purpose.

181 The corrections by inspection of tables given in some of the works on navigation, *e.g.*, Tables IX, XI, and XXI in Norie's Epitome, will not be allowed; every correction must appear on the papers of the Candidates.

182. Perfect silence is to be preserved in the examination room.

183 Any Candidate violating any of the regulations, or being guilty of insolence to the Examiner, or of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the room, will render himself liable to the postponement of his examination, or if he has passed, to the detention of his Certificate for such period as the Government may direct.

VOLUNTARY EXAMINATION IN STEAM AND ELECTRICITY.

184 *On and after the 1st January 1898, Candidates for the voluntary examination in steam will be required to show a practical knowledge of electricity as applied on board ship*

* * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

186. An officer who has served as either Master or Mate in a British Merchant Ship before the 1st January 1851; also an Officer who has attained or attains the rank of Lieutenant, Master, Passed Mate, or Second Master, or any higher rank in the service of Her Majesty or of the late East India Company, is entitled to a Certificate of Service as Master or Mate, and to serve as Master or Mate of a British Merchant Ship, not being a Home Trade Passenger Ship.

By an Order in Council of the 16th April 1861 the rank of Sub-Lieutenant was substituted for that of Passed Mate, and by Order in Council of the 25th June 1867 the title of Master and Second Master were altered to those of Navigating Lieutenant and Navigating Sub-Lieutenant respectively.

187 An Officer who has served as Master or Mate in a Home Trade Passenger Ship before the 1st January 1854, is entitled to a Certificate of Service as Master or Mate, and to serve in those capacities again.

188 Applications for Certificates of Service must be made on a printed form to be obtained free of charge of the Registrar-General of Seamen, Custom House, London, E.C., or of the Superintendent of any Mercantile Marine Office.

189 Applications for Certificates of Service by Officers of the Royal Navy can only be entertained on the conditions stated in paragraphs 42 to 49.

190 The holder of a Certificate for Foreign-going Ships, not granted under the "Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act," 1869, or section 102 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, desirous of being examined for an Imperial Certificate of the same grade, must prove that he has performed the amount of service required by the Regulations to entitle him to hold such a certificate. He must also produce satisfactory testimonials as to character for at least the last 12 months immediately preceding his application to be examined.

APPENDIX B.

The Candidate is expected to write a short definition or answer accompanied by a rough sketch or diagram in the case of so many of the following questions as may be marked with a cross by the Examiner. The Examiner will mark not less than ten. The writing should be clear, and the spelling must not be disregarded.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Great circles | 47. Polar distance |
| 2 Vertex of a great circle. | 48 Right ascension. |
| 3 Small circles | 49 Dip or depression of the horizon |
| 4 Vertical circles | 50 Refraction |
| 5 Right angle | 51 Parallax |
| 6 Oblique angle | 52 Semi diameter |
| 7 Obtuse angle | 53 Augmentation of moon's semi diameter |
| 8 Spherical angle | 54 Magnetic Meridian |
| 9 Arc | 55 True course of a ship |
| 10 Complement of an arc or angle | 56 Magnetic course |
| 11 Supplement of ditto | 57 Compass course |
| 12 The equator | 58 Variation of the compass |
| 13 The poles | 59 Deviation of the compass, and how it is caused |
| 14 A meridian | 60 The error of the compass. |
| 15 The ecliptic | 61 Leeway |
| 16 The tropics | 62 Does the variation change with time? |
| 17 Equinoctial | 63 Is the variation the same all over the world? |
| 18 The visible horizon | 64 Where do you find the variation? |
| 19 The sensible horizon | 65 Does the deviation change; if so, when? |
| 20 The rational horizon | 66 Where is the North magnetic pole situated? |
| 21 Artificial horizon and its use | 67 Where is the South magnetic pole situated? |
| 22 Parallels of latitude | 68 Should the compass needle point to the magnetic or the true pole of the earth? |
| 23 Difference of latitude | 69 When is the altitude of an object most seriously affected by refraction? |
| 24 Meridional parts | 70 Where is the Pole star situated? |
| 25 Longitude | 71 Which is the most favourable time for determining the hour angle of a celestial body, and thence the longitude, and state the reason why? |
| 26 Difference of longitude | 72 Describe the construction of a mariner's compass |
| 27 Departure | 73 Describe an Azimuth compass. |
| 28 Nautical mile. | 74 Describe a Pelorus, and its use |
| 29 Rhumb line | 75 Describe a Chronometer, and its use. |
| 30 Prime meridian | |
| 31 First point of Aries | |
| 32. Prime vertical | |
| 33. Civil time | |
| 34 Astronomical time | |
| 35 Sidereal time | |
| 36 Mean time | |
| 37 Apparent time | |
| 38. Equation of time, why it is used, and when it is at a maximum, and when at a minimum | |
| 39. Hour angle of a celestial object | |
| 40 Observed altitude. | |
| 41 Apparent altitude | |
| 42 True altitude. | |
| 43 Zenith distance | |
| 44 Azimuth | |
| 45 Amplitude | |
| 46 Declination | |

APPENDIX U

TEXT-BOOKS to be used in the examinations.—

For Barometer — "A Barometer Manual for the use of Seamen" (published by the authority of the Meteorological Council)

For Thermometer and Hydrometer —

(The preparation of a Manual is at present under consideration)

For Prevailing Winds and Currents of the Globe — "The Principal Winds and Currents of the Globe, &c," compiled from the various Admiralty sailing directions and weather charts, for use in the instruction of Naval Officers (now under revision)

For Trade Routes — "Ocean Passages," compiled from the various Admiralty Sailing Directions, by the Hydrographic Office (will be shortly issued)

For Tides — "Tide Tables for the British and Irish Ports," published annually by the Admiralty.

APPENDIX V

LIST OF MARKS obtainable in the Extra Examinations

- (a.) Marks will be awarded according to the degree of precision with which a Candidate does his work, no marks being given for any problem, &c., in which the Candidate is wrong in principle.

APPENDIX V—concluded.

- (b) An incorrect figure, or incorrect formula, will involve the loss of one-third of the marks allotted for the problem in question.
- (c) Marks, at the discretion of the Examiner, but not in any case to exceed 50, will be given for orderly working and general method, &c
- (d) Marks at the discretion of the Examiner, but not in any case to exceed 50, will be given for the supplementary *vide voce* test on problems and written answers.
- (e) Thirty marks are allotted to each of the following "Ordinary" problems. Only four will be set —

Multiplication by logarithms.
 Division by logarithms.
 Day's work
 Latitude by meridian altitude of sun.
 Parallel sailing.
 Mercator's sailing
 Time of high water.
 Amplitude by sun
 Longitude by chronometer and altitude azimuth by sun
 Time azimuth by sun
 Finding meridian passage of star
 Tables for finding stars' meridian passage.
 Meridian passage and altitude of planets
 Where meridian passage of planets can be found.
 Finding name of stars near the meridian
 Maps, &c, for finding stars
 Computing approximate meridian altitude of star.
 Latitude by meridian altitude of star
 Longitude by chronometer by a star.
 Time azimuth by a star
 Latitude by ex-meridian altitude of sun or star.
 Sumner problem by sun
 Latitude by altitude of Polar star
 Latitude by meridian altitude of moon.
 Chart paper Exn 9C
 Chart paper Exn 9D.

- (f) The numbers opposite the following problems represent the full marks obtainable —

Lunar problem by sun, star, or planet	..	50
Latitude by double altitudes sun or star	..	30
Finding position, &c, by simultaneous altitudes of two stars	..	40
Error of chronometer with artificial horizon, &c	..	25
Explanation in writing re great circle sailing	...	20
Showing great circle track, &c, by globe	...	40
Problem in great circle sailing	..	50
Drawing figure and giving trigonometrical ratios	..	25
Right angled plane trigonometry (problem)	..	0
Oblique-angled plane trigonometry (problem)	..	25
Napier's rules for circular parts	..	20
Right angled spherical trigonometry (15 marks for each problem)	...	30
Compass syllabus (5 marks for each written answer, and 10 for each problem)	...	235
Constructing a Mercator's chart	...	30
Law of storms	..	20
Orderly working and general method, &c	..	50
Supplementary <i>vide voce</i> test on problems and written answers	...	50

The 22nd December 1896.

No. 150 Marine.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and in supersession of clause (b) of the definition of "Explosive," and of rule 6 of the rules for regulating the transport and importation of explosives in the port of Calcutta, sanctioned under the notification of this Government, No. 227 Marine, dated the 3rd September 1890, which was published in Part I, page 939 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following revised definition and rule. The definition and rule will be taken into consideration on the expiry of a month from the date of their publication in the Gazette, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider any suggestions or observations which may be made by any person concerning them within that period.

A. D. MCARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

N.B.—"Explosive" as defined in section 4, Act IV of 1884, and as used in these rules:—

- (a) * * * * *
- (b) includes fog signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined. It also includes any dangerous substance which may have been ordered by the Governor General in Council under section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, to be deemed an explosive.

* * * * *

6. Explosives specified in the first division, class 6 of the rules, published under Government of India's notification No 1417, dated the 21st June 1887, viz., safety cartridges, safety fuzes for blasting railway fog signals, percussion caps and, under certain conditions, fuzes for shells and tubes friction for guns brought as part of a general cargo, and which have been placed on board the vessels while lying in dock at ports of shipment, may be brought into port and landed at the docks or jetties in accordance with the regulations prescribed in that behalf in the Port Commissioners' byelaws.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 6886A.

No. 6740A.—The 19th December 1896.—Babu Jadu Nath Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Dacca, on being relieved of his appointment as Manager of the Government Estates in that district, and is vested with the powers of a Magis rate of the third class.

No. 6776A.—The 21st December 1896.—Babu Hori Mohan Dutta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Patna Division.

No. 6818A.—The 21st December 1896.—Babu Dakshinarajin Ghose, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Purnea, Southal Parganas, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Bhagalour.

No. 6857A.—The 22nd December 1896.—Babu Pran Kissen Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kishanganj, Purnea, is transferred to the Jamtara subdivision of the Southal Parganas district.

No. 6859A.—The 22nd December 1896.—Babu Hari Mohan Sandyal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Southal Parganas, is transferred to the Kishanganj subdivision of the Purnea district.

No. 6877A.—The 22nd December 1896.—Babu Girish Chandra Das Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Orissa Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Cuttack.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 13036, dated Calcutta, the 15th December 1896.—Military Assistant Surgeon F J Daley made over charge of the Chhabassa Jail to Mr. W. H. Thomson on the afternoon of the 30th November 1896.

No. 13086, dated Calcutta, the 19th December 1896.—Surgeon Captain B. C. Oldham made over charge of the Presidency Jail to Mr. P. Donaldson on the forenoon of the 9th December 1896.

A. D. LARMORE,
Offg. Inspector-Genl. of Jails, Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 8978, dated 17th December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Ganga Gobinda Sirkara, in temporary medical charge of the civil station of Noakhali, is appointed Teacher of Medical Jurisprudence and Therapeutics in the Dacca Medical School, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Ohooney Lal Dass.

G. C. ROSS, Surgn.-Col.,
Insp.-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal

No. 9068, dated 21st December 1896.—Assistant Surgeon Nripendra Nath Basu is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders, with effect from the 9th December 1896.

R. C. SANDERS, M.D., Brig.-Surg. Lieut.-Col.,
for Insp.-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

General letter No 8, dated Calcutta, the 5th December 1896.

From—T. W. RICHARDSON, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta,
To—The District Judge of

I am directed to forward herewith a list of days to be observed during the year 1897 as close holidays in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

2 The list has been prepared and published by the Court in the exercise of the power vested in it by section 15 of Act XII of 1887.

NOTIFICATION.

The following list of days to be observed in the year 1897 as close holidays in the Subordinate Civil Courts has been prepared and is published by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of the power vested in it by section 15 of Act XII of 1887.

NAMES OF HOLIDAYS	English date	Bengali date	Days of the week	Number of days	REMARKS
New Year's day	January 1st	Pous (1344) 29th	Friday	1 day	(a) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Sclhet and in the Munshi's Court at Patna only, in the district of Birbhum, instead of Dushahara.
Uttara-yaj Sankranti (a)	"	"	Friday	1 day	(b) If the moon be not visible on the 4th of January, then the Courts will be closed on the 19th of January.
Shah's Barat (b)	15th	Margha " 6th	Monday	1 day	(c) If the moon be not visible on the 4th of March, then the Courts will be closed on the 6th and 7th of March.
Sri Pancheni	February 6th and 7th	" 27th and 28th	Saturday and Sunday	2 days	(d) This holiday is not to be observed in the district of Deca and in the Munshi's Court at Patna.
Siva Ratri (c)	March 1st and 2nd	" 23rd and 24th	Friday and Saturday	2 days	(e) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Chittagong instead of Ulla.
Dol Jatra (d)	" 5th and 6th	" 26th and 27th	Tuesday	1 day	(f) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Basant Gauga Snan (e)	" 18th and 19th	" 9th and 10th	Friday and Saturday	2 days	(g) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Two days previous to Sri Rama Navami (e)	April 9th and 10th	" 28th and 29th	Friday and Saturday	2 days	(h) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Ashtami or Brahmaputra Snan (f)	" 10th	" 29th	Saturday	1 day	(i) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Sri Rama Navami	" 11th	" 30th	Sunday	1 day	(j) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Chaitra Sankranti	" 12th	" 31st	Monday	1 day	(k) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Basant Sankranti	" 13th	" 1st	Tuesday	1 day	(l) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Good Friday and the day following	" 16th and 17th	" 4th and 5th	Friday and Saturday	2 days	(m) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Id-ul-Zohra (h)	May 13th and 14th	" 31st and 1st	Thursday and Friday	2 days	(n) Or such other day as may be fixed by the Government of India.
Queen-Empress' Birthday (i)	" 24th	" 11th	Monday	1 day	(o) If the moon be not visible on the 2nd of June, then the Courts will be closed from the 8th to the 13th June.
Maharaj, including Dushahara Ganga Snan (j)	June 8th to 13th	" 24th to 30th	Tuesday to Saturday	5 days	(p) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Snan Jatra (k)	" 14th	" 1st	Monday	1 day	(q) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Day before Bath Jatra (l)	July 1st	" 15th	Thursday	1 day	(r) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Bath Jatra (m)	" 2nd	" 16th	Friday	1 day	(s) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Ulla Bath (n)	" 10th	" 27th	Saturday	1 day	(t) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Abhisheka Chaturdashi-Shambhab	" 28th	" 18th	Wednesday	1 day	(u) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Fatma-Dushahara (o)	August 12th	" 28th	Thursday	1 day	(v) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Mamas Pujas (p)	" 15th	" 31st	Sunday	1 day	(w) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Jannashthami (q)	20th and 21st	" 5th and 6th	Friday and Saturday	2 days	(x) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Dussehra Vastion, including Mahalaya Durga, Lakshmi and Kali Pujas and Bhadrakali.	September 25th to October 27th	" 11th to 13th	Sunday to Wednesday	3 days	(y) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Jagadhatra Pujas (r)	November 3rd and 4th	" 18th and 19th	Wednesday and Thursday	2 days	(z) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Chaitra Mela (s)	" 7th to 12th	" 24th to 29th	Sunday to Friday	6 days	(aa) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Ras Purnima (t)	" 8th	" 30th	Monday	1 day	(ab) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Kartik Pujas (u)	" 14th and 15th	" 5th and 6th	Sunday and Monday	2 days	(ac) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.
Christmas holidays	December 24th to 25th	" 10th to 11th	Friday to Saturday	2 days	(ad) This holiday is to be observed in the district of Patna, instead of Ulla.

By order, T. W. RICHARDSON, Registrar.

HIGH COURT,
The 5th December 1896.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 10th December 1896—The orders of the 11th October 1896, granting leave of absence for 15 days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, to Babu Harabans Sahai, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, and now Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools, Darbhanga (substantively *pro tempore* in class V), with effect from the 23rd October 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, are cancelled.

The 12th December 1896.—Owing to the death of Babu Mahendra Narayan Mukerjee, Second Master of the Birbhum Zilla School, the following arrangements are sanctioned:—

(1) Babu Gadadhar Gorai, Third Master, Birbhum Zilla School (class VI), to be Second Master, of the same Institution *vice* Babu Mahendra Narayan Mukerjee, deceased.

(2) Babu Krishna Lal Sadhu, M.A., Third Master, Darjeeling High School, and now Temporary Third Master, Pabna Zilla School (class VII), to be Third Master, Birbhum Zilla School, *vice* Babu Gadadhar Gorai, promoted.

Babu Raj Kumar Lal, Second Master of the Monghyr Zilla School (class VI), is appointed to act as Third Master of the Chapra Zilla School, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Ram Das Bhattacharyea, or until further orders.

Maulvi Gholam Salmani, Fourth Maulvi in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrasah (substantively *pro tempore* in class VII), was absent on leave for twenty days under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 27th November 1896.

Babu Durga Prasad Tewari, Sixth Master of the Patna Collegiate School, is appointed to be Third Master of the same Institution, *vice* Maulvi Amjad Ali, promoted, and to officiate in class VI, until further orders.

The 14th December 1896.—During the absence, on deputation, of Babu Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, M.A., Second Master of the Bankura Zilla School, the following arrangements are sanctioned as a temporary measure for the performance of his duties:—

(1) Babu Kamal Krishna Sen, Second Master of the Rangpur Zilla School, and now temporary Third Master of the Bankura Zilla School (substantively *pro tempore* in class VI), to act as Second Master of the latter Institution, *vice* Babu Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, on deputation.

(2) Babu Nil Madhab Barik, B.A., Fifth Master of the Bankura Zilla School, to act as Third Master of the same School, and in class VI, *vice* Babu Kamal Krishna Sen.

C. A. MARTIN,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

List of Vacations and Holidays for Government Arts Colleges in Bengal for 1897.

MONTH.	Vacations and holidays	Number of days exclusive of Sundays
1	2	3
January	1st and 2nd, New Year's Day and the day following.	2
February	6th, Sripanchami	1
March	5th or 6th, Id-ul-Fitr	1
Do.	18th, Dol-Jatra	1
April	12th, Chaitra Sankranti	1
Do.	16th and 17th, Good Friday and the day following.	2
May	1st to 31st } Summer vacation, including Id-Uz-Zuha, Empress' Birthday, and Ma-	26
June	1st to 23rd } harram.	20
August	11th or 12th, Fatiha Dawaz-daham	1
Do.	20th, Janmashtami	1
September	26th to 31st } Puja vacation	5
October	1st to 27th }	23
November	3rd and 4th, Jagadhatrī Puja	2
December	22nd to 31st, Christmas holidays	9
		95
	Sundays	52
	Total	147

N.B.—The number of holidays for Collegiate and 1st-grade Training schools will be 77 days, and for zilla schools 62 days, exclusive of Sundays.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following text-books in Physics and Agriculture have been appointed by Government for the Upper Primary Scholarship Examinations of 1898 and 1899 for the Divisions against which they are named:—

Onitagon and Dacca—

Physics—Sarat Vijnan, by Sarat Chandra Mukerjee.

Agriculture—Krishi Chandrika, by Umes Chandra Sen Gupta.

Rajshahi and Burdwan—

Physics—Padartha Vidya Prabes, by Rajani Kanta Gupta.

Agriculture—Krishi Sopan, by Girish Chandra Basu.

Presidency and Chota Nagpur and for the Bengali Schools of Bihar—

Physics—Sisu Vijnan, by Bereswar Pande

Agriculture—Krishi Siksha, by Kalimay Ghatak.

CALCUTTA,

The 21st December 1896

O. A. MARTIN,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

TREASURY NOTICE.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU GIRISH CHANDRA NAG has been placed in charge of the Jessore District Treasury and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

PURNA CHANDRA MITTRA, *Perst Asst*, for Commissioner.

COMR's OFFICE, PRES. DIVN, CALCUTTA, the 19th December 1896

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 2185B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Provision Opium to be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1897 will consist of about 19,500 chests prepared at the Patna Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, and about 19,500 chests prepared at the Ghazipur Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, being of the seasons 1895-96 and 1896-97 in the proportion marginally noted

2 The dates on or about which the sales will be held, and the total quantity of opium, as well as the respective quantities manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories, which will be brought forward for sale every month, are specified below. The Board of Revenue reserve to themselves the right of altering the dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so. In accordance with the notification of the Government of India, No 2760, dated 24th June 1896, 1,625 chests of Patna and 1,625 chests of Benares opium will be sold monthly from January to December 1897. -

DATES.			Chests manufactured at the Patna Factory.	Chests manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory.	Total chests.
On or about Monday 4th January	1897	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 3rd February	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 1st March	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 1st April	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 3rd May	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 3rd June	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 1st July	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 2nd August	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 1st September	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday 24th September	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 1st November	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 1st December	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total			19,500	19,500	39,000

The following are the conditions of sale:—

1.—The opium will be sold for exportation by sea only, and no certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2.—The opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rs. 800 per chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by clause 13 of these conditions of sale. The bids must advance by Rs. 5 at a time.

3.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A.M. of the day fixed by previous notification, and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P.M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold, the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday), at the hour of 11 A.M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board of Revenue may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

4.—Each lot shall contain five chests.

5.—A Promissory Note for a sum, calculated according to the scale, noted in the margin,

DEPOSIT.

When the amount bid is less than Rs. 1,200 per chest, Rs. 200 per chest.

On bids of Rs. 1,200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 1,600 per chest, Rs. 300 per chest.

On bids of Rs. 1,600 and upwards, but less than Rs. 2,000 per chest, Rs. 400 per chest.

And so on, Rs. 100 being added to the deposit for every bid additional, to the extent of Rs. 400.

shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale-room and before the lot is registered in the sale-book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal receipts or by substitution of other public securities of the Government of India, on or before 3-30 P.M., in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the said notes must be redeemed by 1-30 P.M., or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Bank

of Bengal receipts or deposit of other public securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit; and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6.—The said Promissory Notes shall be absolutely payable in any event, and the amount thereof shall be absolutely forfeited upon such default as before mentioned, and the amount thereof shall not go or be credited in reduction of any loss on re-sale or expenses thereby incurred, but shall be recoverable whether such re-sale shall be had or not, or whether there shall be a loss on such re-sale or not.

7.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the fifth condition, if remaining unredeemed at 3-30 P.M. of the fifth day following the day of sale, or 1-30 P.M., if the last day falls on a Saturday, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

8.—No tender of money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or public securities, on account of opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before the prescribed time in clause 5 on the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted. Provided always that money so subsequently tendered may be taken in payment of the said Promissory Note, but such acceptance of money shall in no way entitle the payer thereof to any right to delivery of the lot or lots in respect whereof the said note was given, or to any of the rights of a purchaser thereof, or release the payer from liability for any unpaid balance of such notes or from the additional liability for the loss and expenses of such re-sale as provided for in clauses No 5 and No 6.

9.—The opium advertised for sale shall be paid for not later than by 3-30 P.M. of the fifteenth day from the day of sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the opium must be paid for by 1-30 P.M.; and in case any lots of such opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any public securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the opium shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good all expenses and any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale, and the liability for the loss or difference of price and expenses shall be in addition to, and wholly independent of, the amount of the deposit so forfeited.

10.—Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of opium, after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase, which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lots or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

11.—No deposit of public securities under the fifth of the present conditions will be received in this office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the sale-book, or his authorized agent. The receipt for deposit of public securities will be granted only in the

name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

12.—The officer superintending the sale on the part of the Government is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand render at the time a deposit either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the fifth of these conditions.

13.—With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the sale, it is hereby notified that the officer of Government superintending the sale shall be competent, at any time during the sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price diminishing the same gradually by Rs 5 at a time until a bid is obtained; and the first *bond fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot, and the officer of Government Superintending the sale shall also be competent to dispose, in the same manner, of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of Rs. 800 specified in the second of these conditions.

14.—The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency opium not exceeding altogether twenty-five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of the opium to complete the said twenty-five.

15.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the opium included in this notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

16.—The following papers will be exhibited for inspection on the day of sale, or may be seen previously to that date by personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue:—No. 1, certificate of the opium advertised for sale; No. 2, report of the examination of such opium.

17.—The public are hereby informed that in providing the investment of the opium manufactured at the Patna Factory and the opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory for the year 1895-96, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken, for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

18.—Any further information respecting weight or quality of the opium advertised for sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue. But, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board of Revenue entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the sale and delivery of the opium for shipment.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

E. H. WALSH,
Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, the 28th November 1896.

No. 2193B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 4th January 1897, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,250 chests, viz:—

				Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	...	1,625
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	...	1,625
Total				3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1896, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th January 1897, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th January 1897, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th January 1897.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale down to December 1897 about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATE.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory ; about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory ; about chests.	Total ; about chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd February 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st March 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st April 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 3rd May 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 3rd June 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st July 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 2nd August 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st September 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday, 24th September 1897 ...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st November 1897 ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st December 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total ...	17,875	17,875	35,750

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

E. H. WALSH, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 30th November 1896.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 15th December 1896.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT	Government golahs	Private golahs	Afloat	Total
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Salt from United Kingdom—				
Liverpool Panys Salt	1,51,375	...	5,509	1,56,884
" White "	3,381	...	.....	3,381
" Cheshire "	.....	7,461	1,39,249	1,46,710
Middlesborough "	.....	.....	78,246	78,266
Hartlepool "	18,304	.....	14,627	32,931
Liverpool Rock "	7,735	.....	.....	7,735
Salt from Indian Ports—				
Bombay Karkach Salt	32,233	...	...	32,233
Madras "	700	...	.....	700
Salt from Arabian and Persian Gulf—				
Lunga Karkach "	1,11,250	...	49,610	1,60,860
" Rock "	8,490	...	1,050	9,540
Muscat Karkach Salt	46,513	.....	.....	46,513
" Rock "	7,676	...	.....	7,676
Hanjam Karkach "	67,625	.....	.....	67,625
" Rock "	6,116	.....	...	6,116
Salt from Red Sea—				
Rowaya Karkach Salt	6,53,366	.....	...	6,53,366
Shahel "	21,873	.....	.....	21,873
Salt from other European Countries—				
Hamburg Salt	40,087	.....	80,101	1,20,188
Salt from Gulf of Aden—				
Aden Karkach Salt	2,00,080	...	.....	2,00,080
" Crushed "	2,676	...	.....	2,676
" Coarse "	50,788	...	.....	50,788
Total ...	14,80,268	7,461	3,68,412	18,06,141

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. N. BAKER, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 22nd December 1896.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the fifth general election of the Commissioners of the Bhagalpur Municipality, in the district of Bhagalpur, under Act III (B.O.) of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, will be held in Wards Nos. I and VI on Saturday the 6th, in Wards Nos. II and IV on Monday, the 8th, and in Wards Nos. III and V on Tuesday, the 9th March 1897.

PRAN KUMAR DAS, *for Commissioner, on tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, the 14th December 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

In modification of the notification dated the 7th December 1896, published in Part I, page 1319 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 16th December 1896, it is hereby notified, under Rule 15 of the revised Election Rules, for general information that, under section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act III (B.O.) of 1884, as now amended, the general election of Municipal Commissioners of the Bihar Municipality, in the district of Patna, will be held on Saturday, the 13th of March 1897, instead of 6th idem.

J. A. BOURDILLON, *Commissioner.*

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 19th December 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that at the bye-election held under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act on Monday, the 16th November 1896, in ward No. A of the Ghatal Municipality in the district of Midnapore, Babu Kumud Nath Dutt was duly elected as a Commissioner of the said Municipality, *vice* Babu Pico Nath Ghuntessari, resigned.

ATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, *for Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION, Chinsurah, the 19th December 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that Saturday, the 6th March 1897, is fixed as the date for holding the fifth general elections of Commissioners of the undermentioned Municipalities in the districts of the Presidency Division, in the place of those who, having been elected at the fourth general elections held in December 1893, or subsequently thereto in place of Commissioners so elected, complete their term of office under sections 21 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act as amended:—

24-Parganas ...	Baranagore.	Nadia	..	Krishnagar.
	South Suburban.			Santipur.
	Rajpur.			Ranaghat.
	Baruipur			Nadia.
	Joynagar.			Kushtia.
	South Dum-Dum.			Kumarkhali.
	North Dum-Dum.			Meherpur.
	South Barrackpore.			Birnagar.
	North Barrackpore.			Berhampore
	Barasat			Murshidabad ...
	Nahati.			Jangipur.
	Gobardanga.			Kandi.
	Basuhat			Jessore.
	Baduria.			... Kotchandpur.
	Taki.			Moheshpur.
Khulna		...	Satkhira.	

E. V. WESTMACOTT, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESID. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 21st December 1896.

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.O.) of 1885, I appoint Babu Nitya Nanda Bose, B.A., of Katadaha, son of Babu Ram Dayal Bose, to be a member of the Poradaha Union Committee, under the Kushtia Local Board, in the district of Nadia, in the place of Babu Bisva Nath Singha, resigned.

ANNADA PRASADA BASU, *Persl. Asst., for Commissioner on tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, CALCUTTA, the 16th December 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.O.) of 1885, I appoint Nilu Biswas, son of Nardi Mondal, of Ghoneawampore, in thana Shamshergunge, to be a member of the Dhulyan Union Committee, in the Jangipur subdivision of the district of Murshidabad, in the place of Babu Jadu Nath Chatterji, deceased.

E. V. WESTMACOTT, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 19th December 1896.

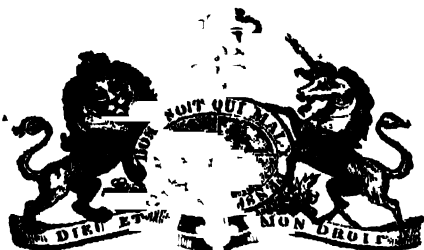
NOTIFICATION.

The 19th December 1896.—Under Rule 21 (b) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries, the following gentlemen are hereby appointed to be members of the Managing Committee for the management of the dispensary at English Bazar in the district of Malda:—

1. Vice-Chairman, English Bazar Municipality, *ex-officio*.
2. Ditto, District Board, Malda, *ex-officio*.
3. Civil Surgeon, Malda, *ex-officio*.
4. Babu Lal Behari Bhaduri, Munsif.
5. Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan, Pleader, Member, District Board.

PRAN KUMAR DAS, *for Commissioner on tour*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, the 19th December 1896.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

POLICE.

The 17th December 1896.

No. 719.—The services of Mr. N. Williamson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

J. P. HEWITT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

The 16th December 1896.

No. 2948—2-42.—The names of the Governors appointed to represent India on the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending 23rd July 1897 are published for information :—

(2) On behalf of Local Governments and Native States.

Bengal—Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, are republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1896.

No. 5281-Gl.—Mr. K J Badshah, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days, with effect from the 6th January 1897.

The 18th December 1896.

No. 5363-Gl.—Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, c.s.i., Director-General of the Post Office of India, is placed on special duty, with effect from the 12th December 1896, and the following acting appointments are made in consequence of his deputation, or until further orders:—

Mr H. M. Kitch to act as Director-General of the Post Office of India, with effect from the 12th December 1896.

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson to act as Postmaster-General, Bengal, with effect from the 11th December 1896.

* * * *

J. F. FINLAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 18th December 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1339.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants appointed to the Bengal and Madras Establishments in G. G. O. No. 1066 of 1896 reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—

Bengal.

Herbert James Walton	} 29th October 1896
Hugh Ainsworth	...	...	...
Henry Arthur David Dickson	...	...	...
John Stewart Stevenson	...	..	... 16th " "
*	*	*	*	*

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1353.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

Behar Light Horse.

Honorary Chaplain the Reverend John Richardson.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1359—*Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Edward Frederic Growse, Esq., to be Commandant, with the rank of Captain, *vice* Stevenson, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1369.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Major H. Dawson resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st October 1896.

P. J. MANTLAND, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896.

PART 1B.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4894 L.S.G.—The 17th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under rule 32 of the rules made under clause (a), section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix the following dates for holding elections of members of Local Boards in the several thanas of the subdivisions of the district of Mymensingh:—

Subdivision.	Thana.	Dates of election.		
Mymensingh or Sadar ...	Kotwali	...	12th	February 1897.
	Iswarganj	...	12th	" "
	Gaffergaon	...	13th	" "
	Phulbaria	...	13th	" "
	Phulpur	...	15th	" "
Tangail ...	Tangail	..	14th	" "
	Kalihafi	...	13th	" "
	Gopalpur	..	15th	" "
Jamalpur ...	Jamalpur	...	12th	" "
	Sherpur	...	12th	" "
	Dewanganj	...	13th	" "
	Nalitabari	..	15th	" "
Netrokona ...	Kendua	...	13th	" "
	Netrokona	...	12th	" "
	Durgapur	..	16th	" "
Kishorganj	Kishorganj	...	12th	" "
	Nikly	...	13th	" "
	Bazitpur	...	15th	" "

H. H. RISLEY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4896 M.—The 17th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under sections 14 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon of Nadia to be a Commissioner, *ex-officio*, of the Krishnagar Municipality, *vice* Dr. F. O. Clarkson, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4898M.—The 17th December 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 3554M, dated the 15th August 1896, was published at page 163, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of sections 261, 262, and clause (2) and (3) of section 273 of Part VI of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the Barasat Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Barasat Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the above provisions of the Municipal Act to the said Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4921M.—The 19th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that, under section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Netrokona Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh—

Maulvi Mahamed Azhar.
Babu Broja Nath Goswami.
„ Ghonosyam Gupta.
„ Kali Kumar Ukil.
„ Gupi Nath Chakravarty.
„ Harish Chandra Ghose.
„ Rajani Kanta Bhattacharjee.
„ Guru Dass Chakravarty.

Babu Ishan Chandra Biswas.
„ Kalli Sankar Chakravarty.
„ Jagat Chandra Kar.
Munshi Mahmed Hasmat.
Maulvi Talattaff Hosain Ahmed, B.A.
Munshi Golam Hosain.
„ Faizuddin Ahmed.
„ Hamiduddin Ahmed.

2. Under section 23 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Mahmed Azhar, Subdivisional Officer, to be the Chairman of the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4923M.—The 19th December 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Gobardanga Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of sections 256A, 256B, 258 and 260A of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4925L S.-G.—The 19th December 1896—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr M. Lines to be a member of the Hajipur Local Board, in the district of Muzaffarpur, *vice* Mr J. Smith, resigned

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4927L S.-G.—The 19th December 1896—It is hereby notified that under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to reappoint the Magistrate of Darbhanga to be the Chairman of the Darbhanga District Board, with effect from the 8th January 1897.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4936M.—The 19th December 1896.—Whereas a notification No. 8270M., dated the 31st July 1896, was published at page 152, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th August 1896, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to revise the existing

boundaries of the Siwan Municipality, in the district of Saran, so as to exclude from its limits the tolas and villages named in the margin, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal, it is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers vested in the Local Government by section 9A (2) of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act

IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to exclude the said tolas and villages from the Siwan Municipality.

2. This notification shall take effect from the 1st April 1897, after which date the boundaries of the Municipality will be as follows.—

North.—The southern limits of Bidhurtí Hata and Mohadeva.

South.—The southern boundary of Bengal and North-Western Railway line.

East.—The eastern boundary of Fatehpur or Pakri-Fatehulla and Mukhdum Serai.

West.—The eastern boundaries of Pakalia Abu-chaprah, Khurmabad and Lakhroun.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4954M.—The 21st December 1896.—Whereas a Notification dated the 30th April 1885 was published at page 384 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th May 1885, sanctioning the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884 to the entire area of the Jamalpur Municipality, in the district of Monghyr, and whereas the Municipal Commissioners did not take action under section 222 of the Act to bring the provisions of Part IX into operation within 15 days of the publication of the notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, it is therefore necessary to renew the sanction then accorded. It is accordingly hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government by section 221 of Act III (B.O.) of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Jamalpur Municipality, in the district of Monghyr, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the extension of the said provisions of the Municipal Act to mohallas Jamalpur Dih, Sikanderpur, and Munghraura of the said Municipality, and the levy under section 86 (f) of fees for the cleansing of latrines within the aforesaid wards of the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 4957M.—The 21st December 1896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in supersession of the Notification of the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department, dated the 14th March 1881, published at page 340 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd idem, to impose in the cantonments mentioned in the first column of the first schedule, hereto annexed, the taxes specified opposite each in the second column thereof, and further to direct that the provisions of Part IV of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Acts IV of 1894 and II of 1896, shall, so far as they can be made applicable and subject to the modifications set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed, apply to the assessment and recovery of the taxes hereby imposed

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Name of cantonment	Taxes imposed
	(a) A tax not exceeding eighty four rupees per annum, upon persons occupying holdings within the cantonment according to their circumstances and property therein
	(b) A tax upon carriages with wheels of not less than 24-inches in diameter, horses and other animals, at rates not exceeding the following, namely:—
	Rs A
	For every 4-wheeled carriage drawn—
1. Cuttack	By two horses 4 8 per quarter.
	By one horse or a pair of ponies under 13 hands . . . 3 0 " "
	By one pony under 13 hands . . . 2 8 " "
	For every 2-wheeled carriage . . . 2 8 " "
	" " horse 2 0 " "
	" " pony under 13 hands, mule or donkey 0 12 " "
	" " elephant 6 0 " "
	" " camel 2 0 " "

Name of cantonment.	Taxes imposed.
2 Dinapore	A tax, not exceeding eighty-four rupees per annum, upon persons occupying holdings within the cantonment according to their circumstances and property therein. Ditto ditto.
3. Dorundah	
	(a) A tax, not exceeding seven and-a-half per centum, upon the annual value, not being less than six rupees, of holdings situated within the cantonment.
	(b) A tax upon carriages with wheels of not less than 24 inches in diameter, horses and other animals, at rates not exceeding the following, namely:—
	Rs. A.
	For every 4-wheeled carriage drawn—
4. Barrackpore	By two horses .. 4 8 per quarter
and	By one horse or a pair of
5. Dum-Dum	ponies under 13 hands ... 3 0 " "
	By one pony under 13 hands 2 8 " "
	For every 2-wheeled carriage . 2 8 " "
	" " horse ... 2 0 " "
	" " pony under 13 hands, mule or donkey .. 0 12 " "
	" " elephant .. 6 0 " "
	" " camel ... 2 0 " "

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

In lieu of the provisions of sections 92, 95 and 110 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(1) When any holding has remained unoccupied and unproductive of rent throughout the year or the period in respect of which any instalment is payable, the said tax or instalment for the said year or period, as the case may be, shall not be levied in respect of such holding.

(2) When any holding has not been occupied or productive of rent for any period of not less than thirty consecutive days, so much of the said tax or instalment as is proportionate to the number of days during which such holding has not been occupied or productive of rent shall not be levied in respect of such holding.

(3) No relief under these rules shall be granted unless notice in writing of the circumstances under which it is claimed has been given to the cantonment authority within the first fourteen days of the period in respect of which it is so claimed.

(4) The burden of proving the facts entitling any person to claim relief under these rules shall lie upon him.

(5) For the purposes of these rules—

(a) neither the presence of a care-taker nor the mere retention in an otherwise unoccupied dwelling-house of the furniture habitually used in it shall constitute occupation of the house, and

(b) a holding shall be deemed to be productive of rent if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation thereof, whether it is actually occupied by such tenant or not.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 5000M.—The 22nd December 1896.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the South Barrackpore Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of sections 256A, 256B and 260A of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No 4901M.—The 18th December 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening Beltola Lane at its junction with Hazra Road, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land Nos., 9 and 11, Hazra Road in Beltola, Kalighat, Dihi Puuchannogram, district of 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 6 chitaks and 36 square feet only of standard measurement, are required.

as boundaries of the lands are as follow:—

Portion marked A on the plan.—On the North and on the West the remaining portion No. 9, Hazra Road, on the South Hazra Road, and on the East Beltola Lane.

Portion marked B on the plan.—On the North and on the East the remaining portion of No. 11, Hazra Road, on the South Hazra Road, and on the West Beltola Lane.

The plan and specification of the lands are filed in the office of the Commissioners for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 4910M.—The 18th December 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Nasirabad Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a trenching ground in the village of Ohukaitala, pargana Alapsingh, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 bighas 18 cottahs and 1 chitak of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the North by the land of Laronia Ohand Lambary, Rafik Khansama and Beni Madhab Ray, on the East by the land of Ohand Lambary, Janoo Sheik and Beni Madhab Ray, on the South by the land of Gobinda Kunda, and on the West by the land of Halanga Sheik.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 4989M.—The 22nd December 1896.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Patna Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for extending the trenching ground in mauza Muortasiganj, pargana Azimabad, zilla Patna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 bighas 18 cottahs 12½ chitaks of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the North by the cultivated land of Etwari Koiri; on the East by the old trenching ground, nala and the amrud garden of Kaloo Koiri; on the South by the amrud gardens of Poonai and Kaloo Koiri and the cultivated land of Mannu Koiri; and on the West by the cultivated lands of Soona, Khemchand, Chamru, Jhagru and Chattri Koiri and the amrud garden of Bhageru Koiri.

The plan and specification of the land are filed in the office of the Collector of Patna for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 7th January 1897, corresponding to 24th Pous 1303 (BS), at Barisal for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
4546	Padma alias Ramjanpur pargana Kaimpur Shiklapatti	Rs A P 5,183 0 0	Proprietorship right of the whole estate		H. K. Kumar Sen and others	Rs A P	Rs A P 2,024 0 0	Rs A P
4546	Char Samadhi Pakhi	Rs A P 5 0 0	Ditto		Kali Prasanna Das and others		74 15 8	
4546		Rs A P 76 0 0	Ditto		Bhagwan Raychoudhuri		200 8 4	
		Rs A P 3840		1,510 sold 1 other	Banarasi Bandopadhyaya and others	2 16 7 2		857 10 8
		Rs A P 408		7 and 1 are	Abdul Bari and others	741 5 0		20 3 6
		Rs A P 6105		1,918 5 9	Radhica Mohon Shaw and others		225 0 0	
		Rs A P 1907		788 3 9	Kali Prasanna Chatteropadhyaya and others		92 9 9	
		Rs A P 3337			Kali Prasanna Ghosh and others	1,084 7 0		31 12 6
		Rs A P 3338			Ditto ditto	722 15 0		50 3 3
					Alabaddi Patwari and others		166 9 0	

Backergunge Collectorate, th. November 1896.

CHANDRA KUMAR DUTTA, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 28th December 1896 at 11 A. M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tans No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2541	Khursora, pargana Mora.	Rs. A P. 1,311 10 6	...	Eight annas share of the estate, of which separate account has not been opened.	Benny Kristo Banerjee, of Talinipara	Rs. A P. 655 15 0	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P. 163 6 6

Hooghly Collectorate, the 16th November 1896.

D. B. ALLEN, Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the district of Puri will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 28th of April 1897, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1894 Umh —

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No. 385, Settlement, Jarib Bhauria, No. 805 in the General Register B.	Masul Alsh, Jagannath Prosad, pargana Mat kadpatan.	1 gunt 6 poles, 1 square yards.	.....	.....	Intestate property of Krushna Das, of Balighat, pargana Oldhar, escheated to Government, vide Government No. 3272L R., of 18th August 1896.

N. BHATTACHARYA, for Offg. Collector.

Collector's Office, Puri, the 14th November 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Noakhali will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at 1 P.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi number	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
	<i>Khas mahal tenures</i>	Rs A. P.				Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
1561	No 9, Gour mukarari howls of char shula ka	618 12 6	Whole		Wajuddi Ghat Maji		149 2 7	..
1671	No 1, Dhakali Char	2,027 7 4	Do		Jamiat Ali		594 7 0	
1671	No 61, Dhakali in Chargazi	730 8 3	Do.		Ajamuddi Patwari and others.		223 13 9	...

Noakhali, the 12th November 1896

S. K. AGARTI, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Faridpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that District on 28th December 1896 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs A. P.				Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
3470	Pargana Khotok pur taluk Rim Prowd Bay	524 12 9½	16 annas		Gora Chand Das and others		32 5 1	
6220	Pargana Rajnagar, hissa Nibhani Sin	597 12 3	Do		Sadhu Charan Pal Mandal and others	..	43 5 9½	
6513	Pargana Narulla pur excess land of Gopalpur	801 0 0	Do		Prosanna Kumar Sen	...	200 0 0	.....
6518	Pargana H. bily, taluk Mahmud pur excess land of Shashpur	1,047 0 0	Do		Ditto		255 10 0	...

Faridpur Collectorate, the 20th November 1896

F. C. FRENCH, Offg Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs A. P.				Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
3233	Mahal Banta, pargana Memudshahi	834 1 0	9233 share 1 15 gendas, 9233 share 2 5a. 5g will not be sold.	3233 share 10 annas	Said Najak Ali, Unayd Kholsun Khatoon, Khoye-rannessa Bibi, Mohamed Khamuddin and Mohamed Nuroddin	621 4 8		7 0 8.

J. H. E. GARNETT, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale. —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanri No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
197	Pargana Raynagar, Jhivya Rajhriha na Sen, chokla Fulbaria District road	Rs. A. P. 513 1 11	Entire estate		Biswas Roy and others	Rs. A. P. 513 1 11	Rs. A. P. 58 7 9	Rs. A. P.

Dacca Collectorate, the 24th November 1896.

O. O. SEN, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale. —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanri No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
263	Zamindari in pargana Barabari.	Rs. A. P. 9,853 2 0	No.	Separate share 1 anna 8 gundas 2 kina and 2 dika specified under Act 1 of 1870, Act 11 of 1871.	Karmananda Chaudhuri	Rs. A. P. 879 12 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 85 4 0
293	Do do	9,853 0 0	Do	Do (annas 8 gundas share)	Kiaf Hussainullah (Chaudhuri)	3,091 4 0		247 12 0
6170	Islampur in pargana Pukharia	1,016 8 0	Whole		Hem Chandra Roy (Chaudhuri)		100 0 0	
SECOND CLASS								
4075	Char Kalb Hari in pargana Hushon shahi	1,385 0 0	Whole		Inkunda Choudhury and others		87 8 0	

B. C. SEN, Covenanted Deputy Collector in charge.

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 28th November 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Pabna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th January 1897, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanri No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2728	Char Chapala, pargana Sinduri	Rs. A. P. 806 0 0	Whole estate		Shomamoni Dashya and others	Rs. A. P. 806 0 0	Rs. A. P. Current 450 0 0 Old 100 0 0	Rs. A. P.

Pabna Collectorate, the 3rd December 1896

W. MAUDSLAY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Acts XI of 1859, VII (B.C.) 1868, and II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures in the Sadar khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 4th day of January 1897 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th day of May 1896.

Serial number.	Number of taluk	Name of taluk, musa, thana and mahal	Name of proprietor	ANNUAL RENTAL		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD			REMARKS
				Rent	Cesses	Rent	Cesses	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	4942 24021	Mauva Vorpur, Danna Pa- tikche 15, mahal Noa- bai taluk Y. Ali Khan and present taluk Obaidat Rohoman Khan	Obaidat Rohoman Khan	Rs A P 703 0 0	Rs A P 30 13 0	Rs A P 129 0 0	Rs A P 13 13 0	Rs A P 163 13 0	

Chittagong Collectorate, the 26th November 1896

J. D. ANDERSON, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 8th January 1897, at midday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taluk No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
583	Rampore Sad Mahal, pargana	515 3 0	Entire estate		Babu Rameshwar Narain Mahtha and Babu Bishwa- rath Prasad Maitha	Rs. A. P. ...	113 13 8	
679	Bisand Kalia, pargana Babia, Taluk	1,088 0 4	Ditto		Raja Peruddin Khan and Rani Zinat Jahan		198 3 10	
906 E S	Amwa Kalia, pargana Babia Champuruan	3,000 13 0		Residuary share 10s 1p 6d 10m 6d 44d	Shahk Jamaluddin Hossain and others	1,069 6 8		1,923 7 3
921	Baridpore Dauli, pargana Babia, Champuruan	4,430 12 3	Entire estate		Musamat Ramrati Kumer, mother and guardian of Kishan Persadh Narain Singh, and Nawab Syed Wahid Ali Khan and others		3,004 11 9	
1132	Masandha parga- na Babia, Cham- puruan	618 10 8	Ditto		Ra. Goodar Bahai		173 12 1	
3819	Dastha Pokhui Khuda pargana Kankowli	509 0 0	Ditto		Lalji Singh and Musamat Lachmi Kumer, mother and guardian of Shewam- don Singh, minor		58 10 8	
10809	Hogwanpore pargana Nizamud dimpore	1,314 5 6	Ditto		Baijutha Perlap Jaram Singh and others.		113 5 2	

Muzaffarpur Collector's Office, the 25th November 1896

L. HARR, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 4th January 1897, corresponding to 22nd Pous 1301 (A S), Monday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taluk No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
216	Pargana Borichhour, mahal Sigurobi	Rs A P 1,239 5 11		Residuary portion of the mahal excluding S. A. No. 1 and 2.	Biswa Nath Giri and others.	Rs A P 1,233 14 7		Rs. A. P. 16 12 2
277	Pargana Balrita, mau- za Bhitorebinode.	2,386 13 0	Entire estate.		Choudhury Gopendra Nandan Dass Moha- ptra		186 0 3	
906	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Borichora	1,857 9 3 with police	Ditto		Kumar Bolkanto Nath De and another		71 2 3 with police	
974	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Khanda kholi.	936 11 8	Ditto		Loke Nath Sait and others.		9 0 8	
1020	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Sadhooya gola alias Amman.	1,946 0 0	Ditto		Kumar Bolkanto Nath De and another.		40 3 7	
3106	Pargana Babona, mauza Bahadulpore	2,009 3 1		Residuary portion of the mahal excluding S. A. No. 1 to 3	Brojo Gopal Das Maitty and others.	1,198 5 0		11 3 11

Midnapore Collectorate, the 23rd November 1896.

W. R. BARNES, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 5th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
161	Pargana Mahamed Shubee, kumat Kulchura.	Rs A P	No	Share No 1	Uma Chandra Mazumder, Babu Kali Das Roy and James Iwaddi	Rs A P 884 8 9	Rs A P	Rs A P 2 5 4

Jessore Collectorate, the 26th November 1896.

F. S. HAMILTON, Collector.

Advertisement of Sale

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Malda, will be put up to sale at the Malda Collectorate on the 15th January 1897, corresponding with 8rd Magh 1303 B S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale —

Conditions of Sale.

- 1st.—The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd.—The sales to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force; and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government); and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
20	8-anna joint undivided interest in estate Bitori-Dhobra, pargana Kasimnagar	A R P 130 2 36	Rs A P 132 1 6	8-anna joint undivided interest of Government in this estate will be sold. The area in column 3 represents the area of the whole estate. Government revenue shown in column 4, represents the Government revenue assessed for the 8-anna joint undivided interest of Government, which is to be sold.
154	8-anna joint undivided interest in estate 10 annas, Taraf Mahadipur, pargana Kasimnagar.	3,529 2 13	2,102 3 3	Ditto.
524	Dorabara, Sonapur, pargana Kasimnagar.	228 1 8	194 5 4	

SHYAMA PADA CHOWDHY, Deputy Collector in charge, for Collector.

Malda Collectorate, the 7th December 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 18, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Bhagalpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 11th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demand which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and other shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
1852	Birpur, pargana Dhapur, thana Partapganj	Rs. A. P. 568 3 0	Entire	..	Ram Lal Sahy and others	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 1 8 9	Rs. A. P. ..

Bhagalpur Collector's Office, the 11th December 1896

S. P. CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge

Kist September 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 18, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 11th January 1897 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
400 Jama	Parasuni, Khem, tappa Karlam, pargana Masul	Rs. A. P. 3,193 11 8	Nil	1 Ghoghra 3 4 0 2 Parasuni Khem 3 4 0 3 Bua Mangron 3 3 0 4 Bishampur Mahu 3 4 0 5 Bharthuhia 3 4 0 6 Bagpur Churaman 3 4 0 7 Ohhies 1 10 0 8 Jalakar Dumarin 3 10 0 9 Daria Chik 2 10 0 10 Vansha 2 8 10 11 Lahaniya 2 10 0	Khedow Thakur and others	Rs. A. P. 605 2 5	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 1,943 11 11
544 Jama	Motihari, tappa Madhwal, pargana Muzhua	4,367 12 8	Nil	Except Gopalpur, 18a	Mr William Moran and others	4,299 5 0	..	1 14 9

Motihari, the 7th December 1896

RAJKISHORE NARAYAN SINGH, for Collector

Notice of Sale

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6 of Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of the 24 Parganas will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th January 1897 for arrears of revenue which fell due on the 28th September kist, 1896.

CLASS I.—Permanently-settled estates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No.	No. of tausi	Name of pargana and mahal	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
1	9	Magura, Chetla	Rs. A. P. 810 3 42	Whole	..	Hari Chandra Bai Chaudhri and others	..	Rs. A. P. 64 14 74	..
2	11	Magura, Santosbpur	807 5 34	Do	..	Kali Brahma alias Upendra Nath Bai Chaudhri and others	..	10 7 04	..
3	36	Magura, Dhapmanpur	2,778 7 44	..	Excluding 11a, 11g 42 Balance to be sold 4a, 8g 3k 54d	Banke Behari Mandal and others	769 12 24	..	9 5 64
4	53	Magura, Ramowarpur	3,198 2 8	..	Residuary share (a)	Chandi Charan Mandal and others	3,166 6 114	..	30 12 94
5	63	Magura, Banadroni and others	9,138 9 14	..	Excluding 6a, 6g 2k, 70k	Indramani Das and others	5,515 10 114	..	1,383 7 104
6	302	Azimbahad, Huda Joy Chaudipur	3,318 7 8	..	Balance to be sold 8a 1g 1k 10k Excluding 10a, 18g 1k 1k	Saroda Das and others	2,771 4 6	..	268 8 114
7	611-4	Bura, Bakari	4,041 4 4	..	Balance to be sold 1a 18g	Hara Nath Sarkar	545 2 8	..	41 9 1
8	1394-5	Malda, Bebra	14,671 6 4	..	3a, 8g, 3k, 2k	Burgudra Nath Dutt and others	2,923 7 4	..	266 5 1

(a) Some separate accounts have been opened under section 21, Act XI of 1859, and section 70 of Act VII (B.O.) of 1878. The extent of share of the share in arrears not be given.

Alipore, the 14th December 1896

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th January 1897 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No. (Tahsil No.)	Name of estate with pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
32	Baktharpur, par- gana Arrah.	Rs A P. 1,160 7 10	16a		Bagwan Singh and others	Rs A P. 28 4 0	201 7 3	.....
313	Kudaria Parsu- ram, pargana Arrah	1,387 3 2	16a		Dulhun Karanphul Kuer and Rajmahal Kuer, mother and guardian of Jai Naram Singh	54 2 0	.....	181 5 4
320 Ijmal	Kaharpur Jaban- garpah, pargana Arrah	1,020 3 2		8a 6p 8k	Jai Ram Singh and others	84 10 8	.....	288 1 2
321 Ijmal	Ditto	1,530 4 0		8a 9p 12k	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....
645	Sunderpore Gan- ghar, pargana Arrah	3,940 10 8	16a.	.....	nam Charan Lal and others	2,041 0 11	.....	.....
673 1	Koelwar, pargana Baragawan	7,770 12 7		Patila Makhdumpore Simra Muyawan Mohabai pore Mahni Koelwar Syed Khan Koelwar Muhammad Khan Koshanpur Shahadpur Hasanpur Semaria	Rai Gadar Sahai	3 038 11 11	.....	822 5 11
703 6	Ditto	7 770 12 7		1a 4p in each of the above mauzas	Kailash Behari and others	614 13 7	.....	197 12 4
803 Ijmal	Ohunda Zameen Makhdumpur Semra, pargana Baragawan.	1,007 11 0		12a.	Moti Lal and others	800 12 0	.....	20 8 3
803 Ijmal	Chanchur, par- gana Behia	1,713 0 8		5a 4p	Daleep Rai and others	571 2 0	.....	74 13 5
1204 Ijmal	Sikaria Bonhi pargana Behia	1,185 2 4		Sikaria 16a	Musamat Gubaro Kuer and others	743 2 4	.....	85 8 5
1211 1	Suhia, pargana Behia	4 253 13 10		Suhia Haripur Makundi Barkhandi Baluroni Nathpoh Khotia	Raj Rajeshwari Prasad Singh	1 929 9 8	.....	240 2 1
1223	Diara Suhia, par- gana Behia	1,316 6 8	16a		Ram Parmeshwar Singh and others	.....	18 13 9	.....
1309	Bhithalra Miton- para, pargana Ohousa	1,416 5 4	16a		Ram Baran Sahai and others	.....	5 6 10	.....
1740 Ijmal	Kathir, pargana Chousa.	1,177 0 6		10a 1p 12k 8jd	Nahat Rai and others	745 12 5	.....	25 1
1793	Kanehri, pargana Chousa	781 15 2	16a		Musamat Gunkali Kuer	.....	280 4 6	.....
1829	Kharanpore, par- gana Chousa	553 10 7	16a		Ramadhan Rai and others	.....	7 7 11	.....
1948	Pipradh, pargana Chousa	521 0 0	16a		Ram Nidh Pandey and others	.....	170 5 0	.....
2025	Sikthi, pargana Chousa	644 6 9	10a		Sital Pershad and others	.....	30 13 9	.....
2066 20	Eklashpur, par- gana Champore	5,566 4 1		Eklashpur Baira Upharvalia Brahma Gobind Kargand Sultanpur Kori Kadaria Neema Pahadi Sikandarpur Man Pahadi Herbalanpur	Kesho Lalsud Singh and others	1,248 6 6	.....	57 11
2066 Ijmal	Ditto	5,586 4 1		Eklashpur Karnan Kersira Kani Karanpore Gadhani Sikandarpore Baira Sultanpur Nima Pahadi Man Pahadi Brahma Gobind	Musamat Khatun Kuer and others	587 1 32	.....	143 0
2076	Araul, pargana Champore	713 0 7	16a		Hazari Singh and others	.....	175 6 6	.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No. (Jama No.)	Name of estate with pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2075 14	Amson, pargana Chainpore	Rs A P 11,357 6 6½		<p>Amson Khas 2 0 0</p> <p>Bhehah 2 0 0</p> <p>Nawan Bijo 2 0 0</p> <p>Bhai Putna 2 0 0</p> <p>Elai Khurd 2 0 0</p> <p>Amchha 2 0 0</p> <p>Amantipore 2 0 0</p> <p>Pipra Sakarwar 2 0 0</p> <p>Pakihar 2 0 0</p> <p>Jamouni 2 0 0</p> <p>Chonthi 2 0 0</p> <p>Sukindapur 2 0 0</p> <p>Bhadour 2 0 0</p> <p>Dundwa 2 0 0</p> <p>Gangapore 2 0 0</p> <p>Digher 2 0 0</p> <p>Desauti 2 0 0</p> <p>Sara dharhand 2 0 0</p> <p>Kulheria 2 0 0</p> <p>Baradhi 2 0 0</p> <p>Sundhia 2 0 0</p> <p>Baher 2 0 0</p> <p>Kohadi 2 0 0</p> <p>Goshand 2 0 0</p> <p>Mehian 2 0 0</p> <p>Buckhhera 2 0 0</p> <p>Khosanda 2 0 0</p> <p>Salathoo 2 0 0</p> <p>Rampar Barajoo 2 0 0</p> <p>Karunpura 2 0 0</p> <p>Nali 2 0 0</p> <p>Silri 2 0 0</p> <p>Sabopaker 2 0 0</p> <p>Brelira 2 0 0</p> <p>Bhatula 2 0 0</p> <p>Dighi Nulki 2 0 0</p> <p>Rajpore 2 0 0</p> <p>Mohamedpore 2 0 0</p> <p>Sekra 2 0 0</p> <p>Rampore 2 0 0</p> <p>Kudawa 2 0 0</p> <p>Diwana 2 0 0</p> <p>Samaria 2 0 0</p> <p>Baraila 2 0 0</p> <p>Chakra 2 0 0</p> <p>Chintamanpore 2 0 0</p> <p>Ismaulpore 2 0 0</p> <p>Dandawawan 2 0 0</p> <p>Sardaur 2 0 0</p> <p>Karoumi 2 0 0</p> <p>Pipra 2 0 0</p> <p>Amson 13 4 0</p> <p>Chunpur 11 0 0</p> <p>Dhupur 11 0 0</p> <p>Sapora 13 4 0</p> <p>Kotari 13 4 0</p>	Musamat Kundan Koor, mother and guardian of Jawant Sahaf	Rs A P 1,417 2 3½		Rs A P 86 12 6½
2076 15	Idit	1,336 8 6		<p>Bhadupur 2 0 0</p> <p>Ba-wapur 2 0 0</p> <p>Bilahi 2 0 0</p> <p>Tolgan 2 0 0</p> <p>Bhaqwanpote 2 0 0</p> <p>Chhajapur 2 0 0</p> <p>Bazidpur 2 0 0</p> <p>Kanpur 2 0 0</p> <p>Kanara 2 0 0</p> <p>Devra alias Bhaupokhor 2 0 0</p> <p>Laheribasi 2 0 0</p>	140 Raj Ojha and others	678 9 2½	...	9 1 9½
2080	Auria Bheri Bhool, pargana Chainpore	502 14 1½	1½a		Burl Naram Singh him- self and guardian of Aunt Parshad Singh		117 15 1½	
2131 5	Bhadupur, par- gana Chainpore	2,210 15 0		<p>Bhadupur 2 0 0</p> <p>Ba-wapur 2 0 0</p> <p>Bilahi 2 0 0</p> <p>Tolgan 2 0 0</p> <p>Bhaqwanpote 2 0 0</p> <p>Chhajapur 2 0 0</p> <p>Bazidpur 2 0 0</p> <p>Kanpur 2 0 0</p> <p>Kanara 2 0 0</p> <p>Devra alias Bhaupokhor 2 0 0</p> <p>Laheribasi 2 0 0</p>	Thakor Ra-hoonindan Parshad and others	806 11 7½		105 15 1½
2153	Raj. Kaji, pargana Chainpore	570 12 10	16a		Sukhnandan Singh and others		120 12 0	
2188	Bura Kaghunath pur, pargana Chainpore	1,225 13 10	16a		Ganesh Parshad and others		761 4 3	
2241	Bhabhna, pargana Chainpore	900 15 2	16a		Rajnath guardian of Devnath Singh, and others		45 4 4	
2253	Bhokhri, pargana Chainpore	641 1 1	16a		Approp Singh and others		160 4 3	
2341	Damodarpur, par- gana Chainpore	723 1 2	16a		Jagannath Singh and others		306 13 8	
2346	Dulhi pargana Chainpore	745 1 1	16a		Thakoor Navanidh Naram Singh and others		65 2 11	
2303 1 June	Dumraith par- gana Chainpore	1,784 8 6		<p>Dumraith 16</p> <p>Nutanpur 16</p> <p>Dewaji buzarg 12</p> <p>Gopalpore 12</p> <p>Manikpur 11</p> <p>Dewaji khurd 12</p>	Dewan Mohamed Hussain Khan and others	1,39 6 4½		303 8 6½
2618 1 June	Karjee, pargana Chainpore	956 11 8		<p>Karjee 16 0</p> <p>Makka 16 0</p> <p>Balharin 11 11</p>	Janki Parshad and others	920 12 6½		238 4 7
2647 1 June	Kotas, pargana Chainpore	711 9 7		<p>13a 4p</p>	Parveshar Singh and others	504 10 7½		416 13 1½
2725	Khamon, pargana Chainpore	804 4 3	16a		Parveshchudyal Singh		403 11 5	
2773	Mura, pargana Chainpore	681 11 11	10a		Harpragnath Singh and others		14 15 8	
2774	Nasondo, pargana Chainpore	680 4 11	10a		Rameswar Singh and others		10 2 1	
2792 1	Mokri pargana Chainpore	1,501 12 9½	4a		Jaswarain Singh and others	840 12 9		160 10 0
2790 8	Neondli, pargana Chainpore	1,093 2 2	6a 3p		Sheogoolam Singh and others	675 1 4½		407 12 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No. (Transit No.)	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2578	Naoan Jhoti par gana Champore	Rs A P 814 14 11	16s		Dulhm Parbati Koer and others	Rs A P	Rs A P 410 8 6	Rs A P ...
2598 Ijmal	Oomapur, pargana Champore	5,47 15 34	...	<p>Lohdan A P Lohung Patti 10 0 Rampur 14 8 Oomapur 8 8 Sehejua 9 9 Sounabahaman 10 0 Madma 10 0 Bhijon 10 0 Sutiva Bistapore 8 6 Chandroult, urkali 18 0 Gheghua 16 0 Karmehri 16 0 Mora Patti 16 0 Teaul 16 0 Mergli 16 0 Kalia Jugulpore 16 0 Kutmanpore 16 0 Dularpur Morwa 16 0 Halbhadaipore 16 0 Kishunpura 16 0 Semaria 7 0 Chaugshdan 16 0 Damodarpur 16 0 Kili 16 0 Chak Bhagwat 16 0 Harkaiwa 16 0 Ahdoua 16 0 Kasthar 16 0 Bahera 16 0</p>	Batmath Sahai and others	4,807 14 11		435 8 84
2593	Uara, pargana Champore	1,010 5 104	16s		Babu Richesur Das and others	...	321 8 8	.....
2599 Ijmal	Pipra Kastheri, pargana Champ pore	917 10 2		<p>Pipra Kastheri A Barwampore 12 Dhakhanandpore 16 Serabaha 16 Sarai Mogal 16</p>	Sikhir Chand and others	703 12 34		146 12 10
2560 Ijmal	Pasne, pargana Champore	1,784 4 6		<p>Bagitia A P Pana 9 6 Bilipore 8 6 Pitahi 8 6 Hau pur 0 6 Barahia 0 6 Sijpu 0 6 Sagra 8 6 Hatta 12 0 Bitha 9 6 Bharopur 8 6 Kania 9 6 Kantee 9 6 Hauipore 8 6 Dadia Baheranpur 11 0 Dadia Markanda 12 0 Hewti 18 0</p>	Lachhm Singh and others	1,050 1 114	...	50 7 0
2598 Ijmal	Raghoobir Gadhi Komdi pargana Champore	1,200 5 4		<p>Kota A 1 0 0 0 0 0 Bheladi 10 8 0 0 0 0 Bhuogawan 9 0 16 0 0 0 Blaginda 10 8 0 0 0 0 Rataopore 10 8 0 0 0 0 Sonahoo 7 5 1 0 0 0 Ranjipore 9 0 16 0 0 0 Bahurata 9 0 16 0 0 0 Udekampur and Kalankhud diga 9 10 9 0 0 0 Kodachak 5 10 8 0 0 0 Kodachak 4 3 1 0 0 0 Niranjanpore 9 0 16 0 0 0 Lshwapokhar 10 8 0 0 0 0 Janoura 9 0 16 0 0 0 Dubeypur 10 8 0 0 0 0 Deera 10 8 0 0 0 0 Semaria 7 5 12 0 0 0 Qazipore 10 8 0 0 0 0 Pinari 10 8 0 0 0 0 Kaendi 9 0 16 0 0 0 Debhnyaina 5 0 16 0 0 0 Seur 5 0 11 0 0 0 Karwasol 10 8 0 0 0 0 Mghamedpur 8 3 1 0 0 0 Shcopur 7 1 0 13 5 Jagdlapur 7 1 0 13 5 Shrikulpore 7 1 0 13 5 Mabgnawa 7 1 0 13 5 Ghantibharugawan 1 9 6 13 5 Madhoua 4 5 0 13 5 Jamailpore 4 5 0 13 5 Saraho 5 0 2 13 5 Bhatour 7 1 0 13 5 Hirahoti 7 1 0 13 5 Doimarkon Sumali 7 1 0 13 5 Moshumi Chuta 7 1 0 13 5 Janooni Nar Bharkoondi 4 5 8 13 5 Kandhour 7 1 0 13 5 Chaktendava Bahandcen 4 5 0 13 5 Dharindava 7 1 0 13 5 Bhagandabalakoh 7 1 0 13 5 Dopta 7 1 0 13 5 Kararpas 7 1 0 13 5 Koraruanti 4 5 0 13 5 Hra 7 1 0 13 5 Gafra 7 1 0 13 5 Ramsooh 7 1 0 13 5 Dumarkon Janoolio 7 1 0 13 5 Kakarkundi 14 0 0 0 0 0 Anarpore 14 0 0 0 0 0</p>	Raghoonath Parabad Singh and others	666 6 11		121 2 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No. (Jama No.)	Name of estate with pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share it to be sold specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
3000 s	Baupore, pargana Chainpore	Rs A P 14,488 1 9½		Arai 10s	Adit Singh and others	Rs. A P 509 13 10½	Rs A P	Rs. A. P 30 10 9
3074 Jmal	Sandhi, pargana Chainpore	1,630 4 3		Sandhi Basti Khanda Barouna Mirjampur Lodipur Khetri Genro Baeri Khurd Bijay Bandh Hime Mahuli Brazi Chatka	Musamat Lagan Barat Kor, mother and guar- dian of Jagdun Sahai, and others	1,326 13 10		194 0 11
3096 Jmal	Siaon, pargana Chainpore	746 10 8		11a	Sheo Barat Singh and others	513 5 4		237 8 3
3240	Patarhi, pargana Danwar	1,100 0 0	16a		Tirbeni Parshad Singh and others		802 15 11	
3552	Suraipura, par- gana Danwar	2,080 14 8	16a		Raja Rajeshwari Parshad and others		60 9 11	
3625	Ghurki, pargana Dinara	770 0 0	6a		Laohm Parshad Singh himself and guardian of Gokhul Chand and others		48 2 0	...
3885	Gadahnai, pargana Pawar	502 4 0½	16a		Ram Saran Singh and others		14 15 2½	
4571	Nonar Arai Ba- riecha, pargana Pero.	1,374 7 9	16a		Jai Gobind Sahai and others		328 7 3	
4678 Jmal	Rampore Barach, pargana Sasaram	832 14 1		11a	Baldeo Singh and others	536 13 8½		10 9 0
5339	Rkonla, pargana Sasaram	540 5 4	16a		Jaipal Muir and others.		21 10 0	
5310 s	Ghenada, pargana Sasaram	2,040 1 1		Semri Deo Varanpur Mirolia Barai Sarang (Ghodahri) Moondehra Budihra Gucora Pattil	Musamat Bibi Fatma and others.	948 15 7½		484 4 6
5705	Parasia, pargana Sasaram	708 10 8	16a	Nil	Muzharali Khan and others		95 8 2	
5807 Jmal	Sierit Sahjasa, par- gana Sasaram.	640 11 8		13a, 10p	Ram Tappassar Misir and others	553 14 6½		179 10 3
5921	Semardihia, par- gana Sasaram.	603 10 8	16a		Paranyot Koer and others		46 8 7	
5939 1	Telari Phulwaria, pargana Sasaram	801 1 1		Telari Phulwaria	Beni Lal and others	533 5 4		163 2 2
5995	Thorsand, pargana Sasaram.	640 0 0	16a		Ram Lagan and Sheo Lagan Choudhri and others		43 6 0	
6481	Kaup, pargana Pecro	925 0 0	16a		Nawab Singh and others		78 0 0	
6483	Ditto	809 6 0	16a		Ujagir Rai and others		108 6 0	
6664	Messroulla, par- gana Chainpore	553 13 3	76a		Hingoo Singh and others		136 0 3	
8193	Toufer Makhdoom- pur Simra, par- gana Baraiga- wan.	2,145 13 7	16a.		Rai Guder Sahai and others		1,285 15 0	
8371	Seoka Narhan, pargana Chain- pore.	533 1 1	16a.		Ram Narsin Singh and Kesho Parshad Singh and others		93 1 7	
8442 Jmal	Belawoor pargana Pawar.	2,083 12 3		8a	Ram Pergash Singh and others	2,054 1 6½		29 11 1
8646	Geen, pargana Chainpore	746 0 4½	16a		Thencor Saijwan Singh		103 10 4½	

Arrah, the 17th December 1896.

H. L. STEPHENSON, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz the 12th January 1897, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the date on which the estates for arrears of January 1896 kist will be put up for sale

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietor of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
2	Chundi Now Uzun kha Parvapore, pargana Bama	R. A. P. 906 11 0					R. A. P. 226 11 0		Land revenue arrears of January 1896 kist
10	Bhadrupore Aruf, pargana Ichadga	1,403 5 4		.			365 15 0		Ditto ditto
20	Rampore Mukham alia Bhadruth-pura, pargana Masandh	1,314 5 6		.			253 15 4	.	Ditto ditto
26	Badi pargana Reswak	1,960 7 8					411 2 0		Ditto ditto
85	Chandpore Motiaja Fatafore, pargana Azimabad	611 7 6					8 2 4		Ditto ditto
100	Danapore, pargana Phuwari	1,541 0 0		.				34 1 4	Ditto ditto
106	Lodipore Fint, pargana Pillich	789 0 11					17 7 0		Ditto ditto
113	Mohunpore o Har butpore o Bahupore o Shukhanore Mirzapore Motiaja, lot Kalyanpore, pargana Bhimpore	151 5 10					204 10 6		Ditto ditto
114	Hindupore Motiaja Fatafore, pargana Azimabad	6 0 0 5						10 5 1	Ditto ditto
156	Chivanda, pargana Pillich	872 13 1						218 3 3	Ditto ditto
160	Mahomed Sayidpore, pargana Bhimpore	3,070 0 0					11 12 0		Ditto ditto
161	Karavau ash mudi khli pargana Shajehampur	107 12 7						1 1 8 7	Ditto ditto
209	Rampore Tim pargana Pillich	1,549 9 6					37 6 2		Ditto ditto
213	Tiboni Bazar o Khuid, ash mudi dakhil pargana Bhimpore	2,612 11 7					6 3 0 0		Ditto ditto
216	Habunpore Khuid pargana Behar	6 6 11 0					15 11 0		Ditto ditto
230	Sh khopre Indaul pargana Reswak	1,077 11 0					2 0 1 0		Ditto ditto
301	Mustaf b d As dhu pargana Tildhi	833 12 0					220 1 0		Ditto ditto
333	Akbarpore Bhudwa pargana Masandh	1,121 4 1						245 0 0	Ditto ditto
424	Muthpore Bind alere Midun chack ash na dakhil, pargana Behar	702 0 0					135 8 0		Ditto ditto
473	Gumawan Bazar ash mudi dikhli pargana Behar	2,321 0 0					5 0 12 0		Ditto ditto
507	Man huij o kharu pargana Mani	618 14 4					235 12 10		Ditto ditto
519	Wactulpore Kotari, pargana hawet	660 15 11					10 0 0		Ditto ditto
556	Ramnanpore Corakhri, pargana Mani	11 1 1 1					70 7 6		Ditto ditto
724	Jhangupore Mugaoni pargana Mani	2,316 4 4					61 14 1		Ditto ditto
757	Akbarpore Ashwan Bazar pargana Behar	507 12 6					126 1 0		Ditto ditto

Patna Collectorate, the 18th December 1896

ILLEGIBLE, for Collector

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right and interest of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below to the undermentioned property situate in the district of Bankura, will be put up to sale on the spot by the Sub-Deputy Collector of Vishnupur on the 23rd January 1897, corresponding with the 11th Magh 1303 B S

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale—

Conditions of Sale.

- 1st.—The property to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, which will be fixed by the Sub-Deputy Collector at the time of the sale. The purchaser of the property will be considered to have acquired the right and title of Government in the property, and they will be transferred to him, subject to the rent fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by settlement proceedings and by the laws in force.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance is not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day is a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the property to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number on the district roll.	Description of property and pargana	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
	(1) 4 bighas of rent-free land lying on the east, north and south of Gofoor Sheik's homestead land and on the west of Kinu Hazari's land in mauza Pearbera, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura	A B P Y D 1 1 11 17½		The property was acquired by Government at certificate sale and the right and title of the judgment-debtors in the lands and tanks are to be sold
	(2) 2 bighas of rent free land lying on the north and east of Mohar Sheik's land, west of Hamu Mandal's land, south of Dhonoo Mandal's land in mauza Pearbera, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura	0 2 25 2¾		
	(3) 3½ bighas of mukarrari land lying on the south of Godadhor (cattle-path), north of Manulla Sheik and other's land, west of Zamundar Mandal's garden and east of Daisoo Sheik and other's land in mauza Samantabera, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura	1 0 16 26		
	(4) 4 bighas of rent-free tank lying on the east of Mofai Sheik's land, south of Anni Mandal's land, west of the khas land of the Burdwan Raj, and north of Akbar Sheik and other's land in mauza Samantabera, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura.	1 1 11 17½		
	(5) 4 bighas of rent-free tank lying on the east of the boundary line of mauza Samantabera, south of the land of mauza Alampur, north of Rasoon Sheik and other's homestead land, and west of the boundary line of mauza Alampur in mauza Alampur, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura	1 1 11 17½		
	(6) 16 bighas of mukarrari land (half of 32 bighas) lying on the north of the boundary line of mauza Pearbera, west of mauza Radharamanpur, south of mauza Hemantapur and east of the boundary line of mauza Samantabera in mauza Alampur, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura	5 1 6 8½		

DABENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, Subdivisional Officer.

Vishnupur Subdivisional Office, the 15th December 1896

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 8th February 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
719 1694 2157 603 3098 4100	Outpost Rangonia, Taraf Khema Koron	Rs A P 561 9 6	Yes, whole ..	.	Shib Ratan Hazari	Rs A P 100 11 3		
	Thana Ranran, taraf Surat Singh	660 16 6	Ditto .		Shib Ratan Hazari Magan Chandra Boudya	148 2 4		-

N.B.—The amount shown in column 8 represents the arrears remaining unpaid on the 25th September 1896

J. D. ANDERSON, Collector

Chittagong Collectorate, the 16th December 1896

In the Court of Babu Upendro Chandra Mullick, B.L., Rai Bahadur, Sub-Judge, First Court, Patna

EXECUTION CASE No 79 of 1896

Babu Lachmi Prasad for self and as guardian of his minor sons, Babu Raj Bahadur, Babu Jay Bahadur and Babu Amir Chund, of Mohulla Mahajin Foli, Arrah, decree-holders, *versus* Mussamat Mundil Koer, wife of Babu Kunth Dass, deceased, and Mussamat Kismis Koor, wife of Babu Jagarnath Prasad, deceased, son of Babu Kunth Dass, aforesaid, of Kusba Barh, zilla Patna, judgment-debtors

It is hereby notified that the following properties shall be sold by the Nazir of the District Court, Patna, in the District Judge's Court on the 15th January 1897 at 12 o'clock noon for the realisation of Rs 5,551-3 only—

Tauzi number.	Description	Sadar jama	Estimated value.
1	2	3	4
528	One anna fifteen dams and eleven kouries share of mauza Pahladpore, appertaining to mahal Sameya, <i>asli</i> with <i>dakhli</i> , pargana Ghyaspore, zilla Patna, thana Mokamah, division Barh	Rs A P 14,203 4 0	Rs A P 1,000 0 0
528	One anna one dam and five kouries, being a fifth share of mauza Lachmipore Rampore, and Chuk Sameya, <i>asli</i> with <i>dakhli</i> , appertaining to mahal Sameya, pargana Ghyaspore, zilla Patna, thana Mokamah, division Barh.	14,203 4 0	600 0 0

Bankipore, the 17th December 1896

(925—1)

UPENDRO CHANDRA MULLICK, Sub Judge

In the Court of Babu Upendro Chandra Mullick, B.L., Rai Bahadur, Sub-Judge, First Court, Patna.

EXECUTION CASE No 143 of 1896.

Munna Singh, son of Gopal Singh, and Baijnath Singh, son of Jivan Singh, of Mahalla Underkilla, Kusba Bihar, zilla Patna, decree holders, *versus* Gonesh Prasad Singh and Budh Pragash Singh, of mauza Maghra, pargana Pilich, zilla Patna, judgment debtors

It is hereby notified that the right, title and interest of the abovenamed judgment-debtors in the following property shall be sold by the Nazir in the District Judge's Court, Patna, on the 16th January 1897 at 12 o'clock noon for the realisation of Rs 924 12-9 only

Schedule

Tauzi number.	Description.	Jama sadar	Estimated value
1	2	3	4
26	Two annas three pies eight krants eleven masants six dismuls and eight bisnuls share of mauza Bara, pargana Beswak, zilla Patna.	Rs A P 3,669 9 7	Rs. A. P. 1,000 0 0

Bankipore, the 16th December 1896.

(924—1)

UPENDRO CHANDRA MULLICK, Sub Judge.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th December 1896.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS.			
		Rs	A P		Rs.	A. P.	
Capital paid up	-	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities	42,86,376	0 0	
Reserve Fund	-	72,00,000	0 0	Other authorised investments	81,26,715	4 0	
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 60,34,401 12 4			Loans on Government and other auth. raised securities	2,12,55,618	8 8	
Ditto ditto at Branches	52,09,388 8 9	1,12,43,790	5 1	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto	1,80,39,238	8 7	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	-	5,77,66,779	13 8	Bills discounted and purchased	2,09,61,790	9 1	
Bank Post Bills, &c	-	1,69,945	5 5	Balances with other Banks	3,91,519	9 2	
Sundries	-	30,05,573	1 0	Bullion	8,243	14 10	
				Dead Stock	18,21,327	1 6	
				Stamps	8,406	10 6	
				Sundries	13,03,103	2 2	
					7,57,09,334	4 1	
				Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 70,65,137 15 2		
				Cash & Currency Notes at Branches	1,05,51,906 6 8		
					2,38,17,044	5 10	
Rupess		9,93,86,378	9 11	Rupess	9,93,86,378	9 11	

F T LEWIS, Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans, 9 per cent
Percentage, 32 7BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th December 1896

By order of the Directors,

W D CRICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer

(916-1)

Pure Sulphate of Quinine

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT
CINCHONA PLANTATION

From 1st April 1896 the price of this Quinine will be as follows—

1 Pound tin Rs 19 or, post free, Rs 18-12
 1/2 " " " 9 " " " " 9 8
 1/4 " " " 4-8 " " " " 6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking six pounds at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four ounce tin, Rs 2, and 8, per eight-ounce tin Rs 5, per pound tin, Rs 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only at the undernoted rates—per four ounce tin, Rs 1, per eight ounce tin Rs 6, per pound tin, Rs 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta, at postage four annas per 1/2 oz tin, eight annas per 8oz tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS—

TENDERS are invited before the 15th April 1897 for the purchase of Sibai grass from the forests of the Singi bhumi district from 1st July 1897.

Tenders forms and further information on application to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling.

A E WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 18th June 1896.

Wanted

A DULY qualified person as Head Assistant in the Office of Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Bhagalpur, maximum salary Rs 240. None need apply who is not thoroughly up in English and *piérs* writing, able to control a large office, and acquainted with the work he will have to do. Preference will be given to a man with Secretariat experience. Apply giving full information regarding age, &c, &c, with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to—

Superintending Engineer,
Northern Circle,
Bhagalpur.

Bhagalpur, the 9th October 1896

Wanted

UNDER the Deputy Collector employed on acquiring lands for the Segowli-Raxaul-Railway in the district of Champaran the following temporary establishments—

	Rs
1 Head clerk at	50 per month
1 Peshkar at	30 " "
1 Clerk at	25 " "
1 Do at	20 " "
3 Muharrirs at	20 each per month
1 Draftsman at	30 per month.
1 Surveyor at	50 " "
4 Amins at	20 each per month

None need apply who has no experience of Land Acquisition office work. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st instant.

BEPIN BEHARY MUKHERJEE,

Persl Asst to Commissioner, Patna Division
Bankipore, the 18th December 1896

Wanted

FOR the District Board, Hooghly, a District Engineer on a salary of Rs 300 rising to Rs 450 by biennial increments of Rs 20 per mensem.

2 Candidates for the post must be qualified under the rules laid down in paragraph 1 of Bengal Government Notification, dated 18th February 1893.

3 Applications should be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 28th February 1897, in sealed and registered cover superscribed "application for appointment of District Engineer."

LALITA MOHAN SINHA, for Chairman.

District Board, Hooghly, the 21st December 1896

(927-4)

Notice.

WANTED a Translator for the District and Sessions Judge's Office at Patna. Applications will be received till the 4th January 1897. None need apply who has no experience in office work or has not studied law.

K N ROY, Officiating District and
Sessions Judge of Patna and Bogra.

The 10th December 1896.

Notice.

WANTED a temporary Sub Overseer on a salary of Rs 40 per mensem, with a horse allowance of Rs 15 per mensem, for the District Board of Bogra. Applications will be received up to 31st December 1896. Preference will be given to a man who is qualified under the rules published in Government Notification, dated the 25th August 1896.

N K. CHAKRABUTTY, District Engineer, Bogra.
Bog a, the 14th December 1896 (890-2)

Notice.

WANTED from the 1st February 1897 a Lady Doctor for the Dufferin Zenana Hospital at Ranchi. Terms on application. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th January 1897.

RAI CHAMAN GHOSH, Honorary Secretary, Lady Dufferin Fund, Ranchi (858-8)

Notice

APPPLICATIONS are invited for sub *pro tem* and acting vacancies of Sub Inspectors and Clerks in the Balasore subdivision (head-quarters Cuttack). None but candidates who are at least 5' 5" in height and 12' round the chest and not over 25 years in age need apply. All such applicants must have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta or Allahabad University.

(By Order)

SHIB NATH BANERJI, for Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue

Camp Narsingpur, the 3rd December 1896

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Saturday, the 2nd, till Saturday, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W D CRUICKSHANK, Secretary & Treasurer

The 18th December 1896

(919-1)

Notice.

THE Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment —

Mr S A. H. Sitwell, of Head Office, has been appointed to act as Agent at Akyah, *vice* Mr Florence, granted short leave.

Mr. W. D. McKewan has been appointed to act as Agent at Hyderabad, *vice* Mr Gordon, granted furlough to Europe.

By order of the Directors,

W D CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer

Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, 16th December 1896

(915-1)

Notice

IT is hereby notified that, under section 46 of the Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885, the District Board of Noakhali have, at their special meeting held on the 5th December 1896, determined to levy the road cess in this district for the ensuing financial year 1897-98 at the maximum rate of one-half anna or six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands.

S K AGASTI, Chairman, District Board.

Noakhali, District Board's Office, the 14th December 1896

BABU UMESH CHANDRA GHOSH, B.L., Pleader Narail, district Jessore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta.

(816-4)

HEMENDRA NATH SEN, B.L., of Berhampore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the Calcutta High Court.

(775-4)

BABU SATKARI BANERJEE, B.L., Pleader, District Court, Purnea, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the Calcutta High Court.

(881-4)

NRITYA GOPAL KUMAR, Pleader, Alipore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta.

(878-4)

NOTICE is hereby given that Purna Chandra Roy, of No 22, Tengra Road, thana Entally, dahi Fanchannagram, was this day declared an insolvent. The 25th January 1897 is fixed for creditors to prove their debts.

J. PRATT, District Judge

District Judge's Court, 24 Parganas, the 5th December 1896 (923-1)

NOTICE

The Mothola Company, Limited

A SECOND *ad-interim* dividend for season 1896 of 10 per cent on the paid-up capital of the Company has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company No 4, Hastings Street, on and after Monday, the 21st December 1896, to Shareholders on the Register on the 19th December 1896.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co, Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1896 (926-1)

A correction

WITH reference to the advertisement No. 818, issued in the *Calcutta Gazette*, 2nd December 1896, the public are hereby requested to accept the following correction —

3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43

No 016781, valuing Rs 1,000.

DINABUNDHO NANDY,

Baidyapur, Burdwan

(880-1)

[Third Publication.]

Irrigation Department

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Assasuni Khal from the mouth of the Gattia Khal river between the 67th and 71st mile, and cut No 2 between the 78th and 81st mile of the Eastern Canals, will be closed to traffic for silt clearance for two months, commencing from the 23rd instant.

A. S. THOMSON, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1896

Destroyed

THE Government Promissory Note No 074218 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sreemuti Saroda Sundary Dabie, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SREEMUTI SARODA SUNDARY DABIE,

Baidyabati

CHUNDER COOMAR SEN, Husband of

Sreemuti Saroda Sundary Dabie

(879-3)

Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Notes wholly lost or destroyed

Register number	Number of notes.	Value Rs.	Name of claimant
H of 1896-97 163	X 59	13152 100	Gudri Prosad and Sitaram Choudhuri, timber merchants, Gajpur via Kasi Ram, district Gorakhpur.
	V 14	11613 100	

A H ANTHONY, Asst Compr.-Genl.,

In charge, Paper Currency.

The 16th December 1896.

Advertisement

THE public are warned against buying or in any way dealing with the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Rakhali Dassi, who was merely a *benamdar* (trustee) of my late adoptive mother Khamamoyee Dassi, the real owner. The said Notes now belong to me by virtue of an agreement executed by the said Khamamoyee Dassi in my favour —

3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43.

No	valuing	Rs.
016581	1,000	1,000
" 016582	"	1,000
" 017105	"	2,000
" 017106	"	2,000
" 017144	"	500
" 017101	"	1,000

3½ per cent. Loan of 1865.

No	valuing	Rs.
042111	1,000	1,000
" 042115	"	1,000
" 042116	"	2,000
" 042117	"	2,000
" 042118	"	2,000
" 042119	"	2,000
" 042120	"	100
" 042121	"	100
" 042122	"	1,000
" 042123	"	1,000
" 042127	"	500

3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94.

No	valuing	Rs.
016400	500	500

DINAPUNDHOO NANDY

Baidyapur Post Office, Burdwan, December 1896

(886—2)

Lost.

WARRANTS Nos. 608220 for Rs 102-4-3, (05013 for Rs 59-10-7, and 01525 for Rs 7-8, issued in my name in satisfaction of interest and commission on the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes —

No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
018577	for 500	018578	for 500	185 5	for 1,000
018580	" 500	(18579)	" 500	018 75	" 500
018583	" 1,000	(018587)	" 500	018580	" 500
018584	" 1,000	018591	" 500	018 82	" 1,000
018585	" 1,000	which were converted into 3 per cent			loan of 1893-94

OKHOY COOMAR BOSE,

Deputy Collector, Bankura

Bankura, the 9th December 1896.

(882—3)

Administrator General's Office

NOTICE.

ADMITTED claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual —

ESTATES.	Claims or dividend	Rates of dividend per rupee	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
Morewood, Revd James Baker, late Chaplain of Moir in the Central Provinces of India	2nd divi- dend	At 11 35 pice per rupee	
Sutherland, William, late an Engineer in the employ of Messrs. Paul Anichizky & Co of Akvab Ward, Edwin Arthur late a Captain in the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, stationed at Dinapore.	1st divi- dend	At 12 25 pice per rupee	
	Ditto	At 12 40 pice per rupee	

N.B.—Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the original certificate which have been granted to them from this office

I. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator-General of Bengal

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1896.

(928—1)

INSOLVENT NOTICES

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of KALOORAM AND HURRY BUX, insolvents

On Tuesday, the 8th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 1st Court day in February next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N C Roy, Attorney

(891—2)

In the matter of JOHN BENJAMIN WATLING, an insolvent

On Monday, the 7th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Bonuerjee and Chatterjee, Attorneys

(892—2)

In the matter of BREEJ MOHUN DOOBEY, lately carrying on business as merchant and commission agent at No 11, Pugnappetty, "Parruck Koo'ee" in Barra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, under the name, style and firm of Sreckissen Dass, Juggenath, an insolvent,

On Saturday, the 5th day of December instant, it was, on the petition of Bungsidhur and Fateh Chand carrying on business as merchants and shroffs at No 73, Burtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name, style and firm of Bhara Mull Bungsidhur, creditors of the said insolvent, adjudged that the said Breej Mohun Doobey hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic. Chap XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Manuel & Sen, Attorneys

(893—2)

In the matter of DWARKA NATH ROY, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 3rd day of October last, it was ordered that the petition of insolvency of Rai Benode Roy without the schedule and estate paper No. 2 be received and filed, and that the usual vesting order do issue, and it was further ordered that the said insolvents Rai Benode Roy and Dwarka Nath Roy be at liberty to file a joint schedule and estate paper No 2, and it was further ordered that the said insolvents do also file their separate schedules containing their separate lists of creditors, debtors and properties and their separate estate paper No 2 within the time allowed to the said insolvent Dwarka Nath Roy to file his schedule and estate paper No 2 under the order made in this matter of the said Dwarka Nath Roy on the 3rd day of September last or any subsequent order which may be made extending the time granted under the said order of the said 3rd September last

H C Chick, Attorney.

(894—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 15th day of December 1896.

In the matter of DEONARAYAN SING AND LALL BARADOOR SING, insolvents.

On Monday, the 21st day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 1st Court day in February next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvents in person

(895—2)

In the matter of SARAH ANNE BUTTRESS, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 18th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in February next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Rajani Mohun Chatterjee, Attorney.

(896—2)

In the matter of JAMES ORIVER THORPE, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 19th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in February next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(897—2)

In the matter of **KARTICK CHUNDER ROY** an insolvent
On Friday, the 18th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day in February next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person. (932—2)

In the matter of **GEORGE ALBERT BURNS**, an insolvent
On Saturday, the 5th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

G. C. Doss, Attorney (933—2)

In the matter of **SOOKDEO DASS AND MUTHRA DASS**, who lately carried on business together in co-partnership at No. 112 Cross Street, in the town of Calcutta, as Cloth Merchants under the name, style and firm of Lal Chand Sookdeo Dass insolvents

On Monday, the 14th day of December instant it was, on the petition of Sonnyram and Attasam, both residing at No. 113, Monohari Doss' Kutia in Buxia Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business together in co-partnership as Merchants and Agents under the name style and firm of Nathooram, Ram Kissen Dass, creditors of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Sookdeo Dass and Muthra Dass have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI, Vic Chapter XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

E. O. Moses, Attorney (934—2)

In the matter of **ASSARAM LEDHA**, residing at Kaliakur Street, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as a dealer in piece goods under the name, style and firm of Assam Panna Lall at Puggiapatty, in the said town of Calcutta, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 15th day of December instant and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

N. C. Roy, Attorney. (935—1)

In the matter of **INDRA NARAIN SEN**, of Sonamookhy, in the district of Bankura, at present residing at No. 32, Sreenath Roy's Lane in Chori bagan, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with Uma Charan Madak and Sitanath Kaberaaj under the name, style and firm of Indra Narain Sen, as dealers and manufacturers of cotton-lac at Ranchee, in Chota Nagpore, and also at No. 32, Sreenath Roy's Lane, aforesaid, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 15th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Sen and Company, Attorneys (936—1)

In the matter of **SARAH ANNE BUTTRESS**, residing at No. 3, Hills Lane, of no occupation, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 18th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Rajani Mohun Chatterjee, Attorney. (937—1)

In the matter of **KARTICK CHUNDER ROY**, residing at No. 83, Baranagar Ghose's Street, in the town of Calcutta, an inhabitant, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 18th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Insolvent in person. (938—1)

In the matter of **JAMES OLIVER THORPE**, of No. 33, Wellington Square, in the town of Calcutta, employed as Assistant Engineer in the Calcutta Water-Works, an insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 19th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person (939—1)

In the matter of **PROJAPAYAN SING AND LAIL BAHADOOR SING**, of No. 105, Chive Street, in the town of Calcutta, who used to carry on the business of collecting rents and others under Arthur Caspersz, Esq., Receiver appointed in the estate of late Kali Sunkur Ghosal Bahadur by virtue of an agreement, dated 22nd day of August 1893 and the said Debnaryan Sing employed as a Jamidar in the East Indian Railway Office, insolvents

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 21st day of December instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee

Insolvents in person (940—1)

Chief Clerk's Office the 22nd day of December 1896.

In the Court of the District Judge of Bhagalpur.

CASE No 8 of 1896

In the matter of **Alfred Hiley and Mabel Hiley**, insolvents

NOTICE is hereby given that Alfred Hiley and Mabel Hiley have on the 28th August 1896 been declared insolvents by this Court under section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure. On their paying into this Court Rs 20 per month until one third of their liabilities are paid off, they will be discharged

C. M. W. BRETT, District Judge
Bhagalpur, the 9th December 1896. (921—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

NOTICE is hereby given that Kunja Behari Bairagi, of village Harina, police-station Charchit, zilla Rajshahi, has been declared an insolvent in case No. 9 of 1896 under section 351, Civil Procedure Code.

A. E. STALEY, District Judge.
Rajshahi Judge's Court, the 9th December 1896. (923—1)

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	23rd Dec.	Per P & O. str from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	25th "	Ditto
Australasian Colonies*	25th "	Via Tutuorin and Colombo
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan	25th "	Per French str London
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	23rd "	Per str C. Appear
Rangoon and Moulemein	25th "	Per B I S. N. Co's str.
Rangoon, Moulemein, Tavoy, and Mergu	29th "	Ditto ditto.
Rangoon, Monleimin, Ponnang, and Singapore	26th "	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	27th "	Ditto ditto
Akrah, Kyaukpou, Sunda-way, and Rangoon	23rd "	Ditto ditto.
Port Blair	23rd "	Via Madras.
Ditto	26th "	Rangoon.
South African Ports	30th "	Umlazi.

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be ascertained, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the first time for articles without the late fee at 7 30 P.M. monthly, after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of ½ anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8 45 P.M. with a late letter fee of one anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and Port Moresby, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8 30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 30 P.M. On other days the letter box for foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7 30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster
General Post Office, the 22nd December 1896

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 22nd December 1896.

Allen & Co (Shipping Manager, Nadaya Printing Agents)	Mazzi & Co
Anderson, Mrs M.	Mercer, F C W
Beesby Geo	Messrs. Edward Latham & Co
Berlyman, H. A Surgeon-Captain	Newnam & Co, W
Biddulph C E	Poole & Co, C
Blauhin, Mrs	Ruckert, F
Broist, W	Sanders, W
Carson & Co	Sander, Miss (care of Haley & Co)
Colthrust and Harding	Stewart, B
Crotch & Co A	Taylor Carrington Dramatic Co
Emmett, H J (with the Elsie Adair Co)	Watson, G E
Harrison, A	Watson & Co, J D
Kablo, A, Captain	Wild & Co, John
Leal, W	White & Co, A

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W A R	DeCruze, Mrs. H
Ambler, F R	DeSilva, W. S
Aplin, H B	DeSouza, J F (care of Roland Seeger)
Bannister, G W, Captain.	Dick, R.
Barnes, Miss K	Dolben, J
Barrett, John	Dunlop, L L
Beresford, O	Edwards, J. T
Beresford, Sam	Engl, Jean
Bey, Artin, Madam	Francois, J
Birch, J W	Gallons, Eugene
Blanche, Miss A	Galperson, J
Bond, E O	Garrette, Leon, Miss
Bond, F W.	George, D.
Bradley, Mrs	Goddard, Mrs I
Braidwood, F	Gondie, J.
Braidwood, Mrs	Goodwin, G A
Brocco, A.	Hadlow, Mrs. A
Brown, Miss M	Halroyd, P.
Brownlow, E O.	Hancock, H W., Capt.
Calveshirt, H O Sergt	Hansz, M. B
Charde, C. E	Hartom Mina
Chardi, J F	Hedworth, Mrs
Clarke, W. W	Homan, Mrs (care of T W. Homan).
Clement, W. S, Captain	Heynes, O W
Conway, Mrs. M.	Hofmann, Max.
Couper, H D	Houghton, R
Cotta, J M	Hurley, T. (Chelsea Pensioner)
Cottah & Co, J M	Hutchinson, W B
Cronin, D	Ivey, A
Dalwood, Mr	
D'Padua, J L	
DeBunsen, M	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Joyce, M. R.	Sharples Miss R.
Kelly, J.	Simpson, H. R.
Kennedy, T A.	Smith, Arthur.
Kerr, J	Smith, W G
Lane, Mrs	Spence, Lieut A. H O
Lincoln, T (Book-sellers)	Spraggs, A
Lisser, T O.	Stanley, Miss
Lopezco, Mrs. F.	Stapelklat, Fritz
Lynch, C P.	Stephenon, Miss Flo
Maitland, Miss Ada.	Stevenson, A. J
Manager, Comical Cards.	Stiller, H
Maret, Julien	Stinson, Mrs
Martin, Mrs C N	Stokes, Miss
Marum, Mrs	Stowell, Mr
Marum, J M.	Swanston, A W
Mayr, Mrs Jones	Sykes, Mrs
McDougall, Miss M	Talbot, A
McIlraith, H. D	Tasselli, Miss G
McMaster, F.	Thomas, W
Meyers, H	Thornton, Ellice
Mortimer, H	Tormidorf, Mrs K.
Moorhead, Miss V	Traval, H
Murphy, G P C	Turnbull, O
Natchal, Mrs. L	Varnei, G
Niminger, F	Wagner, C
Noailles, Mrs.	Wakefield, E, Miss
O'Brien, G W.	Walshe, H. J
O'Grady, W.	Walesby, R. N.
Palomino-de Castio	Webb, Chas
Petura, V M F.	Webb, T H
Parker, E	Weeks, Mrs., care of W Bond.
Parker, W. A	Weiss, Miss J.
Paton, Mrs	Weymans, J.
Pell, Mrs	Whitnall, S. E.
Picton, A. C.	Wiesenfeld, A.
Randall, A	Wilson, E H.
Reid, Mrs A	Winter, A. L
Remington, F A, (Capt	Winters, Mrs. N.
Robinson, K	Wirth, M M. (Pacific Circus)
Rodgers, H	Wise, A. G H.
Ross, Miss P	Woodward, G.
Rowley, J D.	
Schofield, Miss Kate	

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Baron DeBonnet de Meun-try.	Vigoritzky, Alex
Cruall, M. C, Mrs	Wairs, R.
Ord, E	Watson & Co., John

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st December 1896.

Flat, Mr. Sam, V. R.
JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

Nadia Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 18th December 1896.

Name of river	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS
Sikharab-jahar	Entrance from Ganges	0 9	Narapur.
	Thence to Narpur	0 9	Biswanathpur
	From Narpur to Jangpur	0 9	Lalchandpur
	" Jangpur to Berhampore	1 0	Balia.
	" Berhampore to Katwa	1 9	Melani
Mathabanga	" Katwa to Nadia	2 3	Hoyrapota
	Entrance from Ganges	11 0	
	Thence to Akrikanj	1 9	Akrikanj
	Akrikanj to junction of the Bhugub and Jalangi	1 9	Burhoris
	Thence to Patkabari	2 0	Lalnagar.
Mathabanga	Patkabari to Nadia	2 6	Khospur
	Entrance from Ganges	3 0	
	Thence to Dewanganj	0 1	Dewanganj.
	From Dewanganj to Shikarpur	0 6	Magma
	" Shikarpur to Bealia	0 6	Malipara.
Mathabanga	" Bealia to Chudanga	2 0	Mahespur.
	" Chudanga to Kissen-ganj and Hanakhal.	2 6	Chakra

Gauge Readings.

	Locality.	Date	Hour.	Height above zero	Height above mean sea level	REMARKS
Ganges	Sahabranj	19-12-96	6	4 25	72 25	
	Rampur Hoalia	"	12	0 02	42 02	
	Entrance of Bha	"	7	6 75	50 50	
	Entrance of Bha	"				
Bhagirathi	Akriganj	"		39 40		
	Entrance of Ma	"		6 68	39 60	
	thubhanga	"		43 75	34 75	
	Jangipur	21-12-96	6	1 00	23 03	
Jalangi	Bernampore	1-12-96	6	1 05	8 81	
	Katwa	"		1 00	6 63	
Sithabanga	Krishnagar	19-12-96	12	2 33	12 18	
	Suruppangj	"		1 33		

USIAL CHANDRA SEN, Accountant.

For Exe Engr. Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 21st December 1896

Parts I, II and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesh Baskri and Baba Siva Chandra Gu M A, B L, of that College, are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue is to be completed in 23 parts, the price of each part being 12 annas a copy, exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

Annual Statement of the Sea borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port (Calcutta), and each of its Subordinate Ports (Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Narainjunge), Volumes I and II. Price Rs 20 for 1895-96. Published at the Calcutta Custom House. Previous years' volumes can also be obtained at the same price.

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PART V.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th December, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO. XXI OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise an increase of the amount which may be invested in securities of the Government of India out of the coin and bullion received for currency notes under the law relating to the Government

paper currency; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment Act, 1896, and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2 Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by Amendment of section 19, Act XX, 1892. Act No XV of 1890 (*an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882*), shall be read as if for the words "eighty millions" the words "one hundred millions" were substituted.

3 Act No XV of 1890 (*an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882*) is repealed, but not so as to affect the validity of anything heretofore done in pursuance of the provisions of that enactment

J M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th December, 1896 —

NO. 27 OF 1896.

A Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of certain transfers and dispositions of goods in order to prevent debtors from defeating the claims of their creditors by secret assignments of such goods.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the compulsory registration of certain transfers and dispositions of goods in order to prevent debtors from defeating the claims of their creditors by secret assignments of such goods, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title, extent, application and commencement. I (1) This Act may be called the Indian Bills of Sale Act, 1896,

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force only in such local areas and with effect from such dates as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "bill of sale" means any document recording the sale, mortgage or other transfer of

goods, or creating any charge thereon, and includes a license to seize goods,

(2) "goods" mean all corporeal moveable property other than money, and

(3) "assignee in bankruptcy" includes any person in whom the estate of an insolvent or bankrupt is vested by any law for the time being in force.

3 Subject to the provisions of section 4, Avoidance of certain transactions unless registered where the owner of goods (hereinafter called the grantor) sells, mortgages or otherwise transfers the property therein, or creates any charge thereon, or gives a license to seize the goods, and such grantor remains in the apparent possession of the goods, such sale or other disposition as above-mentioned shall be void as against an execution-creditor or the assignee in bankruptcy of such grantor unless the following conditions are complied with, namely —

(1) the sale or other disposition must be recorded in a bill of sale,

(2) the bill of sale must be registered within seven days of the completion of such sale or other disposition.

Explanation.—Goods shall be deemed to be in the "apparent possession" of a grantor so long as they remain or are in or upon any house, warehouse, building, works, land or other premises occupied by him, or are used or enjoyed by him in any place whatsoever, notwithstanding that formal possession thereof may have been taken by, or given to, any other person

Illustration

A and B are husband and wife. A by an unregistered instrument transfers his household furniture to B. As long as A and B are living together, the furniture remains in A's apparent possession, and can be taken in execution for his debts

Sec. 41 & 42
Act, G. 31,
4]

Saving for mercan-
tile transactions, etc.

4. Nothing in this Act shall apply to or affect the operation of—

- (1) any mercantile document of title to goods, that is to say, any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, warrant or order for the delivery of goods, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods or authorizing or purporting to authorize, either by endorsement or delivery, the possessor of the document to transfer or receive goods thereby represented,
- (2) any ante-nuptial marriage settlement,
- (3) any bill of sale executed outside British India,
- (4) any right of distress for rent, revenue or otherwise, or any right of priority given by law.

nor shall anything in this Act apply to or affect the transfer or other disposition of any

ship or share therein, which is required to be registered under any Merchant Shipping Act for the time being in force.

5. (1) The Governor General in Council may, Power to make rules. by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules—

- (a) for the publication of registered bills of sale, or such particulars thereof as it may be expedient to publish;
- (b) for applying, with any necessary modifications, the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, in regard to bills of sale, and for fixing fees for the registration and publication thereof, III of 1877.
- (c) for extending, under special circumstances, the time for registration; and,
- (d) generally, for carrying out the objects of this Act.

(2) Any rule so made may from time to time be in like manner varied or rescinded.

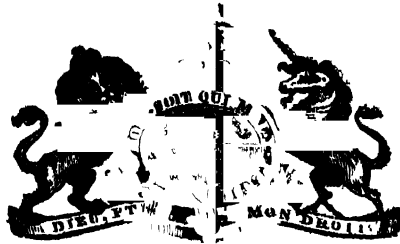
STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

THE attention of the Government of India was in 1894 directed to the case of a merchant who had given to his bankers by way of security a bill of sale over his entire stock in trade, the bill, which had apparently run for years without the knowledge of the grantor's other creditors, never having been registered by him. The "reputed ownership clause" (section 23) of the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21), which applies only to the Presidency-towns and to creditors in insolvency, contains a provision inserted with but little variation in every English Bankruptcy Act since the reign of James I, but technical and somewhat narrow interpretations have been placed upon it by the Courts at home, and it has been found necessary in England to supplement it by the Bills of Sale Acts and other legislation. In India sections 108 and 178 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872), in so far as they are relevant, merely enable the apparent owner of goods to sell or pledge them, although he has not obtained the consent of the true owner, while they do not touch the case of creditors, who, it follows, are, save for the very limited and rather uncertain protection afforded by section 23 of the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848, entirely left out in the cold in this country. It seemed, therefore, to the Government of India that a *prima facie* case for legislation had been made out, and the whole question has since formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State and the various Local Governments and Administrations, who have been consulted upon it, with the result that there appears to be a general consensus of opinion that a law is required in India to safeguard execution-creditors and creditors in insolvency against such secret assignments of property as that referred to above. The form which legislation should take has been carefully considered, and it is thought that the Bill which it is now proposed to introduce in Council will be found to proceed on sound lines and to accomplish the object in view. Its main provision is to the effect that, where a person sells or charges his moveable property, but remains in ostensible possession under such circumstances as to be the apparent owner thereof, such property shall be liable to be taken in execution or by the assignee in bankruptcy unless the assignment or charge is in writing and is duly registered, but the Bill in no wise interferes with the validity of any transaction, as between grantor and grantee. In order to avoid interference with the ordinary course of trade, mercantile documents of title, such as bills of lading, dock warrants, etc., must continue to be exempt from registration and are, therefore, removed from the operation of the proposed enactment along with ante-nuptial marriage settlements, bills of sale executed outside British India, rights of distress and rights of priority specially conferred by law. Power is at the same time taken by clause 5 of the Bill for the Governor General in Council to make rules to supplement its provisions where necessary.

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 15th December, 1896

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 252

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—ST. VINCENT GULF.

Port Adelaide river—Erection of new beacons.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 188, dated 15th September 1896, issued by this office, the President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given further notice (No. 5 of 1896) that pursuant to Notice to Mariners, No. 3 of 1896, in connection with the scheme for lighting the river by electricity, that the new beacon referred to therein has been erected on the edge of the deep-water cutting, about 600 feet in a north-easterly direction from the site of No. 10 light beacon. A white light is now shown from the new beacon, and that on No. 10 beacon, which has been removed, discontinued.

A new beacon is being erected between Nos. 10 and 11 beacons, near the position of the red perch buoy, and opposite the red pile beacon with diamond-shaped head. During the erection of this beacon a white riding light will be exhibited from a barge moored alongside of the structure.

Charts affected, Nos. 2389 A and B, plan 1750.

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

CALCUTTA, the 15th December 1896. O. O. LERS,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 253

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—INNER ROUTE

Amended particular of Tannadice rock.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 666 of 1896), with reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 320 of 1892, and previous Notices, on Tannadice rock, originally reported by the Master of the steam-vessel *Tannadice* in 1833, that an examination of the locality has recently been made by Lieutenant and Commander W. V. Howard, H.M. Surveying Vessel *Dart*, with the undermentioned result:—

Tannadice rock has a least depth of 5 feet on it at low water ordinary springs, and is steep-to on its northern side; whilst in a S.E. direction, a coral shoal, 4 cables broad, with depths of 3 to 7 fathoms on it and 10 to 16 fathoms close around, stretches from the rock for a distance of 6½ cables.

From the rock, Restoration island, eastward of cape Weymouth, bears N. 59° W., distant 4½ miles; and south extreme Lloyd island S. 38° W.

Approximate position, lat. 12° 39' 56" S., long. 143° 31' 15" E.

(2) *Extension of shoal ground northward of Cape Direction.*

Also, that Lansdown reef extends nearly a mile further northward than previously shown on the charts:—

From its northern extreme, where the depth is 2 fathoms, with 9 to 10 fathoms close to the northward, Cape Direction summit (500) bears S. 12° W., distant 4 miles; and Wye (y) reef beacon S. 85° E.

From the northern extreme, the eastern edge of the reef trends S. 42° E., for a distance of 6 cables, and then S. 31° E. for a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Approximate position, northern extreme Lansdown reef, lat. $12^{\circ} 48' 10''$ S., long. $143^{\circ} 38' 25''$ E.

(Variation 5° Easterly in 1896.)

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 19th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 251.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—SPENCER GULF

Shoals reported near Thistle island

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 670 of 1896) that information has been received from Captain F. W. Fisher, H.M.S. *Orlando*, dated 1st October 1896, that a fisherman at Port Lincoln has reported that he often fishes on the undermentioned dangers, which only break in southerly gales:—

1. A shoal, with a depth of about 12 feet on it, situated about S.S.E., distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Dangerous reef, or approximately in lat. $34^{\circ} 51\frac{1}{2}'$ S., long. $136^{\circ} 13\frac{1}{2}'$ E.
2. A shoal with a depth of about 4 fathoms on it, situated about S.S.E., distant 2 miles, from Hopkins island, or approximately in lat. $35^{\circ} 0'$ S., long. $136^{\circ} 4\frac{1}{2}'$ E.

Both these shoals have been marked *P D* on the Admiralty Charts

(Variation 4° Easterly in 1896)

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 19th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 250

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH WEST COAST—CAPE LEEUWIN.

Regarding establishment of a light on the Cape.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 20, dated 18th January 1896, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 665 of 1896) that only one light will be established at Cape Leeuwin, instead of a main light and an auxiliary light; and also that the light will be exhibited for the first time on 10th December 1896:—

Cape Leeuwin light will be a first order, dioptric, flashing white light every five seconds, thus.—flash, a fifth of a second; eclipse, four and four fifths seconds; it will be elevated 185 feet above high water, (illuminating power 145,000 candles), and visible from a distance of 20 miles in clear weather.

The lighthouse is a cylindrical, stone tower, 135 feet high, situated on the southern summit (48) of Cape Leeuwin.

Approximate position on Chart No. 413, lat. $34^{\circ} 21' 51''$ S., long. $115^{\circ} 8' 0''$ E.

CAUTION.—Mariners are reminded that the dangerous Geographic reef lies 8 miles to the N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of this light, and that, powerful as the light is, it will be unsafe, with the weather at all thick, to stand in with the intention of making it. Mist also may hang about the land when clear to seaward.

(Variation 5° Westerly in 1896)

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 11th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 251.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY

Buoy placed near Hope shoals.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 217, dated 26th October 1896, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No 660 of 1896) that another buoy, red pyramid, has been placed near Hope shoals, in a position with cape Inyack lighthouse bearing S 1° W, distant 7¹/₁₀ miles; and Black bluff S 29° W.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 51' 10" S, long. 32° 56' 15" E

(Variation 23° Westerly in 1896.)

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information

Calcutta, the 11th December 1896 O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 248.

[Third Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

Centre Eln buoy replaced in position

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 229, dated 9th November, issued by this office, the Port Officer, Chandbali, has given further notice, that the Centre Eln buoy has been replaced in position

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1896. O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 249.

[Third Publication]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Port of Hangarkotta—Exhibition of a new light.

THE Presidency Port Officer, Madras, has given notice, dated 17th November 1896, that a 6th Order Red Dioptric Port Light was exhibited at the port of Hangarkotta on the 9th November 1896, and is visible seaward about 8 miles on a clear night from North through East to South except where obscured by trees between South and S. 9° E., and by St. Mary's Isles between North and N. 5° E., and between N 9° E and N. 15' E All bearings magnetic.

2 The apparatus which is 12 feet above high-water is placed on the top of the small masonry column, on the beach, marking the northern limit of the port, and not on the southern pillar as stated in the preliminary notice issued on the 27th October last.

3. As this light is only intended for the use of coasting vessels during the fair-weather season, it will be extinguished yearly between the 1st June and the 14th September, both days inclusive.

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1896. O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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FINAL REPORT ON THE WINTER RICE CROP

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANF,

The 18th December 1896.

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1896.

THE final forecast of the winter rice crop has been received from all districts except Palamau. For Palamau, the latest estimate is contained in a telegram from the Deputy Commissioner, dated 10th November 1896. The date of despatch of each forecast from the district office is shown in the appended returns.

2. *Conditions of season most favourable to the winter rice crop.*—The following paragraph reproduced from Bengal Government letter No. 4549Agri., dated 18th November 1896, explains the conditions of season most favourable to the winter rice crop.—

The distribution of rainfall most favourable to the winter rice crop is when premonitory showers fall in May or early in June. The rain in the latter half of June and in July should be heavy, then should come an interval of comparatively fine weather, so as to permit of weeding operations being successfully carried on. The September rains should be heavy, shading off into fine weather with showers in October. On the sufficiency of the rainfall in September, more than in any other month, depends the character of the outturn of this crop. The preparation of rice land commences much earlier in East and North Bengal, and in the eastern districts of South West Bengal, than in the rest of the Lower Provinces. The ante-monsoon showers, which fall in April, May and the first part of June, are, in consequence, of more importance in these parts than in other places, where lands are usually prepared after the commencement of the monsoon rains.

3 *Character of the present season.*—The rainfall of the year 1896 from June to November may be briefly described as follows.—

The month of June was marked by excessive rain, due to a series of cyclonic storms, in all districts lying to the south of the Ganges, viz., in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, and the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The rainfall during June was normal or nearly so in East Bengal and the southern districts of North Bengal, namely, Rajshahi, Pabna, and Bogra, while the remaining districts of North Bengal and the whole of North Bihar received very little.

In July, rainfall was deficient over great part of these Provinces, especially in Bihar; it was in excess in Orissa and in some districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In August rain was everywhere deficient, except in Orissa and Singhbhum. In September, the rainfall was irregular; it was in excess of the normal in Eastern Bengal and some districts of Northern Bengal, but it was again extremely deficient in the Patna Division. After the middle of September, rainfall became much scattered, and in Bihar almost entirely ceased. In October, the rainfall was everywhere deficient; no district received as much as an inch of rain except Jalpaiguri, Duijeeling, Rangpur and Chittagong.

Briefly speaking, the prospects of the winter rice crop, which had been injured by the deficient rainfall of July and August, were in many parts ruined by the early cessation of the monsoon in the middle of September. The slight showers of November came too late to do any appreciable

good to the winter rice crop. The absence of rain in October was further aggravated in the riparian districts of East and North Bengal by the unusually low level of the rivers which did not rise high enough to inundate the *bhils* where much of the winter rice crop is grown.

4. *Area cultivated*—The total area cropped with winter rice this year is estimated at 29,341,600 acres against 30,402,300 acres last year. The decrease amounts to 1,060,700 acres, or 3·48 per cent. on the area cropped last year. The decrease is most noticeable in the Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions and in Mymensingh, and is attributed solely to the insufficient rainfall during the transplanting season. In Cuttack also, there was a large falling off due to the crop having been destroyed by flood in July and August. On the other hand, the area brought under cultivation this year showed a considerable increase over that of last year in every district of the Burdwan Division and in the 24 Parganas, where there was a recovery due to a more favourable opening season over the diminished areas cropped last year. Comparison was made in the preliminary forecast issued on the 4th October last between this year's areas and those of 1894, when the full normal area is believed to have been brought under cultivation. It showed a decrease in area sown this year, amounting to 1,800,000 acres, or nearly 6 per cent. on the estimated area of 1894.

5. *Character of the crop*.—It will be seen from the district returns appended hereto that of the 45 districts in these Provinces, no district returns the crop to be above 12 annas; only one district, Bogra, estimates the outturn at 12 annas; only eight districts, 24 Parganas, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Patna, Angul and Singhbhum, estimate 10 annas and over, but less than 12 annas, 15 districts, viz., Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, Darjeeling, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Moughyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, Puri and Lohardaga, estimate at 8 annas and over, but less than 10 annas, 12 districts, viz., Burdwan, Murshidabad, Khulna, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Manbhum, estimate at 6 annas and over, but less than 8 annas, four districts, viz., Pabna, Shahabad, Daibhanga and Malda, estimate at 4 to 6 annas, and the remaining districts report an outturn less than 4 annas, viz., Nadia 2½, Jessore 3, Saran 1½, Champaran 3½, Muzaffarpur 3.

Taking the Province as a whole, the outturn of the winter rice crop may be estimated at 7½ annas, or slightly below half the average crop. It will be seen that the estimates of outturn returned in the first forecast have been reduced in almost every district of Bengal, the deterioration caused by the failure of the October rain amounting to nearly 5½ annas for the Province as a whole.

6. *Gross outturn*.—Appended to the district returns is a statement showing the estimated yield in cwts. of winter

rice for Bengal as a whole. The total yield of clean rice this year is estimated to amount to about 150 million cwts. against 272 millions produced last year.* It will be remembered that the crop of last year was estimated at 13 annas.

B. C. BASU,

*Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

The 8th December 1896.

(Countersigned.)

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Dept. of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,

The 8th December 1896.

* As in former years the outturn of rice in cwts has been obtained for the Province, as a whole, by multiplying, the total area cultivated by 15 maunds, or by $15 \times 82\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, which has been assumed to be the average yield of winter rice (cleaned) to the acre, and then by reducing the outturn obtained by $\frac{7\frac{3}{4}}{10}$, which is the estimate in annas of the outturn for the year.

34. Parganas 16-11-96.	Sadar Barasat Basrhat Diamond Harbour	532,760 313,670 230,406 266,880	462,700 189,460 192,990 245,900	303,800 117,114 142,500 332,900	263,660 57,000 142,800 246,100	250,000 100,000 142,800 246,000	10 10 12 12	10 8 8 12
	District Total	1,344,640	1,068,900	796,300	678,600	737,500	10½	10½
Nadia 17-11-96.	Sadar Kushtia Meherpur Bansaghat	497,920 383,460 634,890 273,480	382,800 278,400 462,800 192,300	65,200 28,000 24,400 12,800	66,200 28,000 24,400 11,000	60,000 26,000 17,500 11,000	2 4 1 4	2 4 1 4
	District Total	1,768,160	1,303,000	130,400	128,600	116,800	7½	2½
Murshid- abad 16-11-96	Sadar Kandi Jangipur	686,240 435,760 361,440	365,100 279,300 310,600	22,000 198,300 40,300	57,400 142,400 32,000	63,900 147,400 30,000	8 8 7	5 8 9
	District Total	1,573,440	985,500	312,200	271,800	298,500	8	7
Jessore 12-11-96	Sadar Jhenda Magura Narail Bangson	566,960 394,600 272,000 311,680 415,360	304,000 264,800 171,500 192,000 246,000	169,400 64,000 169,600 126,000 136,000	150,000 64,000 80,600 126,000 79,000	130,000 44,000 56,000 126,000 68,000	6 3 10 14 8	2 1 2 8 2
	District Total	1,673,000	1,116,800	675,000	583,600	466,600	2½	3

The Collector speaks of the southern half of the Sadar subdivision as growing two-thirds of the rice of the district. Perhaps the southern half of the district is meant.

The continued drought has injured the crop on high lands. The drought has done most injury in the northern half of the Sadar subdivision, whereas in the southern half (where two-thirds of the rice of the district is grown) the crop is estimated at 10 and 12 annas; hence the district total is 10½ annas. The crop in Barasat was over-estimated in the telegraphic report recently submitted. Some good was done in Barasat by a fall of rain on the 2nd November. In my opinion the crops, especially in the south, are better than last year's, when they were over-estimated in the report.

Insufficient rain during the ploughing and sowing seasons is the cause of decrease in the area under cultivation, and continued cessation of rain thereafter retarded the growth and development of young plants. The *dhos* ears are empty for want of moisture, and hence this unfavourable outturn.

The decrease in the outturn as compared with that shown in the preliminary forecast (Sadar 10 annas, Kandi 12 annas, Jangipur 5 annas and whole district 11 annas) is due to want of rain since October.

The present report is more hopeful than the Collector's telegraphic report of October, in which the outturn was returned as 4 annas in Narail and 2½ in Bangson.

Want of rainfall during the year is the cause of this poor outturn. There is doubt about the accuracy of the figures returned. They are approximate.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
Khulna 15-11-96.	Sadar	1,044,586	253,400	236,600	236,600	238,000	Annas 10	Annas 6	There was heavy rain after the submission of the previous forecast, but there was no rain after 28th September, in consequence of this want of rain the outturn on the higher lands will be 8 annas and less everywhere except in the <i>bhoks</i> in the north of Sadar and Bagerhat subdivisions, where it will be a 10- or 12-anna crop. But in the great rice-producing tract bordering on the Sundarbans in the south of the Sadar and Satkhira subdivisions, the outturn will be nothing the crop being partly dried up for want of rain and partly filled by salt water.	
	Satkhira	814,643	299,544	282,400	210,000	150,000	10	4		
	Bagerhat	965,533	277,100	214,100	214,100	275,800	14	8		
	Area of boundary khals and rivers of the Sundarbans in this district	317,440	" "	"	"	"	"	"		
	District Total	3,168,943	870,048	675,100	652,700	654,400	114	6		
Rajshahi 15-11-96	Sadar	551,425	363,700	199,300	187,500	187,800	12	4	The rain in September 1896 improved the prospect of the crop a little, but total absence of rain in October and up to date has made the condition of the crop worse. Hence the low outturn	
	Natore	563,520	402,100	249,300	189,700	189,700	14	5		
	Naugona	363,520	257,100	224,300	225,500	225,500	10	8		
	District Total	1,478,565	1,085,900	672,900	607,000	601,000	12	6		

APPENDIX 1
Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1896

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter price last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan 28-11-96	Sadar	794,680	635,500	434,300	217,100	247,900	Annas 6	Annas 8	The prospects of the crop were fair until the end of September, when the rains suddenly ceased, the crops on high lands withered in consequence. The crop commanded by the Canal water is an average one. Owing to insufficient rainfall in the latter part of the current year the outturn is estimated by the Subdivisional Officer to be about the same as that of last year. This is probably too low, as there is no reason why the Kalna outturn should be only 8 annas, while the Katiwa outturn is 10 annas. The preliminary forecast for Kalna subdivision was 10 annas.	
	Kalna	276,450	231,000	128,000	98,000	98,000	5	6		
	Katiwa	225,300	198,000	140,800	105,000	123,500	6	10	This year's outturn is much better than that of the last year. Owing, however, to insufficient rainfall at the sowing time, some lands could not be planted out, while the cessation of the rains from the latter half of September has affected the outturn.	
	Rangpur	423,440	354,760	225,800	123,000	290,000	14	6 to 8	The outturn would have been well up to the average had not the rains ceased totally in the middle of September.	
	District Total	1,735,060	1,333,500	988,400	587,700	667,100	7	73		
Brhbum 27-11-96	Sadar	704,120	590,000	413,000	300,300	340,000	12	9	The early cessation of the rain in September has caused the diminished outturn which, taken as a whole, will reach 9 annas. The condition of the crop varies considerably even in the same thana.	
	Rangpur Hat	412,800	340,000	231,000	150,000	200,000	13	10		
	District Total	1,116,920	930,000	654,000	510,300	540,000	12½	9½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
Bankura 7-11-96.	Sadar Vishnupur	1,323,440 448,000	423,800 214,000	364,800 185,600	391,700 70,000	352,900 180,400	Annas 10 7	Annas 8 10	4 full average crop was estimated, but owing to the scanty rainfall in September and its complete cessation in October no more than an 8-anna crop in the Sadar subdivision and a 10-anna crop in Vishnupur, or 9 annas for the whole district, can be expected.	
	District Total	1,677,440	642,800	550,400	371,700	536,300	8½	8½		
Maldahore 2-11-96	Sadar Tamluk Contai	2,130,960 390,400 543,360	1,283,140 279,600 453,360	760,400 230,500 368,700	700,000 179,600 364,400	759,500 285,500 595,300	12 10 16	8 8 10	The cause of increase in the area brought under cultivation in the Sadar subdivision has been explained in the preliminary forecast but the outturn is likely to be less than what was then anticipated owing to want of rain.	
	Ghatol	203,000	194,500	131,800	86,800	131,300	6	10	The Tamluk estimate is given as reported by the Subdivisional Officer. It is, however, too low. A fair but by no means excessive estimate would be 10 or 11 annas.	
	District Total	3,992,900	2,111,500	1,501,000	1,389,900	1,468,100	12	8½		
Hooghly 16-11-96.	Sadar Serampore Jabarabad Howrah Ulubaria	923,880 210,580 458,500 110,720 215,680	176,300 160,000 167,700 68,400 123,000	141,400 108,500 83,800 61,400 106,800	13,900 46,000 75,300 32,700 67,000	52,500 100,000 80,700 37,500 80,000	10 10 6 9 8	6 7 9 11 7	The cause of the meagre outturn is well known. Owing to the cessation of rain since the beginning of October last the winter rice crop which promised so well from the beginning, has been greatly affected at the time it was in ear. The crop is withering in places for want of moisture.	
	District Total	1,067,960	702,300	465,300	276,900	360,300	8	8		

Dinajpur-- 18-11-96.	Sadar Thakurgaon	2,483,940 2,483,940	1,377,400 3,067,400	1,000,400 513,000	1,005,400 216,100	754,100 190,800	30 18	10 12	The September rains did some good to the crops transplanted in July and August, and allowed further transplantation on the area lying fallow before September, but there being no further rain, the crop has not come on and the plants on high land have been destroyed. The crop will be quite a 10-anna one, and may be more.
	District Total	2,483,940	1,745,900	1,308,500	1,253,500	944,900	17½	10½	
Jalpaiguri 23-11-96	Sadar Alipur	1,072,000 823,000	557,900 446,700	313,000 159,800	367,400 131,700	252,400 180,000	14 13	8 6	The rainfall in September has improved the condition of the crops to a certain extent.
	District Total	1,884,000	1,004,500	472,800	439,100	383,400	13½	7½	Want of seasonable rain affected the outturn.
Barisal 18-11-96	Whole district	744,392	194,400	67,900	69,100	69,100	14½	8	
Bangour 13-11-96.	Sadar Kurigram Gaibandha Nilphamari	790,240 599,800 408,400 414,720	445,900 405,800 271,200 275,500	303,100 234,500 201,600 227,500	343,100 24,200 20,000 34,000	245,000 227,000 155,000 75,000	16 10 to 11	10 to 11	The rain fall at the beginning of September and at the end of August no doubt increased the agricultural prospects but since then abnormal want of rain has damaged prospects, so that not more than 10 annas to 11 annas outturn is expected on the whole.
	District Total	2,271,042	1,012,710	574,000	542,800	641,000	16	11 to 11	
Bogra 18-11-96.	Whole district	920,920	450,000	360,000	309,000	225,000	12	11	Owing to the continued drought in August, and subsequent since the latter part of September, the crop in the high lands has suffered much seasonally in the tract on the east of the Karatoya.
Pabna 13-11-96.	Sadar Saidpur	754,400 612,400	423,000 42,200	2,000 300,000	400,000 216,300	400,000 150,200	18 18	4 6	The short outturn is due to the absence of rain during the months of September and October and the unparalleled dryness of the floods throughout the rains.
	District Total	1,366,800	882,500	650,000	625,300	550,200	16	4½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Bacon 17-11-96.	Sadar	810,240	405,100	243,500	243,500	243,800	Annas. 14	Annas 8	The decrease in the outturn, as compared with the previous year is due to want of rainfall and insufficiency of flood water	
	Kanbhiganj	312,960	254,200	202,300	180,000	241,000	8	8		
	Kanbhiganj	297,040	138,100	61,000	61,000	60,000	16	10		
	Narainganj	410,240	250,400	70,400	69,000	69,000	12	9		
	District Total	1,780,480	897,700	577,100	553,500	572,800	12½	8½		
Mymensingh. 17-11-96.	Sadar	1,183,360	697,000	283,200	283,200	227,500	10	6	The outturn is estimated to be less than that reported in the preliminary forecast. This is owing to the deficiency of rains during the time of transplantation as well as owing to the absolute drought during the month of October, the time for growing of the ears.	
	Netrakona	697,600	284,500	180,000	180,000	164,000	10	10		
	Kaborganj	667,880	284,000	135,200	135,200	90,100	14	6		
	Jamalpur	894,960	627,200	304,000	304,000	266,000	16	10		
	District Total	4,062,480	2,406,700	1,106,400	1,106,400	886,900	13	7½		

16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	16-11-94.	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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area of estates included in subdivision in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Northal 18-11-06.	Sadar	830,730	640,000	498,300	498,000	498,000	In 10 annas 10	Annas 8	Owing to premature cessation of monsoon rains the outturn is expected to be materially less than that of last year. There has been no rain to speak of in the district during the whole of October 1906.	The Collector has decreed the area in columns 6 and 7 against Sadar by 200 acres.
	Penny	222,080	178,500	137,900	237,900	137,900	In 10 annas 14	Annas 8		
	District Total	1,052,810	818,500	636,200	735,900	635,900	13	8		
Chittagong 22-11-06.	Sadar	1,025,941	416,000	401,300	401,300	401,300	11	10	Complete absence of rainfall since the submission of the preliminary forecast has been highly remedial to the crop. Hence the reduction in the outturn.	
	Cox's Bazar	571,660	100,500	85,600	85,600	85,600	14	13		
	District Total	1,597,601	516,500	486,900	486,900	486,900	14	10½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Barran 11-11-96.	Sadar	698,260	861,200	144,000	144,000	144,000	12	1	The failure is due to want of rain since the 17th September 1896.	
	Sawan	289,260	459,000	170,000	180,000	176,000	10	1		
	Gopalganj	869,260	271,000	117,000	117,000	117,000	14	2		
	District Total	1,856,780	1,392,500	431,000	441,000	437,000	12	11		
Champanan 17-11-96.	Sadar	971,820	654,000	229,000	238,000	200,000	15	5	The winter rice crop has been a failure except on low lands or where irrigated. The cause of this is the late commencement of the rains, a break of four weeks in July and August, and the absence of all rain since the beginning of September, except one month of an inch about the middle of that month.	
	Retnah	1,293,220	708,000	445,000	445,000	360,000	16	24		
	District Total	2,265,040	1,462,000	674,000	677,000	560,000	15½	31		
Munshiganj 18-11-96.	Sadar	773,220	614,900	272,400	272,400	273,000	10	2	The diminished outturn is due to continued drought from September 1896.	The area of the Sadar subdivision has been decreased by 3 square miles, but no reason for the change has been assigned by the Collector
	Halpur	469,440	289,400	120,000	120,000	120,000	9	2 to 3		
	Sitamarhi	643,980	403,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	12			
	District Total	1,886,640	1,445,000	722,000	722,000	723,000	10½	3		

Districts 12-11-96.	Sadar	782,080	694,600	376,000	251,300	300,000	13	44	The decrease in outturn is due to failure of rain
	Samastipur	484,800	397,000	186,800	135,000	150,000	10	6	The figures returned here do not agree with those reported by the Subdivisional Officers, who gave 4 for Samastipur and 3 for Madhubani. Both are, the Collector thinks, low, and do not make sufficient allowance for tracts where there is fair to good paddy. The Collector has accordingly raised the estimates. He thinks the Sedar and Madhubani are very much alike.
	Madhubani	803,350	431,800	651,700	630,000	630,000	13	44	
	District Total	2,154,400	1,520,100	1,197,500	1,036,300	1,080,000	11½	5	
Month: 24-11-96.	Sadar	897,760	884,500	1,279,000	270,000	208,900	12	7	Owing to want of sufficient and timely rain the area sown this year is about one-ninth less than that of last year. The outturn this year will also be less.
	Jamui	1,019,550	615,300	564,300	364,000	363,000	4	9	
	Bogusara	402,100	303,300	14,700	14,700	-14,700	12	1	
	District Total	2,319,410	1,598,900	658,000	647,700	657,900	7½	8	
Bhagalpur 12-11-96.	Sadar	597,760	464,000	250,000	250,000	270,000	12	* 6	Continued drought accounts for the decrease in outturn
	Banka	750,450	581,000	627,400	517,400	510,000	11	10	
	Madhubani	782,640	586,000	314,300	518,300	390,000	13	8	
	Supaul	597,760	447,000	202,000	202,000	202,000	12	7	
	District Total	2,728,610	2,097,000	1,393,700	1,287,000	1,272,000	11½	6½	
Purnea 12-11-96.	Sadar	1,645,440	780,000	260,000	260,000	200,000	10	7	In many places transplantation of winter rice seedling was prevented by the drought in August. Some of the transplanted rice has withered since the submission of the preliminary forecast. Hence decrease in outturn.
	Kishanganj	881,440	430,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	12	10	
	Araria	686,640	416,000	320,000	320,700	240,000	13	8	
*	District Total	3,213,520	1,726,000	840,000	842,000	680,000	12	8½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented this year's outturn?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Maldah - 10-11-93.	Whole District	1,216,000	811,500	208,000	263,000	260,000	Annas 11	Annas 4 to 6	The outturn was at first estimated to be 8 annas, but owing to prolonged drought it is reduced to 4 to 6 annas.	
Sonthal Parganas - 21-11-93.	Bamra	914,560	422,203	11,800	181,500	160,000	12	10	The crop suffered much for want of rain from the latter part of September 1893. The outturn will be less than that of the last year.	The area in column 7 has been changed from 840,000 acres to 822,500 acres. The Deputy Commissioner should have given his reason for the change.
	Deochar	610,520	165,100	11,100	165,000	64,500	8	7		
	Gooda	618,680	432,940	74,300	40,000	45,000	10	10		
	Jamtara	645,440	124,840	64,000	43,000	47,000	10	7		
	Pakour	487,120	337,000	82,400	292,400	223,400	10	8		
	Rajmahal	473,000	55,200	243,600	243,000	243,000	12	8		
	District Total	3,500,100	1,627,200	304,400	840,500	822,400	10	8		
Cuttack - 14-11-93.	Sadar	901,120	363,160	580,400	341,800	376,000	14	6	The area originally sown was the same as last year, but the subsequent flood caused a considerable decrease in the area under cultivation after the flood is shown in column 7.	
	Jajpur	704,800	230,700	327,700	290,000	193,000	16	8	After the damage caused by the heavy floods of July and August, a large portion of the flooded area has been transplanted. Had there been favourable rains an average outturn would have been reaped, but the continued drought from the latter part of September has destroyed the crops. Hence the decrease in the outturn.	
	Kendrapara	613,200	410,300	23,000	23,000	23,000	14	7		
	Banki	74,240	37,200					6		
	District Total	2,293,120	1,161,800	1,021,100	962,900	721,000	16	7		

Balsore - 18-11-96	Sadar Bhadrak	741,120 681,120	446,000 389,100	406,000 300,900	353,100 300,800	311,100 300,300	16 16	6 6	The decrease in area and outturn is due to heavy floods and want of rain during October and November
	District Total	1,822,240	837,100	710,400	653,900	611,900	16	6	
Angul and Khond- mals 27-11-96	Whole district	1,075,940	346,300	123,600	126,500	126,500	12	8 to 10 in Angul and Khond- mals Average 10	Loss of crop is due to want of rain in October and November
Puri 17-11-96	Sadar Khurda	979,900 603,520	420,800 351,500	338,500 180,000	306,000 150,000	309,400 136,000	14 10	8 10	There has been no rain from about the middle of September Hence the short outturn
	District Total	1,582,720	812,300	504,400	500,500	480,000	14	8	
Hazaribagh 20-11-96	Sadar Girdih	3,710,840 1,252,560	1,633,300 819,200	682,000 446,000	646,000 448,000	686,000 448,000	12 1	7 7	The decrease in the outturn, as compared with that shown in the first forecast is due to cessation of rain, after the sowing season, which blasted the prospects of the crop
	District Total	4,493,440	2,475,500	1,114,600	1,114,000	1,114,000	10	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District with date of survey and season of forecast	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas is represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Reforms and Agriculture, Bengal.
Lohardaga 17-11-96	Whole district	4,769,600	2,583,300	1,491,700	1,491,700	1,491,700	Annas 10	Annas 8	The short outturn is due to the early cessation of the rains	
Palamu	Whole district	3,130,200	768,000	320,000	300,000	330,000	10	6		
Patna 4-12-96	Sadar Gohindpur	2,140,150 613,420	754,200 171,300	354,900 114,200	354,900 114,200	354,900 107,400	10 10	5 to 8 4	The poverty of this year's outturn is due to the early cessation of the rains. I consider the figures here given conjectural	Return not received. Figures in columns 3 to 8 have been reproduced from the preliminary for 1896. The figure in column 9 has been taken from the Deputy Commissioner's telegram dated 10th November 1896.
	District Total	2,854,080	985,500	408,500	408,500	461,500	10	5 to 8		
Singhbhum 18-11-96	Whole district	2,401,020	1,108,100	895,200	865,200	895,200	14	10 (exclusive of what is left)	The decrease of outturn is due to insufficient rainfall at the latter part of the season	* Estimated by the Department of Land Reforms and Agriculture.
	Total for all Bengal	95,254,277	56,644,000	32,734,100	30,402,300	27,311,000	13*	7½		

N.B. - Twenty annas represents a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

APPENDIX II
Abstract of the Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop, 1896.

PROVINCE	ACREAGE				OUTPUTS IN QWT				Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal.		
	Of current year's crop	Of previous year's crop	Average of two preceding years, viz. 1893 and 1894	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) area in column 1	Column 3 Column 4	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2	of previous year, i.e., in column 3	Average yields, 1893 and 1894	Column 8	Column 9	by which exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) output in column 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	2,941,640	3,042,330	3,107,100	-3.48	-8.07	1,140,533,970	2,222,370	530,130	-45.06	-57.63	

Statement of Rainfall from May to October 1896.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT	MAY 1896			JUNE 1896.			JULY 1896.			AUGUST 1896			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER 1896		
	Normal average			Actual rainfall			Normal average			Actual rainfall			Normal average			Actual rainfall.		
	Inches			Inches			Inches			Inches			Inches			Inches		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BARDWAN	5.61	4.68	9.18	14.12	11.88	8.19	11.69	8.88	7.62	7.63	8.63	8.63	7.62	8.63	8.63	7.63	8.63	8.63
Bardhaman	4.73	3.69	10.13	13.47	12.57	7.63	12.52	6.88	10.18	8.09	8.09	8.09	10.18	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09
Bansbaria	6.13	5.39	10.55	11.93	12.67	14.93	13.70	10.34	8.61	4.63	4.63	4.63	8.61	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63
Midnapore	5.22	4.58	9.70	12.45	12.19	16.00	13.85	12.53	8.81	5.62	5.62	5.62	8.81	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62
Hooghly	5.65	5.05	10.16	14.62	12.91	12.74	13.51	11.79	8.06	6.37	6.37	6.37	8.06	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37
Howrah	5.68	5.23	10.74	16.29	12.37	16.19	13.38	11.79	8.06	4.46	4.46	4.46	8.06	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46
Purulia	6.45	5.14	9.42	10.53	10.51	14.96	13.06	10.35	8.94	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.94	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Medinipur	5.07	4.20	9.32	11.00	11.27	6.99	11.23	4.43	8.15	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.15	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
Jharkhand	7.06	7.05	11.40	12.77	10.54	7.96	10.91	5.86	7.81	9.92	9.92	9.92	7.81	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.92
Kharai	6.49	4.47	12.05	15.73	12.83	10.45	11.78	5.83	8.85	10.46	10.46	10.46	8.85	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46
Rajshahi	6.15	8.63	10.25	10.25	12.03	11.35	10.15	4.61	10.56	8.81	8.81	8.81	10.56	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81
Dumraon	7.41	9.82	15.32	9.43	14.29	6.88	12.53	8.99	11.38	17.73	17.73	17.73	11.38	17.73	17.73	17.73	17.73	17.73
Jalpaiguri	13.14	14.41	25.09	5.56	28.80	25.70	23.53	8.03	21.71	17.24	17.24	17.24	21.71	17.24	17.24	17.24	17.24	17.24
Darjeeling	8.24	7.99	22.16	18.26	30.38	22.64	31.52	18.32	15.67	23.70	23.70	23.70	15.67	23.70	23.70	23.70	23.70	23.70
Rangpur	10.61	12.13	18.26	8.63	15.66	14.51	22.37	6.33	13.45	22.80	22.80	22.80	13.45	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80
Rokra	7.98	9.44	13.11	12.06	13.23	13.30	11.90	3.25	10.42	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.42	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60
Pabna	7.75	9.63	10.45	14.53	11.13	6.75	11.17	5.01	9.34	5.99	5.99	5.99	9.34	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99
DAKKA	9.37	12.84	12.31	13.61	13.31	7.42	12.26	6.61	8.54	13.59	13.59	13.59	8.54	13.59	13.59	13.59	13.59	13.59
Mymensingh	10.48	14.67	17.87	17.51	15.55	13.25	16.20	4.93	12.37	16.45	16.45	16.45	12.37	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45
Faridpur	8.57	6.65	12.83	9.90	11.33	6.63	11.70	6.47	8.16	11.46	11.46	11.46	8.16	11.46	11.46	11.46	11.46	11.46
Backergunge	7.86	7.74	17.23	15.01	18.64	11.74	15.30	9.39	10.91	13.47	13.47	13.47	10.91	13.47	13.47	13.47	13.47	13.47
CHITTAGONG	10.33	12.34	13.97	16.25	13.26	10.79	16.03	4.18	10.69	14.51	14.51	14.51	10.69	14.51	14.51	14.51	14.51	14.51
Tippera	10.46	13.30	23.06	15.74	23.47	22.93	24.20	13.10	14.53	18.51	18.51	18.51	14.53	18.51	18.51	18.51	18.51	18.51
Chittagong	10.34	9.18	25.67	24.42	29.80	16.91	22.25	10.72	13.15	16.51	16.51	16.51	13.15	16.51	16.51	16.51	16.51	16.51
South Lushai Hills	11.38	7.06	17.67	11.06	15.53	12.00	15.03	7.30	11.60	10.04	10.04	10.04	11.60	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZET

PURA.	Pala	5.94	6.78	6.70	7.08	13.46	13.46	6.71	11.70	9.36	7.91	4.32	2.64
	Gaya	1.26	6.73	6.70	6.90	13.37	13.37	10.71	13.37	9.46	6.90	4.32	2.64
	Shibab	1.26	6.73	6.70	6.90	13.37	13.37	10.71	13.37	9.46	6.90	4.32	2.64
	Sera	1.76	6.76	6.94	6.90	13.14	13.14	9.41	10.65	10.73	7.53	3.93	2.43
	Chauhan	1.76	6.76	6.94	6.90	13.14	13.14	9.41	10.65	10.73	7.53	3.93	2.43
BAGRA.	Mandhara	2.24	6.76	6.94	6.90	13.14	13.14	9.41	10.65	10.73	7.53	3.93	2.43
	Barbhang	2.24	6.76	6.94	6.90	13.14	13.14	9.41	10.65	10.73	7.53	3.93	2.43
	Monghyr	5.13	6.84	6.96	6.90	13.81	13.81	13.83	11.60	9.75	7.51	10.01	2.37
	Shahpur	5.13	6.84	6.96	6.90	13.81	13.81	13.83	11.60	9.75	7.51	10.01	2.37
	Purnea	4.30	6.82	6.93	6.91	13.73	13.73	9.37	11.67	6.83	9.18	9.33	2.79
CHOTA.	Maldah	3.90	6.81	6.93	6.90	13.23	13.23	14.97	13.23	7.15	13.23	13.14	3.90
	Barisal Pargana	3.90	6.81	6.93	6.90	13.23	13.23	14.97	13.23	7.15	13.23	13.14	3.90
	Orissa	4.94	6.11	6.14	6.09	11.69	11.69	13.03	13.45	13.28	10.71	10.71	5.40
	Belga	5.46	6.01	6.03	6.03	13.20	13.20	14.33	11.13	13.04	11.37	10.71	5.41
	Angul and Khondals	5.23	6.01	6.03	6.03	13.20	13.20	14.33	11.13	13.04	11.37	10.71	5.41
CHOTA.	Barbhang	2.43	6.74	6.90	6.90	13.36	13.36	13.70	13.36	13.13	8.93	6.44	3.37
	Lehanda	2.17	6.74	6.90	6.90	13.36	13.36	13.70	13.36	13.13	8.93	6.44	3.37
	Pahala	1.19	6.74	6.90	6.90	13.36	13.36	13.70	13.36	13.13	8.93	6.44	3.37
	Mahmud	2.17	6.74	6.90	6.90	13.36	13.36	13.70	13.36	13.13	8.93	6.44	3.37
	Barbhang	2.43	6.74	6.90	6.90	13.36	13.36	13.70	13.36	13.13	8.93	6.44	3.37

AL REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS.

the following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

the 18th December 1896.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Bhadoi Crops in Bengal, 1896.

Explanatory—The crops dealt with in this report are (1) *bhadoi* food crops, the chief among which are *bhadoi* paddy, Indian-corn and *mundua*, and (2) *bhadoi* non-food crops, including, among other, jute, cotton and indigo. The chief *bhadoi* non-food crops are reported on in special forecasts, it will be unnecessary, therefore, to deal with them specially in this report. Among the *bhadoi* food crops, *bhadoi* paddy (or *aus* paddy, as it is called in Bengal Proper) holds the chief place, occupying an estimated area of a little over 7 million acres, and about 45 per cent. of the total *bhadoi* area; it is practically the only *bhadoi* cereal grown in the districts of Bengal Proper. In Bihar and Chota Nagpur, Indian-corn or maize is the most important food crop grown in the *bhadoi* season, and next to it rank *mandua* and *bhadoi* paddy. The *bhadoi* paddy of Bihar is, unlike the *aus* of Bengal, a low land paddy which comes to maturity in October or early in November. In Orissa, *bhadoi* paddy, locally known as *beali*, occupies the first place among the *bhadoi* cereals, and next to it is *mandua*.

The requirements with regard to rainfall are somewhat different for the different *bhadoi* crops. In Bengal Proper, where *aus* paddy is very largely grown, the preparation of land for this crop commences with the anti-monsoon showers which fall in March and April. The crop is sown in May, some weeks before the regular monsoon rains commence. For a successful *aus* crop, the monsoon should commence in June with moderate showers with frequent intervals of fine weather to permit of weeding operations, and to enable the young seedlings to put forth a vigorous growth before the heavy rainfall, which usually follows in July. Excessive rain in May and June are extremely injurious to the young *aus* crop. During July and August, the rainfall should be heavy, but with intervals of fine weather. The crop flowers in August, and stands in need of rain at this time in order that it may be enabled to throw out shoots, and in order

that the grain may fill out. Want of rain in August is on this account very harmful to the prospects of the crop. The *aus* paddy crop is mostly reaped by the middle of September, and except where it is sown late, it is not influenced by the character of the rainfall after the middle of September. The cultivation of Indian-corn and the lesser millets is chiefly confined to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where the *bhadoi* sowings do not commence before the regular rains set in about the middle of June. Heavy rain in June and July are detrimental to the prospects of these crops. On the other hand, want of rain in July and August is equally injurious. A moderate amount of rain, falling in frequent showers, is most favourable to Indian-corn and the lesser millets. The *bhadoi* paddy of Bihar, being a low land crop, is, like winter rice, highly susceptible to injury from deficient rain, especially during September and the first half of October, when moisture is required to fill out and mature the grain. *Mandua* is reaped about the end of October or early in November, and is liable to be injured by want of rain in September and October.

2. *Character of the season of 1896*—The character of the present season, up to the middle of September was described in the first forecast issued by this Department on the 26th September 1896. The rainfall during September was chiefly confined to a few days about the middle of the month, after which there was little or no rain in these Provinces during the rest of the *bhadoi* season, which may be said to close with the end of October. The most prominent feature of the season was the great lack of rain in every month, since July, in all parts of these Provinces, except in Orissa. In Orissa, the rainfall was excessive in July, and again in August, causing repeated floods which destroyed the standing crops over a large area.

3. *Area cultivated*.—The total area cultivated with *bhadoi* crops of all kinds this year is estimated at 15,931,600 acres against 15,710,900 acres last year. The increase is nominal.

4. *Character of the crop*.—The injurious effects of the insufficient rainfall during July and August were not perhaps sufficiently realised when the first forecasts were being prepared. The outturn of *bhadoi* crops now reported is much lower than what was reported in September last for many districts. Taking all the *bhadoi* crops together, it would appear from the district returns appended hereto, that out of 43 districts, from which the final report has been received, only 1 (Tippera) reports a full average, or 16-anna crop, only 8 districts (namely, Burdwan, Bankura, 24-Parganas, Dacca, Fandpur, Backergunge, Chittagong and Gaya) report the crop to be from 12 to 14 annas, 27 districts estimate the crops at 8 annas and over, but less than 12 annas, and 7

districts (namely, Nadia, Rajshahi, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack and Puri) at less than 8 annas. The final *bhadoi* report has not been received from Jessore and Palamau.

Looking to the poor yield of the *aus* or *bhadoi* paddy crop in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, which contain the most important areas under this crop, and looking also to the worse yield of Indian-corn and millets in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, it seems improbable that the yield of the *bhadoi* crops generally for the Province has exceeded $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas; the yield of the *bhadoi* food crops alone has not perhaps exceeded $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas of a full average crop.

B. C. BASU,

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Department of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

(Countersigned.)

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Department of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,
The 8th December 1896.

Final Report on the Bhados Crops of Bengal, 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district entitled to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of bhados crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhados crop, in acres	Approximate area last year's crop, in acres	Estimated area this year's crop, in acres	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas is represented outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan	1,724,080	1,383,500	Bhados paddy Indian-corn (maize) Other bhados cereals and pulses. On low-land-crops (e.g., vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts	173,700 3,000 8,100 700 28,000	185,700 2,600 7,100 800 27,400	187,500 2,600 7,600 600 24,100	Annas 12 14 13½ 14 13	Annas 8 13 8 12 11	The bhados crops throughout the district would have been quite up to the average had there not been a somewhat prolonged break in the rain, when the various crops were approaching maturity	As paddy has been a three-quarter crop in every subdivision of the district
			Total	213,500	203,500	202,800	9½	12		
Birbhum	1,121,980	880,000	Bhados paddy Indian-corn (maize) Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts	156,000 2,000 1,500 2,500	136,000 1,500 1,500 2,000	140,000 2,000 1,500 2,500	10 10 10 10	8 10 10 10	The deficient rainfall has affected the outturn of all the crops.	
			Total	156,000	134,700	146,000	10	9		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district cultivated to be under cultivation, in acres	Names of bhados crops	Approximate normal area under each specified bhados crop, in acres	Approximate area last year under each specified bhados crop, in acres	Limited area this year under each specified bhados crop, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent many annas represented	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Murshidabad.	1,572,160	985,500	Bhados paddy (maize) Other bhados cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables) Other non food crops, including jute, cotton, and indigo, as shown in the special forecast.	232,900 300 2,000 12,700 91,200	312,300 200 1,940 7,500 79,400	211,500 200 1,900 7,500 79,600	Annas 8 8 8 11 9	Annas 8 8 8 11 9	The low outturn of bhados paddy and other non-food crops, is due to want of rainfall	
Jessore	1,572,000	1,116,800	Bhados paddy Other bhados cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables) Other non food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecast.	314,400 8,800 18,800 67,200	314,300 8,400 16,600 54,700	314,000 8,400 16,600 64,000	Annas 10 10 10 13	Annas 8 10 10 15	The low outturn of bhados paddy and other non-food crops, is due to want of rainfall	Final report has not been received. The figures in column 9 are reproduced from the first forecast.
			Total	392,100	301,300	300,700	10	81		
			Total	408,200	383,000	403,600	10	9		

Kharif	3,103,949	870,090	Bhadra paddy Other Bhadra cereals and pulses	66,600 3,300 28,800	61,800 3,100 24,600	52,000 3,200 26,600	12 10 12	64 16 64	The outturn in the Sadar and Badrhat subdivisions varies from 4 to 8 annas, while that in Bat khira is 16 annas. Want of rain in proper time is the cause of deficient outturn in Sadar and Badrhat
			Total	66,600	61,800	52,000	12	9	
				104,000	100,700	100,000	11	6	The outturn in outturn is due to the unusually light this year all over the district
			Bhadra paddy	104,000	100,700	100,000	11	6	
			Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables)	1,000	800	500	12	8	
			Other non food-crops, in- cluding jute, cotton and india, as shown in the special forecasts.	115,500	85,500	65,000	15	33	
			Total	221,000	186,100	165,500	13	7	
				125,000	128,000	125,000	16	8	Want of seasonable rain is the cause of the poor outturn
			Bhadra paddy	125,000	128,000	125,000	16	8	
			Other food crops (e.g. vegetables)	7,000	7,000	7,000	19	10	
			Other non food-crops, in- cluding jute, cotton and indian as shown in the special forecasts.	110	100	110	12	6	
			Total	99,500	89,800	69,500	13	10	
				241,900	241,800	241,700	14	42	
				157,500	157,000	154,700	11	7	Want of rain has led to the decrease in the outturn
			Bhadra paddy	157,500	157,000	154,700	11	7	
			Indian-corn (maize)	4,000	4,000	4,000	10	8	
			Other Bhadra cereals and pulses.	4,400	4,300	4,300	12	7	
			Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables)	6,200	6,100	5,100	12	7	
			Other non food-crops in- cluding jute cotton and indian as shown in the special forecasts.	8,700	8,000	8,500	11	10	
			Total	244,900	235,400	235,500	11	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District	Total area of district, in acres	Total area in direct cultivation in acres	Names of Bhadoi crops	Approximate normal area under each specified Bhadoi crop, in acres	Approximate area last year under each specified Bhadoi crop, in acres	Estimated area this year under each specified Bhadoi crop, in acres	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented out turn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
Darjeeling	744,960	189,400	Bhadoi paddy Bhadra Indian-corn (maize) Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts	82,300 7,700 17,700 4,600 15,300	82,500 8,300 22,200 4,500 15,300	82,400 8,300 22,200 4,500 15,300	Annas 14 14 14 13 15	Annas 10 11 11 11 10	Want of seasonable rain has reduced the outturn	
Rangpur	2,231,040	1,602,700	Bhadoi paddy Indian-corn (maize) Other Bhadoi cereals and pulses Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecasts	275,400 160,000 91,000 23,700 204,000	275,400 160,000 91,000 23,700 203,300	260,800 160,000 91,000 23,700 203,800	16 16 16 16 15	11 12 12 12 10	The rainfall at the beginning of September has somewhat improved the prospects of Bhadoi paddy	
Boys	922,280	421,000	Bhadoi paddy Other non food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts	684,200 140,000 70,000	683,500 105,000 100,000	623,400 105,000 100,000	16 10 13	11 13 10	Want of rain is the cause of the low outturn	
			Total	215,000	203,000	203,000	114	11		

Poona	1,176,800	562,500	Bhadra paddy Other Bhadra cereals and pulses Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables) Other non-food crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	125,500 50,500 102,000 212,800	123,000 60,000 108,700 173,500	120,700 53,000 108,000 158,300	15 8 9 12	The outturn of Bhadra paddy is 15 annas, and of other food-crops is 9 annas in the Seraganj subdivision, in the Saur subdivision the outturn of both is 10 annas only
			Total	490,500	467,500	498,900	11	
Dacca	1,780,180	927	Bhadra paddy Other Bhadra cereals and pulses Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables) Other non-food crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts	174,000 1,000 50,500 219,300	165,500 800 43,300 178,300	167,000 300 43,200 172,400	131 8 121 104	The decrease in the area sown, as well as in the outturn of crops, is chiefly due to want of timely rainfall
			Total	445,300	387,400	380,900	13	
Mythenanagh	4,082,460	2,403,700	Bhadra paddy Other Bhadra cereals and pulses Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts	327,400 62,300 41,000 288,100	333,600 59,900 36,500 562,100	323,600 58,400 36,500 662,100	11 11 12 11	Long continued drought during March and April last and an unusually heavy showers during May last, retarded the growth of the crop, hence the outturn is less than last year's
			Total	1,043,900	1,071,100	1,071,100	11	
Faridpur	1,400,400	1,097,500	Bhadra paddy Other Bhadra cereals and pulses Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts	345,000 400 500 8,900	308,500 100 500 57,300	300,000 100 500 56,800	14 10 15 10	As the area paddy was raised before the flood set in, it did not suffer from flood and drought
			Total	422,900	394,400	387,400	14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District	Total area of district, in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres	Names of <i>dhado</i> crops	Approximate normal area under each specified <i>dhado</i> crop, in acres	Approximate area last year under each specified <i>dhado</i> crop, in acres	Estimated area this year under each specified <i>dhado</i> crop, in acres	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas to present outturn in 1 year	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn	Remarks by District Officer	Remarks by the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture, Bengal
Bachergunge...	2,331,360	1,343,200	<i>Dhado</i> paddy Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton as shown in the special forecast Total	283,500 6,400	283,500 6,400	283,500 6,400	12 1/2 11	12 1/2 10	The drought in the latter part of the year did not affect <i>dhado</i> paddy	
Tippur	1,694,240	1,167,300	<i>Dhado</i> paddy Other <i>dhado</i> cereals and pulses Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecast Total	241,100 300 95,200	256,700 4,000 250,500	262,900 5,500 253,400	16 14 18	18 10 14	Good outturn is attributable to the fact that when the <i>dhado</i> crop was growing rain fell in great quantity and consistency and that the weather set in just at the right time to allow the crop to ripen properly	
Nokhal	1,032,800	818,800	<i>Dhado</i> paddy Other <i>dhado</i> cereals and pulses Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton, and indigo, as shown in the special forecast Total	208,600 2,600 9,500	208,600 2,600 9,500	214,600 2,600 9,500	17 8 14	11 6 10	Owing to insufficient rainfall the outturn is less than last year's	

Chittagong	1,264,841	645,808	Bhadon paddy Other Bhadon cereals and pulses.	92,800 5,000	78,000 2,000	78,400 1,400	10 8	14 10	The difference between the ex- turn of Bhadon paddy shown in the preliminary forecast and that now shown in this report is due to the state of the crop having slightly improved by rain.	The output of Bhadon paddy was estimated at 13 annas in the first forecast.
			Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables)	18,800	14,000	15,400	10	10		
			Other non-food-crops, in- cluding jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	12,800	11,100	11,300	12	13		
			Total	127,000	105,100	105,000	10	13		
Patna	1,363,640	888,500	Bhadon paddy	10,100	10,100	10,100	15	9	The decrease in the area and out- turn is due to the uniformly con- tinuation of rain, which caused great damage to the crops this year.	
			Jowar	10,400	10,400	10,400	15	9		
			Indian-corn (maize)	82,100	82,100	82,100	15	10		
			Other Bhadon cereals and pulses	109,400	108,600	108,600	15	10		
			Other food-crops (e.g. veg- tables)	4,300	4,300	4,300	15	10		
			Other non-food-crops, in- cluding jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	16,400	10,300	10,400	15	10		
			Total	240,100	235,800	235,700	15	10		
Gaya	2,615,680	1,307,500	Bhadon paddy	18,800	18,800	18,800	12	13		
			Jowar	19,500	19,500	19,500	13	13		
			Indian-corn (maize)	77,000	77,000	77,000	14	13		
			Other Bhadon cereals and pulses.	63,100	63,100	63,100	14	13		
			Other food-crops (e.g., veg- tables)	30,400	30,400	30,700	15	13		
			Other non-food-crops, in- cluding jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	3,300	2,300	2,300	16	13		
			Total	215,300	215,300	215,000	13	13		

District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district cultivated to the best advantage in acres	Names of <i>bhadon</i> crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified <i>bhadon</i> crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified <i>bhadon</i> crop, in acres	Estimated area of a year's crop, in acres	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn how many annas represent outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Shahabad	2,793,630	1,713,400	<i>Bhadon</i> paddy <i>Jowar</i> .. <i>Rajra</i> .. <i>Mandua</i> .. Indian-corn (maize) Other <i>bhadon</i> cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables). Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	63,900 72,100 43,800 18,200 20,100 22,800	68,700 67,700 40,700 16,200 15,800 27,900	12,800 65,900 55,600 5,500 3,000 30,000	Annas Annas 12	Annas 7	The decrease in the outturn is due to scanty rainfall in August.	
			Total	243,900	230,000	27,500	13	7		
Buran	1,856,640	1,352,800	<i>Bhadon</i> paddy <i>Jowar</i> .. <i>Rajra</i> .. <i>Mandua</i> .. Indian-corn (maize) Other <i>bhadon</i> cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables). Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	46,100 8,000 16,700 81,400 23,500 64,800 19,700 97,000	40,100 23,000 34,000 81,400 23,500 64,800 13,700 97,000	40,100 81,000 35,000 81,400 27,500 61,800 18,700 9,000	16	6	The failure is due to deficient rainfall at the beginning of the season and to cessation of rain during four weeks in July and August.	The Collector left out the areas under indigo cultivated on Buran. They have, however, been included in the areas under "other non-food crops."
			Total	682,500	623,500	68,500	16	6		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district cultivated, in acres	Names of blades crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified blade crop, in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified blade crop, in acres	Estimated area this year under each specified blade crop, in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Monghyr	2,569,640	1,682,800	Blades paddy	112,000	100,000	119,100	12	Annas 8	The decrease in area sown, and in outturn, is due to insufficient rain throughout the district	
			Jowar	41,200	41,200	41,200	13	10		
			Bajra	81,600	81,600	81,600	14	10		
			Indian-corn (maize)	492,800	397,200	397,200	15	11		
			Other blades cereals and pulses	25,600	25,600	25,600	15	11		
			Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables)	19,200	19,100	19,100	15	11		
Monghyr	2,704,640	1,682,800	Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	24,600	24,600	24,600	15	11	The continued drought accounts for the low outturn.	
			Total	689,600	687,200	688,300	13	Annas 10		
			Blades paddy	517,000	516,700	516,700	14	7		
			Jowar	23,000	23,000	23,000	16	8		
			Bajra	123,100	123,100	123,100	16	9		
			Indian-corn (maize)	242,600	242,600	242,600	18	9		
Monghyr	2,704,640	1,682,800	Other blades cereals and pulses	45,300	45,300	45,300	18	9		
			Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables).	2,800	2,800	2,800	14	11		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	51,000	51,000	51,000	15	11		
			Total	803,900	803,600	803,600		9		

Purves	3,105,350	1,730,000	Bhadra paddy Mandua Indian-corn (maize) Other bhados cereals and pulses Other food-crops, e.g. vegetables Other non-food crops in- cluding jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecasts	549,400 1,000 3,600 2,500 20,500 99,000	559,400 1,000 4,000 3,500 10,100 121,800	559,400 500 3,400 2,400 15,000 121,500	16 16 16 16 16 16	7 7 8 12 10 15	The decrease in area and outturn is on account of scanty rainfall	The area sown this year as well as last year is stated to be actually larger than the normal, which is hardly probable.
			Total	676,500	708,500	701,900	16	94		
Maldas	1,216,000	811,500	Bhadra paddy Jowar Mandua Indian-corn (maize) Other bhados cereals and pulses Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables) Other non-food crops, in- cluding jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	12,000 1,000 4,000 20,000 90,000 5,000 59,300	12,500 1,000 4,000 21,000 90,000 5,000 59,300	11,600 1,000 4,000 20,100 90,000 5,000 53,300	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	8 8 8 10 10 10 10	Owing to the scanty rainfall the outturn of bhados paddy was only 8 annas and other crops 10 annas	
			Total	191,300	191,300	190,300	12	94		
Southal ganias	3,500,190	1,827,300	Bhadra paddy Jowar Mandua Indian-corn (maize) Other bhados cereals and pulses Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables) Other non-food crops, in- cluding jute, cotton, and indigo as shown in the special forecasts	64,700 6,400 88,900 21,000 102,700 37,000 1,900 26,500	54,100 6,000 88,000 19,500 102,700 35,000 1,900 26,000	53,800 5,000 88,000 18,000 102,700 35,000 1,900 25,500	14 16 15 15 16 12 14 10	7 8 9 10 12 5 12 10	The distribution of rainfall has not been favourable. The esti- mated outturn is therefore, less than the last year's	The Deputy Commis- sioner has revised the normal and last year's area under Other non- food-crops. The area under bhados (1) has been excluded from this return
			Total	355,500	343,500	342,800	14	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district, in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of bhado crops	Approximate normal area under each specified bhado crop, in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified bhado crop, in acres	Estimated area this year under each specified bhado crop, in acres	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn how many annas represented out-turn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Outback	2,325,120	1,161,200	Bhado paddy Mandars Other bhado cereals and pulses Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables. Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecast	168,100 18,100 8,300 3,000 13,200	118,200 12,500 4,200 3,700 9,100	116,000 12,200 4,100 2,700 8,400	Annas 13 12 11 12 12	Annas 5 6 6 7 10	Out of the normal area shown in the preliminary forecast, 400 acres represent the area under dadas or summer rice, which has been excluded from this return. The decrease in the outturn is due to the heavy floods in July and August	The Collector has included the figures for mandars crop in those under "other bhado" cereals and pulses". As he did not assign any reasons for his doing so, they have been kept separate. The decrease in area from the normal is serious
			Total	202,700	147,700	143,400	13	64		
Belmore	1,325,404	687,100	Bhado paddy Other bhado cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g. vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecast.	89,600 1,500 1,000 6,700	87,800 800 500 5,600	87,000 800 500 5,700	Annas 15 14 16 14	Annas 11 9 13 12	The decrease in area, as compared with the normal, is due to the excessive rains, and in outturn, as compared with that of the last year, is due to heavy floods and want of rain in October	
			Total	86,800	94,800	94,800	15	11		

Angul and Khondmals	.075 840	346,300	Bhadra paddy Mandua Indian-corn (maize) Other Bhadra cereals and pulses Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts	14,800	14,000	14,000	16	8 to 10	The loss of crop is due to want of timely rain in October. The Bhra and other pulses have suffered greatly for want of rain after sowing. In Khondmals subdivision, Mr. Lloyd estimates the outturn of Bhadra paddy at 12 annas, maize at 4 annas, and the rest at 8 annas.
				1,000	1,000	1,000	16	8 to 10	
				8,200	8,200	8,200	16	8 to 10	
Puri	1,882 720	819,500	Bhadra paddy Mandua Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts	62,900	62,300	62,300	16	8 to 10	The decrease in outturn of the Bhadra paddy is due to continued heavy rain after sowing and subsequent heavy floods, and the "other food-crops" and "other non-food-crops" to the scarcity of rain
				83,700	57,800	82,000	12	8	
				40,300	21,400	22,000	8	8	
Hamtibagh	4,463,440	2,472,500	Bhadra paddy Mandua Indian-corn (maize) Other Bhadra cereals and pulses Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts	150,900	124,900	115,800	11	7 1/2	The decrease in the outturn as compared with that shown in the first forecast is due to insufficient rain after the sowing season
				43,300	43,300	43,300	16	8	
				103,100	105,100	105,100	13	8	
Lehardaga	4,569 600	2,885,300	Bhadra paddy Bajra Mandua Indian-corn (maize) Other Bhadra cereals and pulses Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts	573,200	573,200	573,200	15	8 1/2	In some places Bhadra paddy was greatly damaged by insects. The estimate of area under Bhadra paddy in L. Hardaga as compared with the area estimated for Hazari- bagh and Falaman is very large. The figure probably requires re-examination
				842,900	842,900	842,000	10	8	
				5,000	8,000	7,500	10	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District	Total area of district, in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres	Names of <i>bhadol</i> crops	Approximate normal area under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop, in acres	Approximate area last year under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop, in acres	Estimated area this year under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop, in acres	Taking 16 annas to represent the average output how many annas it produced out this last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average output how many annas will represent this year's output?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
Palmanu	9,139,200	798,960	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy <i>Barra</i> <i>Mandua</i> Indian-corn (maize) Other <i>bhadol</i> cereals and pulses Other food crops (<i>e.g.</i> , vegetables) Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts	40,000 2,000 95,000 83,000 29,000 1,200 54,500	28,000 1,000 90,000 10,000 14,000 5,000 10,500	40,000 2,000 85,000 83,000 29,000 12,000 54,500	Annas 13 8 12 12 10 10 13	Annas 13 8 12 12 10 10 13		Return not received. In the first forecast, the return of <i>bhadol</i> crops this year was estimated at 20 annas.
			Total	265,500	97,100	265,500	11			
Manbhum	9,631,060	955,500	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy <i>Barra</i> <i>Mandua</i> Indian-corn (maize) Other <i>bhadol</i> cereals and pulses Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts	4,000 10,000 13,000 22,000 22,400 67,500	4,000 10,000 12,000 22,000 22,400 67,500	4,000 10,000 12,000 22,000 22,400 67,500	16 16 16 16 16 13	10 10 10 12 9 7	The figures are very conjectural.	
			Total	137,900	137,900	137,900	14	8		

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF
MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL DURING 1895-96.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1896.

RESOLUTION—No 429M.

READ—

The Reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (except Calcutta) during the year 1895-96.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Commissioners' reports on the working of Municipalities during the year 1894-95

THE following Resolution reviews the reports submitted by Commissioners of Divisions on the working of municipalities in Bengal during the year ending with the 31st March 1896. There was again great delay in the submission of these reports, and the last was received about two months after the prescribed date. Commissioners of Divisions must insist upon Municipal reports being submitted in good time

2 *Number of municipalities, population, and rate-payers.*—The total number of municipalities in existence at the close of the year was 116. The question of separating the Titagarh ward from the South Barrackpore Municipality, which had been under discussion since 1893-94, was finally settled during the year, and Titagarh was constituted a separate municipality with effect from the 1st April 1895. The municipality of Jamun, in the district of Bhagalpur, was abolished under Government notification No 4101 M., dated the 12th September 1895. The total number of municipalities was thus the same as in the previous year. Although in fact the number of municipalities was unchanged, the statistics annexed to this Resolution show only 145, as no report or returns have been received from the petty Municipality of Chanduria in Khulna, which was abolished on the 29th April 1896.

The table in Appendix A shows the date of establishment of each municipality, the population within municipal limits, and the number of rate-payers. The total population under municipal administration in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, amounted to 2,704,900, as against 2,725,434 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the readjustment of the limits of certain municipalities and to the exclusion of Chanduria from the operation of the Act.

The number of rate payers was 456,050, or 3,700 less than in 1894-95, being 16·8 per cent of the municipal population. The percentage varies from 20·2 in the Presidency Division to 13·58 in the Bhagalpur Division. The falling off in the number of rate-payers was most marked in the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions

3. *Results of elections held during the year.*—General elections were held in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola in the district of the 24-Parganas. The elections were keenly contested in two out of four wards of the former and two out of three of the latter Municipality, the percentage of voters who attended ranging from 43 to 61 per cent. of the number entitled to vote. There were also 58 bye-elections, of which only 14 were contested. The percentage of attendance of voters varied from 78·9 at Uttarpara to 10·6 at Tamruk, both in the Burdwan Division. Four of the bye-elections held during the year failed, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of Commissioners under section 16 of the Act.

4. *Constitution of Committees*—The following table illustrates the composition of the Municipal bodies in each Division:—

NAME OF DIVISION	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.				RACE.		OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION.									
	Ex-officio	Nominated	Elected	Total	European	Native	Government servants.	Zamindars and land holders.	Peasants and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders, and money lenders.	School-master, (other than Government employes).	Medical practi- tioners.	Government pensioners.	Unemployed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Burdwan	3	138	224	365	24	341	48	78	80		57	13	44	9	37	
Presidency		230	334	537	21	526	79	178	76		72	45	16	31	63	
Majshahi	2	85	98	185	38	147	44	58	44	10	18	13	3	6	17	
Dacca	3	111	112	223	8	218	35	51	71		14	8	11	3	29	
Chittagong	6	27	40	73	8	65	15	11	26		6	9		1	9	
Patna	13	165	173	371	44	327	61	117	98	2	46	4	10	2	33	
Bhagalpur	2	61	94	156	24	131	24	94	21	1	16	2	4	3	44	
Orissa		41	34	75	5	70	24	13	25		1	4		3	6	
Chota Nagpur	18	61	42	118	20	94	55	12	57		15	3	1	6	11	
Total	44	912	1,170	2,126	191	1,935	367	526	477	13	246	94	88	67	250	
Percentage on total	2.07	42.9	55.3		8.9	91.1	17.2	24.7	22.4	6	11.4	4.4	4.1	3.1	11.7	
Percentage for 1894-95	1	45.1	54.7		9.0	90.9	1.3	24.0	22.3	6	11.7	4.6	4.3	3.2	11.4	

As in the previous year, the lawyer element preponderated in the Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Chittagong and Dacca Divisions. The landed interest was most largely represented in the Presidency and Patna, and the trading element was strongest in Burdwan, Chota Nagpur, the Presidency and Patna, and weakest in Orissa.

5. *Attendance at meetings.*—There were in all 2,665 meetings held during the year, against 2,663 in 1894-95. Of these, 260, or 9.7 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 225, or 8.4 per cent., in the previous year. The Sherpur Municipality in the Mymensingh district again held the largest number of meetings, viz., 40, of which only 3 had to be adjourned, Nasirabad comes next with 35, of which 4 were unsuccessful. In five other municipalities, viz., Tangail, Baidyabati, Howrah, Cossipore-Chitpur, and Bihar, the number of meetings reached or exceeded 30. During the year under review 37 municipalities held more than 20 meetings, while only 9 failed to hold at least one meeting a month. Among these was the important municipality of Bhagalpur, where the number of meetings fell from 23 to 11. The Chairman explains that "there was a lot of business in connection with the extension of water-works in 1894-95, but not much business in 1895-96, hence the decrease." As the work of the municipality is reported to be "heavily and seriously in arrears," this explanation cannot be accepted as satisfactory.

In 75 towns, as against 96 in 1894-95, more than one half the number of Commissioners on the average attended each meeting. The highest percentage of attendance was 78.1 in Damhat (Burdwan), where the Commissioners held 15 successful meetings, while Chapra (Saran) stands second with a percentage of 76.8 at 15 meetings, of which only one was unsuccessful. Less than one-third of the Commissioners attended the meetings in eight towns, including the important municipalities of Rangpur, Purnea, and Ranaghat. Kumarkhali shows the worst results in the province in this respect, the attendance falling as low as 20.8 at 24 meetings.

6. *Ward Committees.*—There were Ward Committees in 17 towns, against 20 of the previous year, and opinion generally is still unfavourable to the formation of these Committees, as tending to weaken the executive power of the Chairman. Mr. Collin, the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, is of opinion that Ward Committees are unnecessary complications of municipal administration, that when the local Commissioners interest themselves in the affairs of their ward no Committees are required, and that when they do not do so, they are useless. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division does not, however, agree in this view, as he has always found such Committees useful in their way. He observes that "in a municipality like Krishnagar, where both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are pleaders with a large practice, and devote very little time to municipal matters, it is much to be desired that either Ward Committees or Sub-Committees should be formed for the supervision of all branches of municipal work, the deplorable state of affairs in this

municipality being mainly due to want of supervision on the part of its executive officers." He adds that the system of putting Municipal Commissioners in executive charge of the wards for which they have been elected, was discontinued in Ranaghat and Santipur, although neither of these municipalities is working well. Mr Westmacott goes on to suggest that in every ward a single Commissioner or a small Sub-Committee should inquire into all cases of default in the payment of rates, and a system of this kind is stated to have been adopted by the Municipal Commissioners of Serampore and to be actually in force in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Darjeeling, where Ward Committees appear generally to have done well. In order to make it work effectively, the rule should be that demands should only be written off on the certificate of the Ward Commissioners that they had been found after personal inquiry to be really irrecoverable. The point will be considered in connexion with the account rules which are now undergoing revision. It is satisfactory to notice that during the year under review, the Howrah Municipality has established a standing Sub-Committee for each ward of the town, and those are reported to have worked with remarkable success. In the Chittagong Division Ward Committees exist only in the town of Chittagong, and it is reported by the Commissioner that "the system was a total failure, none of the Commissioners taking the slightest interest in the sanitary condition of their wards, or using the power delegated to them under section 53 of the Bengal Municipal Act." In the Orissa Division there were no Ward Committees, the experiment of forming them in Balasore having proved a failure. The system of reporting irregularities by means of check notes, which was tried in the Kendrapara Municipality, is also stated not to have worked well. In Balasore the Ward Commissioners were placed in general executive charge of the wards they represented, and all bills for works were certified by them to be correct before any payment was made. Sub-Committees were also formed for the purpose of dealing with specific subjects, *e.g.*, assessments, finance, sanitation, &c, and for working out the details of important questions before their submission to special or general meetings for final decision. It is stated that some of the Commissioners took great interest in their work and brought to notice wants and irregularities in their wards.

7. *Assessment and taxation.*—The rate on holdings was in force in 36 towns, and a tax on persons according to their circumstances and property was levied in the remaining 110. In 22 of the former the rate on holdings was assessed at the maximum rate allowed by the law, and in the remaining 14 at the rates

Name of Municipality	Rate of tax Rs	Name of Municipality	Rate of tax Rs
Hooghly and Chinsura	6½	Dacca	8*
Howrah	7½*	Narainganj	6½
Baranagar	6½	Pitna	7½*
Krishnagar	6	Jamulpur	7
Santipur	6½	Bhagatpur	7
Ranaghat	6½	Purnea	6
Darjeeling	6*	Salubganj	5

* The legal maximum in the 6 places is 10 per cent. on the annual value of holdings and for the rest of the municipalities in the province it is 7½ per cent.

shown in the margin. The Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality are said to be unwilling to levy the full rate of 10 per cent for fear it should press too heavily on the rate-payers, since lighting and conservancy rates are already in force in the Municipality, and the water-rate will shortly be imposed. It is further stated that in Howrah and Bally the existing rate is too lightly assessed. In both places extensive sanitary reforms will have to be undertaken during the next few years, and in Howrah particularly the question of increasing the resources of the Municipality must soon be seriously faced. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that the Municipal Commissioners of Krishnagar have not yet given effect to the resolution passed by them at a meeting at the close of the last year, raising the rate of taxation to 7½ per cent. The case of Dacca is more serious. The conservancy of the town is reported to be in a deplorable condition; the water-supply is insufficient, the drainage is bad; the funds of the Municipality are exhausted, and it is essential that a higher rate should be imposed to meet the primary needs of the town. During the year under report the Baranagar Municipality adopted the rate on holdings for the first time, and levied it as a tentative measure at 6½ per cent. This has enabled the Commissioners to impose a proper assessment on the factories and large residential and garden-houses within the Municipality, and has yielded an income of Rs. 6,618 from house-property. The sudden increase of taxation was at once opposed by the persons affected. The Magistrate prevailed upon the Municipal Commissioners

and the objectors to agree to the appointment of an arbitration committee, consisting of three gentlemen unconnected with the Municipality. This committee disposed of the objections and reduced the rate in many cases. Some of the parties did not accept the decision of the Committee and instituted civil suits, some of which are still pending. At Patna the Municipal Commissioners proposed to enhance the rate of taxation from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent., but the proposal was rejected by a majority of 10 to 4 votes. The Commissioner rightly observes that "it is essential to the financial success of any water-works scheme that the rate should be raised to the authorised limit of 10 per cent., and I am sanguine that as soon as a good scheme is laid before the Commissioners, their opposition to increasing taxation will be withdrawn."

8 The average incidence of taxation throughout the municipalities of Bengal (except Calcutta) rose from As. 13 7 in the previous year to As. 14-1, inclusive of the tax paid on Government buildings. This is considerably below the average incidence for all municipalities in India, which during 1894-95 was Re. 1-1-5, the figure varying in different Provinces from Re. 1-6-6 in Bombay to annas 9-10 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. If the tax on Government buildings were deducted, the apparent incidence on the people would in many places be greatly reduced. In 37 towns as against 31 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of the population. Almost all of these are in Bengal Proper; in the other divisions of the Province, Muzaffarpur and Jamalpur are the only places where the incidence exceeded one rupee during the year under report, while in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions not a single town has reached this standard of taxation. The Rajshahi Division shows the highest average incidence as the taxation is nowhere less than one rupee a head except in Sirajganj, where the rate is As. 12-6. In 53 towns, as against 62 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation was less than 8 annas per head. It was highest in Darjeeling (Rs. 4-14-10) and lowest in Ramjibanpur and Chandiakona (As. 3-9) in the Midnapore district. The following important towns, which form the head-quarters of districts, continue to be lightly taxed:—

Name of Municipality	Incidence of taxation		Name of Municipality.	Incidence of taxation.	
	1894-95.			1894-95.	
	As	p.		As	p.
Bankura	7	3	Puri	12	8
Gaya	9	10	Hazaribagh	5	1
Ariah	7	2	Ranoni	8	7
Chapra	7	3	Daltonganj	6	1
Motihari	8	0	Purulia	12	3
Darbhanga	5	3	Chaubassa	6	2
Balasoie	9	5		6	0

The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the incidence has increased in all the districts of the Patna Division, except Darbhanga, where it fell off owing, it is alleged, to heavy remissions granted during the year. The average incidence for the Division has risen from As. 8-6 to As. 9-0, which is still far below the average of the province.

	Increase.	Rs.	
Howrah	...	2,510	towns, which resulted in an increase of the demand in all but 24 cases. The results were most satisfactory from a financial point of view in the towns mentioned in the margin. Although the general revision of taxes in the South Suburban Municipality shows an increase, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division holds that it was badly done, as the assessment gave rise to a large number of appeals, many reductions had to be made, and it is stated that further revisions will take place in the course of collection. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division reports that "in South Barrackpore, cases have come to light in which the assessment has been reduced without any application from 6 annas per quarter to 5 annas 6 pies. This was apparently done to deprive certain rate payers of their
Baranagore	...	6,619	
South Suburban	...	3,617	
South Barrackpore	...	793	
Naihati	...	692	
Krishnagar	...	889	
Darjeeling	...	9,416	
Rangpur	...	868	
Sirajganj	...	1,037	
Faridpur	...	884	
Barisal	...	1,036	
Gaya	...	8,200	
Jagadispur	...	711	
Basaram	...	1,505	
Bettiah	...	2,089	
Lalganj	...	784	
Kishanganj	...	763	
Purnia	...	761	

franchise, and efforts have been made to induce the Commissioners to rectify the error."

In Patna there was a partial revision of assessments, which increased the demand by Rs. 8,918. This was reduced on appeal to Rs. 6,900. On this subject the Commissioner of the Division observes.—

"In the first place," the Magistrate reports, "on repeated occasions no quorum was formed and the parties had to leave the office, time after time, without their business being disposed of. Again, this Committee, as a rule, gave no grounds for their decisions, which are final. Many curious decisions were given, and considerable hostility shown to the assessor who, one Municipal Commissioner openly said, could not be trusted because he was a paid servant."

In Bihar the assessment made prior to the opening of the year could not be completed in time to give effect to it during the year. As regards Barh, the Magistrate reports as follows —

"In Barh my inspection brought to light the fact that the current assessments were made by the Municipal Commissioners in the wards for which they were elected, and they also disposed of appeals against their assessment. In consequence, we have the local country-spirit vendor taxed at the maximum, followed at a long interval by the leading local *rews*. The Municipal Commissioners, some of whom are traders, got off with a very light impost."

In Dinapore, Gaya, Arrah, and Chapra the assessments were revised by paid assessors. In Dinapore the revision of the assessments resulted in an increase of Rs. 609, and the objections were heard by Committees. In Gaya the increase amounted to Rs. 8,200. The revision of assessment of the Arrah Municipality is likely to cause an increase of Rs. 3,000 in the income. The result of the assessment of the Chapra Municipality has not yet been reported. Mr. Slack on inspecting the Municipality at the latter end of March last made the following remarks.—

"The paid assessor, who began his work on the 4th December, and was engaged for six months, has now completed his assessment, with the result that the assessment has been nominally raised by Rs. 6,000. So far 783 objections have been filed, and nearly a month remains in which others may be made. The sub-committee held five sittings, and it has since disposed of about 100 petitions. I saw some of the cases disposed of in which the assessor's assessment has been reduced. It would be very beneficial if the sub-committee stated clearly their reasons in each case where they do not confirm the assessor's figures. A mere order of reduction has, in itself, no convincing power."

The Commissioners of the Motihari Municipality changed their mode of taxation from the tax on persons to a rate on holdings, in the hope of raising their income, and appointed a salaried assessor to make the assessment. The assessor completed the work, and there was an increase of Rs. 800, after allowing for reductions on objection. The revised assessment does not, however, take effect until the current year. In the Darbhanga Municipality there was neither material increase nor decrease in the income, the revised assessment not having been introduced, and the Magistrate reports thus on the subject:—

"A paid assessor was appointed by the Municipality in January 1895, and was required to revise the assessment within four months. Instead of completing the revision of assessment within the time allowed, he applied for an extension more than once. Extensions were granted, but, notwithstanding this, the result was very unsatisfactory. Some of the assessment lists having been tested by Mr. Oldham, the late Officiating Chairman, he discovered cases of both under and over-assessments. The revision of assessment having been considered by the Commissioners and the then Chairman to be defective in certain respects, the lists of assessment of one ward, prepared by the said assessor, were given to the Commissioners of another ward to check and revise where necessary; but notwithstanding the two months' time given to the Ward Commissioners for the purpose, the result remained unsatisfactory. In consequence of the errors noticed in the lists, both as prepared by the assessor originally and as revised by the different Ward Commissioners, the assessment was finally set aside on reference to the Commissioner. The Municipal Commissioners have resolved to have the assessment revised this year by a paid assessor."

On the general question of municipal taxation and assessment, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division observes that "the municipalities exist not because the people want municipal administration, but because certain persons wish to be Municipal Commissioners. The Commissioners are afraid to offend the electors by assessing the taxes equitably or by taking proper measures to levy them punctually. No sanitary reform involving taxation is ever introduced without most virulent opposition."

10. *Demands, collections, remissions, and outstandings on account of taxes.*— Under these heads the following statement compares the totals for the three years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96:—

YEAR	DEMAND			COLLECTIONS						REMISSIONS.				
	Arrear.	Current	Total.	Arrear.	Current	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2	Percentage of column 6 on column 3	Percentage of column 7 on column 4	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4	Out-standing balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1893-94	Rs 4,27,089	Rs 22,51,270	Rs 27,08,359	Rs 2,43,143	Rs 18,00,629	Rs 21,03,772	56.4	81.5	77.6	Rs 59,613	Rs 59,372	Rs 1,18,985	4.3	Rs 4,96,212
1894-95	4,03,568	21,71,583	25,75,151	2,74,510	19,70,277	22,44,787	55.6	83.3	78.9	50,083	58,144	1,08,227	5.4	4,59,319
1895-96	4,63,780	20,27,826	24,91,606	2,47,899	20,80,234	23,28,133	53.4	84.0	78.1	73,814	57,480	1,31,294	5.0	5,10,238

With an increase in the total demand there has been a decrease in the percentage of collections of both the arrear and current demands. The collection of arrears has fallen off by 2.2 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and by 3.4 per cent. as compared with the results of the year 1893-94. The outstanding balance has risen by Rs 59,910. The record is altogether unsatisfactory except that there has been a small decrease in the percentage of remissions.

11. The table below shows the percentages of collection attained by the municipalities in each Division as compared with the previous year.—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COLLECTIONS ON TOTAL DEMAND.	NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES																			
	Burdwan		Presidency		Rajshahi		Dacca		Chittagong		Patna		Bhagalpur.		Orissa.		Chota Nagpur.		Total.	
	1894-95	1895-96.	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96.	1894-95	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-6.	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96.	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96.	1894-95	1895-96
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
From 90 to 80.0 per cent.	8	0	7	7	8	8	0	15	3	2	15	16	5	6	2	2	1	1	54	66
" 80 to 70 "	6	5	5	8	2	2	8	2	2	3	6	4	2	3	3	2	4	4	59	33
" 70 to 60 "	4	7	14	9							4	5	2	1			3	3	27	25
" 60 to 50 "	3	3	10	10	1	1							1			1	1	1	16	16
" 50 to 40 "	4	2		3															4	4
" 40 to 30 "	1		1	1															2	1
Total number of municipalities	26	26	37	37	11	11	17	17	5	5	23	27	11	10	5	5	9	9	116	116

The Dacca Division has the best result, and shows a creditable advance on last year's collections. All the municipalities in this Division collected over 90 per cent. of their demands, except Dacca and Madaripur, where also the collections were over 80 per cent. In the Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions the comparatively good record of the previous year was maintained. There was a slight improvement in the Patna Division also, but in the important Divisions of Burdwan and the Presidency the results were again bad, the average percentage of collections on the total demand being 69.2 and 69.4, and the remissions 4.5 and 6.4 per cent. respectively. In the former Division Bhadreswar (57.5) and in the latter South Suburban (48.4) occupy the lowest places in the table. As regards the South Suburban Municipality, the decrease is reported to be due to the revision of the assessment, which was badly done. The percentage of collections in the Maniktala Municipality (56.8) shows some improvement as compared with previous years. The results, however, compare unfavourably with those attained in the adjacent municipality of Cossipore-Chitpur, where the percentage has been nearly 80 per cent., and the Commissioner complains of defective supervision on the part of the official Chairman, the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. In North Barrackpore the percentage of collections was only 63.4, and the Commissioner remarks that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman neglect the collection department. In Krishnagar the collections were only 56.3, and there is said to have been great delay in disposing of appeals.

12. In 37 towns more than 95 per cent. of the demands was collected, and

Vishnupur	98.68
Sonamukhi	98.63
Tamluk	98.8
Narainigunge	98.67
Bazitpur	98.7
Jhulokati	99.1
Cox's Bazar	99.8
Jagdispur	99.3
Sirona	99
Hajipur	99.03
Silamarkhi	98.5
Madhubani	98.1
Roserdh	99.07
Dougha	99.8
Kendrapara	99

among them the results of the 15 municipalities named in the margin reflect great credit on the municipal authorities, the collections in each case having exceeded 98 per cent. This result was obtained without recourse being had to large remissions, and in nine cases there was no arrear at the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulates these municipalities on their successful management. The good results attained by the municipalities in the Mymensingh and Backergunge districts in the Dacca Division and in the Saran and Muzaffarpur districts in the Patna Division

deserve special notice, as the collection has in all cases exceeded 90 per cent.

13. In the matter of remissions, the average percentage for the whole Province has fallen off from 54 in 1894-95 to 45. The decrease is most marked in the Presidency and the Bhagalpur Divisions. In the former, it declined to 64, against 69 in 1894-95, and in the latter to 25, against 59 in the previous year. In the Rajshahi Division, however, there was a slight increase in the percentage from 27 to 41. Only in the six towns

Maniktala	12.8
South Suburban	13.4
Gobardanga	12.5
Rangpur	13.5
English Bazar	13.3
Balasore	16.79

named in the margin as against eleven in 1894-95 did the remissions exceed 10 per cent. The first three towns on the list, all of which are in the Presidency Division, have, for the past few years, made large remissions, and it seems probable that the assessments are inequitable, and that a paid

assessor should be appointed to revise them, as provided in section 46 of the amended Act. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner of the Presidency Division in thinking that if prompt enquiries are made into statements of balances every quarter, the amounts remitted will be considerably reduced.

14. Several municipalities show heavy outstanding balances. In Howrah the balance rose from Rs. 87,673 to Rs. 1,16,640. The system of collecting taxes by contract under the system in force in Calcutta was introduced in Howrah on the 1st October 1895, but for various reasons did not work well during the year. The outstanding balance of Rs. 30,571 in Patna is attributed to delay in disposing of appeals, petitions, and objections, and to the presence of the auditor during the fourth quarter, which interfered with the collecting staff. In the Arrah and Darbhanga Municipalities the outstanding arrears were Rs. 7,325 and Rs. 5,052 respectively. The former sum includes Rs. 4,550, due on account of water rate and latrine tax. Under pressure from the Chairman the Commissioners are said to be making serious efforts to improve their administration. In Darbhanga the arrears are reported by the Magistrate to be due to laxity on the part of the collecting staff, the whole of which has since been dismissed. The Bhagalpur Municipality has a large outstanding balance, viz., Rs. 21,542, and it is stated that these arrears have accumulated for the last four years. The Magistrate observes:—"The figures of collection do not reflect credit on the Municipal Commissioners; the receipts on account of taxes on houses and lands show a very serious falling off; the decrease in the water-rate collections is also serious. The reasons assigned for the decrease in these two cases can scarcely be called reasons at all."

On the occasion of an inspection of the Muzaffarpur Municipality, the Commissioner of the Patna Division found the collections to be most satisfactory. This was reported to be due to the practice at present followed in the realisation of the taxes, viz., of receiving money both at the houses of the assesses if voluntarily paid there or at the Municipal office.

On the subject of the collection of municipal taxes, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw attention to the remarks recorded by Sir Charles Elliott in last year's Resolution.

"Municipal incomes everywhere are made up of a large number of petty sums collected from a population which comprises a large number of poor people. Delay in collecting necessarily results in the accumulation of irrecoverable arrears, and for this reason the law

makes municipal dues payable at the beginning of the quarter to which they relate and provides an effective procedure for realising them. The whole question is one of method and administration; and where the collections are bad the fault rests with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who have either failed to work out, or to carry into effect, an effective system of serving bills and notices of demand, and to compel their subordinates to carry out orders with regularity and despatch, and above all to account for their collections at the shortest possible intervals, if not every day."

15. *Fresh imposts levied during the year.*—The latrine-tax was levied for the first time in Kalna, Balasore, Arrah, and in parts of Naihati, and license fees for offensive and dangerous trades under section 261 of the Act in Kalna, Vishnupur, Sonamukhi, Chagdah, Meherpur, Narayanganj, Jhalokati, and Faridpur. A water-rate of 3 per cent. on the annual value of holdings situated within a radius of one thousand feet from the nearest hydrant was imposed in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality. Collections were made in the South Suburban Municipality under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act. In Meherpur fees were levied under section 263 of the Act from milkmen, cartmen, and keepers of hackney carriages. The conservancy cess and cart-tax were imposed within the Bihar Municipality, and the tax on the registration of carts was introduced in Roserah. The horse and carriage-tax was levied in the Chaibassa and Daltonganj Municipalities, but owing to a strong protest by the rate-payers of the latter place against this new impost, the Municipal Commissioners resolved to discontinue it altogether from the beginning of 1897-98, and in order to make up for the loss of revenue, the personal tax was raised from As. 10 to As. 12 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division in thinking that "this action on the part of the Municipal Commissioners in raising the standard of general taxation affords them no reasonable ground for discontinuing the special tax upon horses and carriages, and the position they have taken up in this matter seems to be illogical as well as open to the imputation of selfish motives."

16. *Income and expenditure.*—The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income, and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

NAME OF DIVISION	Opening balance.		Income during the year		Total fund available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance	
	1894-95.	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95	1895-96.	1894-95	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Burdwan	39,468	45,276	13,61,306	16,60,685	19,06,772	10,95,981	12,85,404	10,95,694	45,278	62,997
Presidency	1,75,458	1,19,741	6,32,961	6,14,179	8,08,820	7,81,980	6,66,084	6,83,044	1,10,726	1,00,376
Rajshahi	39,189	38,535	4,05,689	3,50,322	4,45,028	4,47,767	3,66,463	4,02,026	38,535	44,641
Dacca	36,016	35,452	3,46,252	3,40,575	3,74,108	3,76,028	3,40,889	3,50,873	37,170	35,025
Chittagong	55,800	19,022	83,900	69,108	1,05,106	1,09,185	1,74,788	82,690	19,021	25,025
Palna	1,16,833	1,45,719	9,04,445	9,36,921	10,20,279	7,60,710	8,76,680	9,87,663	1,43,719	1,45,037
Bhagalpur	40,008	25,315	2,59,873	2,39,421	3,73,561	2,62,020	2,46,043	2,81,757	25,318	30,876
Orissa	7,160	8,063	1,11,097	1,11,761	1,18,265	1,18,214	1,14,130	1,14,906	8,063	6,906
Chota Nagpur	17,262	12,500	69,621	67,918	85,873	80,718	71,073	69,604	12,500	11,114
Total	5,09,036	4,85,924	40,45,346	41,10,885	48,54,390	44,02,679	40,67,711	41,31,808	4,86,009	6,71,117

There was a satisfactory increase both in income and expenditure. The difference between the closing balance of 1894-95 and the opening balance of 1895-96 is slight, and is due to revised figures having been shown in the present accounts.

17. The closing balances in some municipalities appear to have been again unnecessarily large. Except in the few cases in which money has been allowed to accumulate for the purpose of carrying out schemes of permanent improvement, the existence of a large balance indicates inefficient control over works and expenditure, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in future Municipal Commissioners will make full use of the income of the year. As a rule, the closing balance need not exceed the average charges for two months. The following municipalities fell into an error of the opposite kind and were

left at the close of the year without sufficient funds to pay their staff and meet current expenses during the month of April 1896:—

Name of Municipality.	Total income of year. Rs.	Closing balance Rs.	Name of Municipality.	Total income of year. Rs.	Closing balance Rs.
Raniganj ..	17,376	27	Muktagacha ..	5,055	28
Vishnupur ..	7,197	58	Kishorganj ..	5,918	118
Ghatal ..	6,368	19	Pirojpur ..	6,571	41
Jahanabad ..	3,879	87	Patuakhali ..	3,901	70
Rajpur ..	6,731	26	Brahmanberia ..	7,312	34
Baruipur ..	3,838	96	Buxar ..	7,666	48
South Barrackpore ..	11,343	95	Bhabhua ..	4,088	64
North ditto ..	12,779	32	Chapra ..	40,390	118
Barasat ..	9,992	68	English Bazar ..	15,313	73
Baduria ..	4,986	64	Balasore ..	17,202	156
Taki ..	2,065	40	Ranchi ..	18,268	198
Satkhura ..	4,521	31			

INCOME.

13. The table in paragraph 16 shows a total increase in the income of municipalities in Bengal of Rs. 71,510 of which only Rs. 3,397, occurred under debt and suspense heads. The following table shows the revenue derived from taxation proper in each Division in 1895-96 and in each of the four preceding years:—

YEAR.	NAMES OF DIVISIONS									
	Burdwan	Presidency	Rajshahi	Dacca.	Chittagong	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	5,43,885	4,56,046	1,76,379	2,39,153	55,398	2,33,543	1,45,381	68,911	40,797	20,99,161
1892-93 ..	5,86,287	4,36,448	2,03,564	2,39,403	51,169	2,51,008	1,59,345	76,310	38,865	21,75,324
1893-94 ...	5,71,793	4,43,654	2,04,781	2,42,967	50,206	2,92,136	1,52,909	82,010	39,445	21,79,901
1894-95 ..	5,84,323	4,74,507	2,13,813	2,62,646	55,478	4,27,672	1,71,573	82,479	40,825	23,12,484
1895-96 ..	6,00,851	4,84,143	2,26,726	2,68,498	53,446	4,53,276	1,71,532	80,315	41,810	23,87,604
Increase since 1891-92	56,966	27,106	53,347	29,345	5,148	69,734	26,251	14,402	1,019	2,91,439
Percentage of increase	10·4	5·9	30·4	12·1	9·3	18·1	18·06	21·3	2·4	13·9

19. The total income from taxation shows an increase of Rs. 74,115, or 3·2 per cent. over that of 1894-95. The increase occurred in all divisions except Bhagalpur and Orissa, and was largest in Patna, Burdwan, and Rajshahi where it came to Rs. 25,604, Rs. 16,598, and Rs. 15,913 respectively. The increase in the Patna Division was shared by all districts except Patna and Darbhanga. During the period of five years covered by the table, municipal taxation in Bengal has risen by 13·9 per cent. In different divisions the proportion of increase varies from 30·4 in Rajshahi to 2·4 in Chota Nagpur; while in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions where Municipal administration is most highly developed, and there is the greatest need for improvements in conservancy, drainage and water-supply, the income from taxation has risen by only 5·9 and 10·4 respectively.

20. The statement in Appendix E shows the details of income under each head separately for each division during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96,

and the following figures give the difference between the receipts of the two years for the whole Province:—

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Total receipts (1895-96)	COMPARISON WITH 1894-95.		
		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
1 Municipal rates and taxes—				
(a) Tax on houses and lands ...	8,34,269	17,357	.....	2.1
(b) „ on animals and vehicles ...	1,92,419	4,154	.....	2.2
(c) „ on professions and trades ...	42,134	5,817	.....	16.0
(d) Tolls on roads and at ferries ...	1,51,561	12,674	.....	9.1
(e) Water-rate ...	74,489	29,569	.....	65.8
(f) Lighting rate ...	35,807	809	.....	2.3
(g) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	4,67,610	10,863	.....	3.7
(h) Tax on persons according to circumstances and property	5,75,697	...	13,682	2.3
(i) Miscellaneous (penalties, &c.)	13,614	554	...	4.2
2. Realizations under special Acts	95,508	.....	5,962	5.8
3 Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	2,78,595	.....	19,550	6.5
4. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).	1,30,636	7,708	.....	6.2
5. Miscellaneous	80,143	18,596	.....	30.2
6 Extraordinary and debt—				
(a) Sale proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	7,356	.....	1,503	16.9
(b) Loans	9,02,000	47,000	.....	5.4
(c) Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	2,386	.....	5,924	71.2
(d) Advances	1,45,077	...	12,490	7.9
(e) Deposits	87,554	.....	30,480	25.8
Total	41,16,855	1,61,101	89,591	.....
Net increase	...	71,510	...	1.7

21. *Rate on the annual value of holdings.*—The rate on holdings yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,34,269, which is Rs. 17,357, or 2.1 per cent. more than in the previous year. There was an increase in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna and Chittagong Divisions, and a decrease in the other Divisions except Chota Nagpur, where the tax is not levied. In the Burdwan Division there was an increase in all the municipalities except in Burdwan itself, where the decrease is attributed to the delay in disposing of objections against the revised assessment. In the Presidency Division the increase was in the 24-Parganas only, and was largest in Baranagar, viz., Rs. 17,502, where it was due to the substitution of this rate for the tax on persons, hitherto in force there. There was a large decrease of Rs. 7,141 in the South Suburban Municipality, which is attributed to bad assessment and general mal-administration. In the Patna Division the increase was due to revision of assessments and better collections in the districts of Gaya, Saran, and Muzaffarpur, whilst in Patna town there was a falling off, which has not been explained. In the Bhagalpur Division there was an increase of Rs. 2,863 in Monghyr town, due to the enhancement of the rate of house-tax from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to the maximum limit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Municipality of Bhagalpur shows a large falling off of Rs. 4,743, in regard to which the Commissioner observes:—

Out of a total demand of Rs. 35,906, only Rs. 24,157 were collected. My predecessor had several times urged the Municipal Commissioners of Bhagalpur to pay much more attention to the subject, and to try and attain better and regular collections of taxes, so that

they might be able to carry out successfully their great scheme of the extension of water-works. I had also drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to the backward state of collections, when reviewing their budget for the current year. The Municipal Commissioners promised improvement, but the results are very disappointing. It seems plain that if the voluntary executive will not, or cannot, undertake the duties of detail, the establishment must be strengthened.

There was a decrease in the municipalities of Cuttack and Puri. In the latter, it is said to be due to the revision of assessment and the laxity of collecting staff.

22. *Tax on animals and vehicles*.—The increase under this head was shared by all Divisions except Burdwan and Orissa, in both of which the decrease is ascribed to the interpretation put by the High Court on the word “habitually” in section 142 of the Act. In the Presidency Division the increase of Rs. 1,220 in Santipur was due to the abolition of the farming system. In the small municipalities round Calcutta, carts are said to be taxed by the first municipality that can catch them, and to this cause is attributed the large income raised under this head by Barasat, which is nearly equal to its receipts from the personal tax and increased by Rs. 684 during the past year. Baranagar, on the other hand, shows a decline of Rs. 2,118, which is said to be due to the amended section 147A of the Municipal Act restricting the levy of fees to one municipality. In the Rajshahi Division there was an increase of Rs. 1,562, owing partly to the increase in the number of carriages and carts registered, and partly to the enhancement of the rate of the cart registration fees in the Dindajpur Municipality. To the last-named cause is also attributed the increase in the Chittagong Division. The increase of Rs. 3,663 in the Patna Division was shared by the districts of Patna, Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran. The increase in Patna was almost entirely confined to the Patna Municipality. The falling off in the fees in previous years was found, on enquiry, to be due to the payment by the carters of a small fee to the collector, for permission to postpone payment. This has been put a stop to and the collector punished for his offence. This tax was for the first time levied in the Daltonganj Municipality, where it yielded an income of Rs. 246. In Hazaribagh and Purulia the tax seems in past years to have been laxly administered and of the former place the Commissioner writes:—

In the Hazaribagh Municipality the income from this source has been increased by Rs. 778, which is said to be due to the registration of a large number of horses, carts, and carriages which had previously escaped registration. Such a state of things simply means that Municipal Commissioners have not the public spirit to enforce a tax which falls principally on themselves and the richer and more influential residents of the town. It is satisfactory to notice that steps have been taken to remove this blot on the administration.

23. *Tax on professions and trades*.—The revenue from this source increased by Rs. 5,817, owing to extensions and revisions of the tax. The increase was distributed over all the Divisions, except Dacca and Bhagalpur. In the Dacca Division, the decrease was for the most part in Nasirabad, where the tax on jute godowns was not realised pending a proposed revision. In Dacca town also there was a falling off, owing to the Commissioners having given the owners of the hide godowns notice to remove outside the town. In the Bhagalpur Division the decrease was chiefly in the Sahibganj Municipality.

24. *Tolls and Ferries*.—Nowhere in the province are tolls levied on roads, and in the Chota Nagpur Division there is only one municipal ferry over the river Koil in Daltonganj, the acquisition of which has recently been sanctioned by Government. All the other Divisions except Chittagong show an increase, the largest being in the Patna Division, where it amounted to Rs. 7,880, nearly all of which was due to more favourable settlements of the Municipal ferries at Patna.

25. *Water-rate*.—This rate was levied for the first time in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, where the total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,855. The provisions of Part VII of the Municipal Act were extended to the Howrah Municipality towards the close of the year under review, but the water-rate could not under the law be levied before the first quarter of the current year. The only other municipalities, where the tax is in force, are Burdwan, Darjeeling, Nasirabad, Arrah, and Bhagalpur. In Burdwan the receipts show a falling off of Rs. 754, due to the non-disposal of several objections against assessment. In Nasirabad and Arrah the receipts show an increase of Rs. 372 and Rs. 9,834

respectively, while in Bhagalpur there was a falling off of Rs. 1,741 or over 20 per cent. for which no intelligible reason is given.

26. *Lighting rate.*—This rate is levied only in Howrah, where the receipts show an increase of Rs. 809 over the figures of 1894-95.

27. *Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.*—The increase of income under this head, viz, Rs. 16,863, was shared by all the Divisions except Patna, where there was a falling off of Rs. 2,207, said to be due to the non-disposal of objections and to the collections being hindered by the local auditor's inspection of the accounts towards the close of the year. The Burdwan Division shows an advance of Rs. 6,018. In Berhampore the decline of Rs. 3,234 was due mainly to the exemption from the tax of shops with no latrines attached to them. The Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions show an increase of Rs. 3,685, Rs. 3,512, and Rs. 3,270 respectively. The increase in the Rajshahi Division is due to the extension of Part IX of the Municipal Act to three more wards of the Nator Municipality, and to stricter supervision in Rangpur.

28. *Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.*—Of the 111 municipalities in which this tax is in force, 61 show an increase and 50 a falling off of income. The increase was most marked in the following municipalities.—

					Rs
Katwa	...	...	...	..	1,507
Bansbaria	...	...	.	..	1,111
Kumarkhali	...	..	...	.	1,241
Rangpur	.	..	.	...	2,222
Sirajganj	...	..	...	.	1,037
Barisal	.	..	...	...	1,163
Bettiah	.	..	..	.	1,689
Puri		...	..	...	1,889

For the whole Province the receipts from this source declined by Rs. 13,682, which is more than accounted for by the substitution of the house tax for the personal tax in the Municipality of Baranagar.

29. *Other sources of revenue.*—Of the other sources of revenue the rate levied in the Maniktala, Cossipore-Chitpur, South Suburban and Howrah Municipalities for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade, yielded an income of Rs. 21,882 against Rs. 29,649 in the previous year. Revenue from pounds shows a falling off from Rs. 59,085 to Rs. 58,032, while the amount of fines rose from Rs. 39,092 to Rs. 39,908.

30. *Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.*—The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources rose from Rs. 1,17,323 to Rs. 1,20,645. They are classified as follows:—

PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE			Provincial	District Fund.	Other funds and public charity	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Medical	2,494	35,911	34,129	72,534
Education	1,947	200	495	2,642
Public Works	10,534	.. ..	9,576	20,110
Other purposes	1,633	23,726	25,359
Total	.		14,975	37,744	67,926	1,20,645

In the 24 Parganas the Jute and Paper Mills at Titaghar contributed Rs. 2,676 towards the construction of pukka surface drains, and advanced Rs. 600 to enable the municipality to be started. The zamindars of Gouripur in Mymensingh gave Rs. 1,300 for the construction of pukka drains in the Netrokona Bazar, and Rs. 9,700 was contributed by private persons towards the cost of a drainage project in the Muzaffarpur Municipality. The District Boards in the Patna Division made the following grants towards the maintenance of municipal dispensaries:—Patna Rs. 4,800; Gaya 1,500; Shahabad Rs. 3,470; Saran Rs. 2,700; Champaran Rs. 1,900; Muzaffarpur Rs. 2,590, and Darbhanga Rs. 1,500.

31. *Gifts by private individuals.*—Besides the contributions included in the statement above, the following instances of private liberality deserve mention—A sum of Rs. 1,220 was subscribed by the Bepin Behari Dutt Memorial Committee for the purpose of laying out a public garden in Midnapore. In the town of Bhaddieswar a burning ghat, with a road leading to it, was constructed by Messrs Kilburn and Company at a cost of Rs. 1,200. In Baranagar Rs. 3,500 was spent by Babu Madhusudan Roy on the construction of a bathing ghat on the river Hooghly. A tank belonging to a local zamindar in Barasat was re-excavated by the late Babu Baroda Charan Banerji, and the re-excavation of another tank in the same place was commenced by Rai Nanda Lal Bose; a small building was constructed at the burning ghat for the convenience of the public by the Chairman of the Jessore Municipality at his own expense. In the Patna Division the principal contributors were—Babu Rameshwar Pershad Mahtha Rs. 5,000, Babu Bishnath Persad Mahtha Rs. 2,500, and Mahant Deva Das Rs. 1,000. Babu Dirgopal Lal of Hisua paid Rs. 300 for the construction of a moribund ward in the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital, and Babu Ramnath Singh made a donation of Rs. 1,500 for the purchase of surgical instruments. A Municipal Commissioner of Tikari, Babu Shiva Golam Misra, completed the excavation of a tank at a cost of Rs. 4,000 and made it over to the municipality. In Arrah, the Maharani of Dumraon contributed Rs. 5,000 for converting a jheel into a tank, and Babu Mahabir Pershad constructed a dharmshala in Bettiah at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

EXPENDITURE.

32. The total expenditure in the municipalities of the province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 41,31,562 against Rs. 40,67,711 in 1894-95, being an increase of Rs. 63,851. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,71,117, against Rs. 4,86,669 of the preceding year. The statement in Appendix F shows the percentage that the expenditure in each Municipality under each of the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads). For the whole province the percentages for the two years are as follows:—

Y ^r . YEAR.	General estab- lishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1894-95	...	8.8	4.2	21.8	7.2	23.4	8.7	49	15.5	3.6
1895-96	...	8.7	4.4	25.9	8.9	23.3	7.9	51	13.1	3.5

33. The following statement shows the expenditure of 1895-96 under its main heads, and also shows how these totals have varied from those of the previous year :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Total expenditure in 1895-96	COMPARISON WITH 1894-95.		
		Increase	Decrease.	Percentage of variation
1	2	3	4	5
1. General Administration—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Office establishment, &c. ..	1,89,995	3,730	...	2·0
(b) Collection of taxes, &c. ..	1,46,514	372	...	0·2
(c) „ of tolls ...	1,566	...	221	12·3
(d) Survey of land ..	9,422	6,044	...	178·9
(e) Refunds ..	3,683	1,538	...	71·7
(f) Pensions and gratuities ...	2,166	1,052	...	94·4
2 Public Safety—				
(a) Fire (establishment, &c) ...	20,969	...	8,583	29·0
(b) Lighting ...	1,72,610	12,014	...	7·4
(c) Police ...	11,949	...	581	4·6
(d) Rewards for destruction of wild animals	2,541	...	460	15·3
3. Public Health and Convenience—				
(a) Water-supply ...	9,96,441	1,99,138	...	24·9
(b) Drainage ...	1,49,559	...	1,24,182	45·3
(c) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	8,94,066	9,205	..	1·0
(d) Hospitals and dispensaries ..	3,02,792	...	28,260	8·5
(e) Vaccination ...	19,737	1,093	...	5·8
(f) Markets and slaughter-houses	38,513	15,605	...	68·1
(g) Pounds ...	6,296	149	...	2·4
(h) Dak bungalows and serais ...	529	110	...	26·2
(i) Arboriculture, &c. ...	11,546	1,819	...	18·7
(j) Public Works—				
(i) Establishment ...	64,652	...	1,084	1·6
(ii) Buildings ...	49,960	...	10,498	17·3
(iii) Roads ...	3,86,529	...	65,568	14·5
(iv) Stores ...	2,600	...	5,356	67·3
4. Public Instruction ..	1,37,627	1,103	...	0·8
5. Contributions for general purposes ...	6,175	...	1,015	14·1
6. Miscellaneous ...	2,06,378	45,950	...	28·6
7 Extraordinary and Debt—				
(a) Investments (Government securities and Savings Banks).	12,251	1,517	...	14·1
(b) Payment to sinking funds ...	16,630	12,106	...	267·5
(c) Provident Fund withdrawals ...	1,310	842	...	179·9
(d) Repayment of loans ...	42,163	2,759	...	7·0
(e) Advances ...	1,33,588	...	13,138	8·9
(f) Deposits ...	90,805	6,651	...	7·9
Total ...	41,31,562	3,22,797	2,58,946	...
Net increase ...	...	63,851	...	1·5

34. *Office and collection establishment.*—The total expenditure on office establishment shows an increase of Rs. 3,730, and that on collecting establishment of Rs. 372. In six small municipalities, as compared with three in

1894-95, the cost of office and collecting establishment exceeded one quarter of the whole expenditure of the year. The system of paying the collecting staff by commission was introduced for the first time in the municipalities of Baranagore, Bhagalpur, Patna and in some of the municipalities in the Dacca Division. It seems to have worked well, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be adopted wherever local circumstances permit.

35. *The prevention of fire.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 20,552 to Rs. 20,969, the decrease being mainly in Cossipur-Chitpur (Rs. 10,292), due to the fact that the charges of 1894-95 included arrear payments. It is reported that some parts of the Dacca and Nasirabad towns and a greater part of the towns of Barisal and Jamalpur were destroyed by fire during the year. In Barisal the opportunity was taken to introduce building regulations, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes this will be done in similar cases. The suggestion of the Magistrate of Dacca that hand fire-engines should be purchased also deserves consideration.

36. *Lighting.*—The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,60,596 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,72,610. The increase was shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong, and was due chiefly to the increase of lights. In 18 towns against 23 in 1894-95 there was no expenditure under this head, including North Barrackpore with a population of 20,980, Jamalpur (18,089) and Barh (12,363). In South Barrackpore the streets were not lighted, but

North Barrackpore
Barh,
Jamalpur

Rs. 76 was spent on supplying oil to the patrolling police.

37. *Water-supply.*—Under this head Rs. 9,96,441 was spent against Rs. 7,97,303 in the previous year, of which Rs. 8,96,583 was applied to original works and Rs. 99,858 to maintenance. The increase in capital expenditure was due to the completion of the water-works in Howrah, which were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 8th February 1896. Since then filtered water has been regularly supplied to the people of the town through 197 hydrants. There has been a decrease of expenditure under this head in all the Divisions except Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong. In the Presidency Division it occurred principally in Cossipur-Chitpur (Rs. 5,228) and Maniktola (Rs. 7,630). In the former town, the main portion of the scheme for the supply of filtered water had been carried out and paid for in the previous year, while in Maniktola the fact that nothing was done to extend the provision of filtered water is ascribed by the Commissioner to want of energy on the part of the official Chairman. The decrease in the Rajshahi Division was shared by almost all the municipalities and was due to a smaller number of works having been taken in hand during the year. In the Patna Division the falling off is due to the large expenditure incurred on account of the construction of the Airah water-works in 1894-95, and in the Bhagalpur Division to reductions of pay.

The negotiations between the Municipal Commissioners of Raniganj and the East Indian Railway Company regarding the supply of the town with water from the Damodar river have fallen through, since the Railway Company have selected Ondal as the place to draw their water from. No progress has been made in the scheme for supplying the town of Midnapore with water from a storage reservoir and an alternative project for pumping water from wells in the bed of the Kalganj river is now under the consideration of the Commissioners. A comprehensive scheme drawn up by Mr. Kimber, the Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta, for supplying filtered water to the small municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly north of Calcutta had to be abandoned, as the cost was found to be prohibitive. The South Dum-Dum Municipality are negotiating with the authorities of the Dum-Dum Cantonment to secure a supply of water from the cantonment supply. Attempts are also being made by both the South Suburban and the North Dum-Dum Municipality to obtain a similar supply from the Calcutta mains. The Titagarh Paper Mills Company have constructed a pukka well and put up hydrants for the supply of filtered water to the public. Similar hydrants have been provided by the jute factory at the same place. At Berhampore, the Maharani Sarnomoyi, &c., has given the town more than two lakhs of rupees for the supply of filtered water. The supply of water in most of the municipalities in the Presidency Division is reported to be

inadequate, especially in North Barrackpore, Barasat, Naihati, Gobardanga, Basirhat, Taki, and Jessore. In all these places steps should be taken for the re-excavation of some of the existing tanks or for the excavation of new ones. The tank from which the people of Kanaghat receive their supply is reported to be contaminated by a number of filthy well privies situated close to it. The municipality have been directed to cause these to be filled up and to introduce a proper system of conservancy. In Darjeeling two large settling tanks were completed at Senchal, three new hydrants were erected, the dimensions of the existing pipes were altered, two pukka tanks were constructed, new lines of pipes were laid in some places and a piece of land was purchased for a second reservoir. A contract was also entered into for the introduction of the Pasteur filter. In Kurseong the laying of a new line of pipes was completed, thus making the supply of water sufficient throughout the year. The number of house connections has also been increased, and the tanks have been guarded against pollution. In the municipalities situated in the Dacca Division the water-supply in most cases is obtained either from tanks or from rivers. It is satisfactory to notice that in almost all of them the tanks have been or are about to be re-excavated or wells are being sunk to increase the supply. At Faridpur the experiment of constructing a large filter for the supply of filtered water from a tank is now being tried, and if it succeeds will no doubt be adopted in other places which cannot afford regular filter beds and pumps. The water-supply of the towns of Comilla, Brahmanbaria, and Noakhali is from tanks set apart for the purpose. The supply is sufficient except in Brahmanbaria, where the people also use the river Titas. In Chittagong the upper classes are said to use springs polluted by filtration from numerous cemeteries and fecal matter deposited in the dhils and nalas, while poorer people have recourse to filthy tanks. A comprehensive water-supply scheme is now under consideration. Regarding the supply of water in the Patna Division, the Commissioner writes as follows.—

“Pure water, both for drinking and for flushing purposes, is the great and crying want of Patna, and the health of the city can never be good till this want is supplied. The deplorable outbreak of cholera, which has occurred since the year closed, has gone far to persuade the Municipal Commissioners that it is, after all, worth while to raise the rate of taxation, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of good water; and if it can be shown that the scheme sketched by Mr Mills has a reasonable chance of success, I have little doubt that the necessary funds will be found, and that the municipality will apply for a loan. The bulk of the expenditure in Gaya was incurred in the Gaya Municipality, and this amount (Rs. 1,921) represents the salary of the surveyor and the cost of printing the report on the water-works experiments. As the scheme has now been approved, and it is hoped that the funds will soon be available, this money was well expended. In the Arrah Municipality the water-works supply pure and filtered water from the Sone river, but the cost of maintenance, with that of repayment of the loan, are a heavy drain on the municipality, which is not met by receipts from the water-rate. The water-works have been an expensive luxury in this town, and they may yet immerse the Municipal Commissioners in insolvency.”

A pure water supply is also badly needed in Darbhanga, and a scheme based on that which has been accepted for Gaya is about to be drawn up. A project suggested for Cuttack has been abandoned on the ground of expense, and an attempt is now being made to sink Norton's tube wells in the municipality. The state of things in Puri is thus described by the Chairman:—

“The inhabitants of the town generally take their water for drinking and culinary purposes from numerous wells situated in the municipality. Besides these, there are a few good wells in the sea beach, from which the European population and a few others obtain their water supply. Five wells in the compound of Gaudichia Mandir were cleaned and two wells outside the compound were kept closed to prevent the people from using water from them during the last Rathjatra festival, 12 municipal wells were cleaned and 9 wells were disinfected on the Hankin's principle whenever cases of cholera cropped up. All private wells in the town were cleaned out by their respective owners. Raghab Das and Lakhindra Math wells are still closed. Judging from the manner in which we escape epidemics except during pilgrim seasons, I think we may reasonably conclude that the water-supply is as good as can be expected until such time that proper coverings, pump, &c., are supplied.”

In the Chota Nagpur Division the municipalities receive their supply of drinking water mostly from wells and tanks, which are fairly plentiful. The Elliott well constructed by three leading jagirdars of Palamau in honour of the late Lieutenant Governor's visit to the place was made over to the Daltonganj Municipality during the year under review.

38. *Drainage.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 2,73,651 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,49,559. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 75,569 and the cost of maintenance to Rs. 73,990. The decrease was most marked in the Patna Division, where the expenditure declined from Rs. 1,78,946 to Rs. 38,169. In the Patna town alone there was a falling off of Rs. 1,03,585, owing to the Patna drainage scheme having been completed in 1894-95. Muzaffarpur also shows a decrease of Rs. 43,110 on capital charges and an increase of Rs. 7,533 on maintenance. Capital expenditure rose in the Burdwan Division owing to the Serampur Municipality spending Rs. 9,467 against Rs. 857 in the previous year, and also in the Rajshahi Division by reason of the Jalpaiguri Municipality devoting Rs. 12,775 to the completion of a drainage scheme. Besides Serampur and Jalpaiguri, the municipalities noted in the margin incurred considerable expenditure on original works.

Cossipur-Chitpur	Rs. 4,364
Titagarh	2,672
Bhagalpur	4,414

Attention is again invited to the instructions issued in paragraph 43 of last year's resolution in regard to the drainage scheme of the Burdwan Municipality. A report should be submitted to Government stating how the proposal has advanced. A scheme for the drainage of the town of Dainhat has been completed, but for want of funds nothing has yet been done. The Municipal Commissioners of Hooghly-Chinsura have rejected the drainage project which they had under consideration as being expensive, and desire first to provide themselves with a supply of filtered water. The Commissioners of Uttarpara have spent Rs. 1,064 on the preliminaries of a drainage scheme, and the Bhadreswar Municipality has laid by Rs. 800 for the same purpose.

In Howrah the question of drainage is one of considerable difficulty, and the scheme prepared by the Resident Engineer is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. In the neighbouring municipality of Bally nothing was done to carry out the project completed in 1894-95. The drainage of Cossipur-Chitpur is estimated to cost Rs. 15,000, and this the Municipal Commissioners intend to spend gradually. The municipalities of Maniktola, North Barrackpore, and Baranagore are reported to have drainage projects under consideration, but no action has been taken by the South Suburban Municipality where the drainage is said to be very defective. An excellent effect has been produced in Barasat by the clearing of part of the Sunti nadi. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that the Municipal Commissioners of Krishnagar have done nothing to give effect to the Anjona drainage scheme. In the Darjeeling Municipality almost all the drains have been remodelled, and the owners of houses have been compelled to treat their drains in the same way. In the Dacca Division projects for the drainage of the towns of Nasirabad, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Kishorganj, Netrokona, and Tangail are now being discussed by the Municipal Commissioners, while the Muktagacha Municipality has completed its scheme. A scheme prepared for the drainage and sewerage of the town of Dacca has been found to be financially impracticable and undesirable on other grounds. The drainage system of Patna, which cost the municipality Rs. 2,68,000, is reported on as follows by the Magistrate.—

"Recent experience shows that the drains, as they at present stand, instead of being a source of comfort to the people, and conducive to the cleanliness of the town, have brought discomfort and sickness to the inhabitants. The result is, however, attributable more to the uncleanness of the drains than to the drains themselves. Every house is connected with them, and they are constantly being fed with a supply of dirty water, which gradually dries up. The levels have not been carefully taken, and the fall in many parts of the town is slight. To keep them clean, without a water-supply to flush them, would require an army of coolies, which cannot be collected in Patna. We do what we can, but find, as a result, that a drain, which is thoroughly cleaned to-day, is as dirty as ever to-morrow."

The Sanitary Commissioner has been directed to report fully in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer on this and similar questions affecting the condition of Patna. A comprehensive scheme for draining the town of Gaya has been prepared, but has not yet been sanctioned. In Tikari, Motihari, and Bettiah schemes are in contemplation, and the necessary surveys have been made and levels taken. Arrah urgently needs a system of drainage, but this cannot be undertaken for want of funds. In Darbhanga the system is defective, and the Sanitary Commissioner suggests that it will be sufficient if the

levels of the existing drains are set right. The municipality of Monghyr is having a complete drainage scheme drawn up by an Engineer recommended by the Sanitary Board, and in connexion with this an attempt is being made to remove the existing encroachments on the municipal drains which render it impossible to clean them. As regards Bhagalpur, the Magistrate observes that "the drainage system of the town should be thoroughly overhauled as soon as the water-works are completed and funds are available."

39. *Conservancy (including road watering) and latrines.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 8,94,066 as compared with Rs. 8,84,861 in 1894-95. There was an increase of expenditure in all the Divisions except Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur, but the variation in each case was unimportant save for the decrease of Rs. 7,644 in the first-named Division, and an increase of Rs. 10,523 in that of Patna. In the following towns less than 10 per cent. of income has been devoted to this important purpose:—

	Rs.
Rajshahi	6,342
Dacca	2,557
Patna	10,523
Orissa	2,182
Chota Nagpur	81

Barnipur	...	7.5	Chakdaha	...	9.8
Goverdanga	...	9.9	Moheulpur	...	7.06
Baduria	...	7.9	Satkhira	...	8.2
Taki	...	3.5	Debhatta	...	4.3
Maherpur	...	8.6	Bazimpur	...	8.4
Patuakhali	...	6.4			

The trenching ground at Burdwan which was converted into a garden brought an income of Rs. 400 to the Municipal Commissioners as rent, and Rs. 150 were realised by them from the owners of private lands for night-soil deposited thereon. Serious complaints have been received from the Magistrate of Midnapore of the neglect of conservancy on the part of all the municipalities in that district. Even in the town itself the arrangements are not good, and steps are being taken to acquire a new site for the trenching ground. In Howrah the greater portion of the night-soil is removed by a train of 12 trucks making three trips a day to the Belgachia trenching ground. Some portion of the night-soil is also carried in buckets and carts to the 13 trenching grounds in the possession of the Municipal Commissioners. Nothing has yet been done as regards the disposal of the contents of cesspools and drains. There are at present 80 carts employed for the removal of the sullage, and they make only three trips a day and can thus remove only a sixth of the whole quantity of sullage. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the Municipal Commissioners have realised the gravity of the situation, and hopes that they will lose no time in remedying the present state of affairs. In Bally a portion of the trenching ground has been leased out for cultivation. In the South Suburban Municipality the conservancy arrangements are described by the Commissioner as disgraceful. In the Presidency Division, Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force wholly in 12 municipalities, partly in 4, and not at all in 21. It has been extended to one municipality since the close of the year, and another has applied for its extension. The conservancy arrangements are reported to be good in the Rajshahi Division, except in the Serajganj Municipality. The Commissioner of the Division says—

"I have observed more improvement during the last three years in the trenching of night-soil than in any other sanitary matter. When inspecting I always visit the trenches. At first I had always much to find fault with, but now I generally find that the arrangements are satisfactory."

In Dacca itself the conservancy system is still most defective but the other municipalities in the Division show a great improvement. In Barisal the Commissioners have given effect to the suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner by raising a part of the trenching ground above the highest flood level by artificial means. In Chittagong the conservancy is said to

be grossly neglected and the condition of the public latrines extremely unsatisfactory. Comilla is the only municipality in the Chittagong Division where Part IX of the Act is in force.

40. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—Rupees 3,02,792 were spent from municipal funds on hospitals and dispensaries, against Rs. 3,31,052 spent in 1894-95.

	Increase Rs.		Decrease. Rs.
Midnapore ...	806	Santipur ..	944
Uttarpara ..	1,049	Dinajpur ...	1,030
Cossipur-Chitpur	1,696	Patna ..	2,329
Lalbagh ..	888	Arrah ...	1,089
Jessore ..	1,297	Sitamarhi ..	2,149
Nalkhira ..	621		
Rampur Boalia	776		
Barisal ..	1,003		
Comilla ..	667		
Brahmanbaria	649		
Chapra ...	3,247		
Balassore ..	794		
Hazaribagh ..	608		

The decrease was nominal and occurred mainly in the Chittagong Municipality, where the municipality had contributed the sum of Rs. 30,711 in 1894-95 towards the construction of a building for the new General Hospital. The towns noted in the margin show the most considerable fluctuations, as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. A new dispensary was opened at Nalchiti with the aid of the District Board, and the

Municipal Commissioners of Jainagar have provided Rs. 300 in their budget for the current year for the maintenance of a dispensary in that town.

A lady doctor was employed at the Burdwan Dispensary, and the District Board contributed Rs. 25 per mensem towards her pay. The Uttarpara Municipality granted Rs. 210 towards the pay of the female hospital assistant attached to the dispensary. The Rampur Boalia Municipality paid an allowance of Rs. 20 a month to the female doctor practising within its jurisdiction, and Darjeeling spent Rs. 210 on the education of two hill girls at the Sealdah school. In Jalpaiguri a passed midwife was employed on a salary of Rs. 30 a month with free quarters. The Barisal Municipality entertained a lady doctor, towards whose salary the Countess of Dufferin's Fund contributed Rs. 80 per mensem, and a midwife was employed by the Noakhali Municipality. Lady doctors were also employed at the cost of the municipality in the lying-in hospital attached to the Bankipur Dispensary and at the Behar Dispensary and in Arrah and Dumraon partly at the cost of the District Board.

41. *Vaccination.*—The statement in Appendix H gives full information in regard to vaccination. Two hundred and two vaccinators were entertained at a cost of Rs. 19,688. They performed 105,294 operations, of which 87,743 were primary and 17,551 revaccinations; of the primary operations, 86·3 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 87·6 of the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 521 persons, and the average cost of each

Sunamukhi ...	81	Arrah ..	55
Darjeeling ..	105	Bhabhua ...	58
Kurseong ..	145	Muzaffarpur	73
Jamulpur ..	63	Jamulpur ...	66
Madaripur ...	83	Cuttack ...	56
Barisal ..	56	Jajpur ..	63
Pirojpur ...	56	Lohardaga ..	64

operation was 3 annas 5 pies. The proportion of persons primarily vaccinated reached 4·3 in the Orissa Division and exceeded 5 per cent. in the 14 towns named in the margin.

The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are in force in all municipalities.

42. *Public Works.*—The expenditure on Public Works decreased from Rs. 5,86,247 in 1894-95 to Rs. 5,03,741 in the year under review. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years:—

YEAR.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	65,736	60,458	4,52,097	7,956	5,86,247
1895-96	64,652	49,960	3,86,529	2,600	5,03,741
Decrease ...	1,084	10,498	65,568	5,356	82,506

The reduction in expenditure on roads was most marked in the Burdwan Division (Rs. 20,822) and the Presidency (Rs. 27,632). The tendency to neglect this branch of municipal business requires to be carefully watched.

43. *Public Instruction.*—The total expenditure under this head as shown in Form III is Rs. 1,37,627, against Rs. 1,36,524 in 1894-95. The figures given in Appendix I amount to Rs. 1,37,685, the difference of Rs. 58 being probably due to fractions of a rupee being excluded from one account and included in the other. The expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 57,337 in 1894-95 to Rs. 69,153, showing an increase of Rs. 11,816, or 20·6 per cent., on the previous year's expenditure. The following table shows that the increase was shared by every Division of Bengal.—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Cost of teaching half the boys of a school-going age in each municipality at 10 annas per head.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.		Variation between columns 2 and 4	Increase of expenditure as compared with previous year (column 4 on column 3)	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income	
		1894-95	1895-96			1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan	12,015	9,171	11,389	—626	2,218	2·5	1·8
Presidency	14,084	14,128	14,734	+650	606	3·8	2·6
Rajshahi	8,610	4,143	5,891	+2,281	1,748	1·9	1·9
Dacca	6,752	4,864	6,858	—1,191	684	2·2	1·7
Chittagong	1,763	1,962	2,259	+491	297	3·04	2·9
Patna	18,776	12,656	17,381	—1,395	4,725	2·7	3·2
Bhagalpur	5,293	2,717	5,329	+46	612	2·9	2·6
Orissa	3,098	3,894	4,376	+1,278	652	4·6	4·6
Chota Nagpur	2,174	2,002	2,236	+62	234	3·6	3·6
Total	67,565	57,837	69,153	+1,588	11,816	2·6	3·2

The increase was highest in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Patna Divisions. The prescribed standard of expenditure, viz., 3·2 per cent. of the ordinary income of municipalities, was attained or exceeded only by the Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The Divisions where higher education has made most progress show the lowest proportionate expenditure on primary education. The suggestion made by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division that the unspent balances of municipal grants to education in any year should be made available for expenditure during the following year, instead of being merged in the municipal balance, will be dealt with separately.

44. *Loans.*—The Howrah Municipality drew Rs. 9,00,000, being the second instalment of the loan of Rs. 15,00,000, sanctioned for the construction of water-works in that town. The only new loan sanctioned during the year was Rs. 2,000 to the Dobhata Municipality in Khulna for the improvement of water-supply. The Narainganj Municipality asked for a loan of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a municipal market, and this has since been sanctioned by Government. The total loan liability of municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 24,49,638.

45. *Accounts, audit, and embezzlements.*—Embezzlements of municipal funds occurred in Baidyabati, Bansberia, Midnapore, Santipur, Kushtia, Darbhanga, Roserah, and Daltonganj. The accounts of the Burdwan Municipality have been thoroughly overhauled by the special auditor, appointed under section 82 of the Act, and the defects and irregularities pointed out by him are receiving the careful attention of the Municipal Commissioners. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that now that the accounts have been set right at a considerable expense to the municipality, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman will not allow them to fall into confusion again.

46. *Working of the Porters and Dandimallah's Act in Darjeeling*—The Act is in force in the Darjeeling Municipality only. The number of porters and dandimallahs registered was 726, against 1,203 in the previous year. The prosecutions under the Act numbered 29, and the fines amounted to Rs. 117, against Rs. 91-8 imposed in 1894-95. On the whole, the law is reported to have been worked carefully.

47. *Inspections*.—Most of the municipalities were inspected during the year either by the Commissioners of Divisions or by the District Magistrates. Special attention was paid to the arrangements for collecting taxes and the state of the accounts, and many useful suggestions were made.

48. *General working of the Act during the year*.—Mr. C. E. Buckland, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, recorded the following remarks in the General Administration Report of the Division:—

"Burdwan stands next in importance to Howrah. The accounts of this municipality were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and a special auditor was appointed by Government for their due adjustment, the Municipal Commissioners having failed to set them in proper order within the time allowed. My predecessor discovered that the municipality had spent for other purposes Rs. 22,500 (corrected by the Accountant-General, Bengal, to Rs. 23,000), which should have been set aside as a sinking fund for the repayment of the three loans contracted for the execution and extension of water-works. In the opinion of Mr. Windsor the executive are not strong, and some of the Municipal Commissioners are more of a hindrance than a help in deliberations. Raniganj suffered somewhat from the transfer of the Subdivisional Officers; Mr. J. E. Webster and Mr. F. E. Jackson, who were also Chairmen of this municipality, and the work was almost at a standstill during the interregnum that followed the resignation of one Chairman and the appointment of his successor. Kalna with a non-official Chairman continued to be well managed, and Dainhat did tolerably well under the guidance of the Subdivisional Officer of Katwa as Chairman. On the other hand, the municipal administration of Katwa has been stagnating for want of energy on the part of the Municipal Commissioners, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman."

49. Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, observes:—

"I may say generally that municipal administration has not deteriorated during the year, and here and there improvements have been effected. Payment for collections by results, instead of by fixed salaries, will at least ensure that servants are not paid for work which they do not do, but no great improvement can be expected in collections while the executive officers of a municipality are too much afraid of the rate-payers to take proper measures against defaulters. I do not think that there is any wish for sanitation among the people, or the native Commissioners, in any municipality, and, in so far as it involves taxation, it is heartily disliked. Nothing is done in this direction except under pressure from controlling authorities. If the residents in a municipality all belonged to the same class as the Municipal Commissioners, the latter might be left more to their own guidance than they can be under existing circumstances, when the bulk of the people require the protection of Government officials. There is never any objection to taxation on carters or tradesmen or on the really poor, but when any tax touches the "bhadrak lok" and especially the pleaders, there is at once furious opposition. Municipal administration at present is distinctly not the Local Self-Government of the people by themselves, through their own representatives, but Government by a limited class, which has no sympathy with the bulk of the people."

50. Mr. Luttmann-Johnson, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, says:—

I can only repeat what I have often said before, that our municipal administration weak and faulty as it doubtless is in many cases, is better than nothing, that when we have such an administration, roads are better, water is better, sanitation is more cared for than elsewhere. So much am I impressed with this fact that I have always been a strong advocate for extending municipal administration over the whole of the mufassal—a measure which now seems within measurable distance of accomplishment. Though I may seem to denigrate municipal administration generally with faint praise, there can be no doubt that in some cases, as, for instance, at Narayanganj, under an energetic and experienced Chairman, it is the blessing we are so often told it is.

Mr. Shirres reiterates the story of the shortcomings of the Dacca Municipal Board. The roads are still bad, the water-works incomplete. These faults are largely due to want of funds. In the case of conservancy, however, I agree that it was not worth while spending money on the bucket system while the sewage drainage scheme held the field.

In the report for the year 1897-98, Mr. Commissioner Larmie remarked as follows about the fierce party struggle then existing between the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality—"A great deal might be written about the proceedings of the Dacca Municipality, but I think it is wise not to discuss, in a general report of this kind, matters which have given rise to considerable discussion, not to say ill-feeling, and which have interfered considerably with the proper conduct of public business."

A similar struggle is again agitating the Municipal Board. In February last, 14 of the Commissioners signed a requisition and asked the Chairman to call a special meeting to consider the question of his deposition without making charges against him. This the Chairman did not do until July, and then did not put the question to the vote because there were no definite charges against him. On this 12 of the opposing party have resigned. Mr. Shitras adds:—"It is, however, difficult to get any work out of the municipality at present, as their whole attention is taken up with a fierce party struggle."

51. Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, has recorded the following remarks:—

"On the whole, I am satisfied that too great precipitancy has been employed in extending the Act, especially its provisions for electing Commissioners and officers in these parts. The elected Commissioners are mostly unfit by education and social position to stand forth as representatives of the population, and are equally deficient in moral courage and in public spirit. Hence the condition of the head-quarters of the Division is, in most respects, most unsatisfactory; and no permanent improvement can be effected while the composition of the municipal body remain as it is. The same remarks apply to other towns, except, perhaps, to Comilla, which is more enlightened than the rest."

52. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Commissioner of the Patna Division, makes the following remarks:—

"Out of the seven municipalities at the head-quarters of districts, four* are in an unsatisfactory condition, and demand close and continuous attention, before the restoration of order and good administration can be hoped for. Their faults are, hesitation to impose a rate of taxation adequate to the admitted needs of the town, slackness in collection, and an inability or unwillingness to grasp the details of administration, and these can only be cured by time and patience. To these remarks it is only fair, however, to add, that in the larger municipalities the public mind is awakening to the necessity of sanitary improvements, and this is a satisfactory symptom of improvement."

53. Mr. W. B. Oldham, Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, observes as follows:—

"My observation, after only 3½ months' connection with these municipalities, are these. In Moughyr where the Magistrate is Chairman and the Vice-Chairman is a very competent and energetic young man, municipal matters receive adequate attention, but there is a strong conservative party in the Committee. The town is large, important and wealthy."

In the great Bhagalpur Municipality, it looks as if the efforts made to carry out such schemes on a grand scale, as the water-works, have left no strength for maintaining in efficiency the ordinary routine. The other municipalities are tiny institutions, and depend each on the energy of two or three individuals, or sometimes only one individual. In Malda, the debates are keen, and this part of the business is enjoyed. The most silent, and by far the most efficient Municipality is, no doubt, that of Jamalpur, where the discipline of the East Indian Railway pervades the whole administration. On the other hand, no municipality has been so unpunctual, and so little alive to its legal obligations as regards punctuality."

54. The Commissioner of the Orissa Division recorded the following remarks:—

"On the whole, the Municipal Act seems to have worked smoothly and satisfactorily in all the municipalities of this Division. I am able to state from my own observation that the Municipal Commissioners of Cuttack and other towns take much interest in their work, and some of them devote much of their time to it. In Puri the Chairman makes specially favourable mention of Babu Harish Chandra Ghosh, but the majority of the members there are not yet sufficiently impressed with the urgent necessity of sanitary improvements. It is fortunate they have for their Chairman Dr. Banks, who is striving to improve the town with commendable zeal and energy amidst many difficulties. In Balasore the Municipal Commissioners seem to be performing their duty smoothly and well, but the collections were not satisfactory last year. The collections of Cuttack and Puri were good, and those at Kendrapara were remarkably good, being cent per cent."

55. Mr. C. R. Maundin, Officiating Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, says:—

"The Ranchi Municipality seems to have got into a groove of bad collections, bad roads and defective sanitation, out of which it requires lifting, and I think that, owing to the interest in it taken by my predecessor, Mr. Grimley, and to some changes in the *personnel* of the staff, it has received an impetus in the direction of improvement. Mr. Morhead remarks that the Municipal Commissioners in this district are as a rule inactive if left to themselves, but are generally ready to adopt suggestions. Out-door supervision is, he says, the weak point in the administration. Mr. Herald thinks Hazaribagh, considering its large area and moderate

income, is as well managed as any municipality in Bengal, and he gives the credit of this to the Vice-Chairman, Rai Jadu Nath Mukerjee Bahadur, and the excellent overseer, Sargeant Burns. Certainly this little town has a refreshingly bright and clean appearance, and the condition of its roads is almost unimpeachable, and points to a considerable amount of interest and care on the part of the executive. As remarked in last year's report by Mr. Grimley, the administration, good or otherwise of the municipalities in this Division, depends upon the energy and strength of their respective Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and the interest of the Commissioners is mostly confined to routine matters.

56. The results of the past year have added no new features to municipal administration in Bengal. The difficulty of the work which has to be done consists, as has been often pointed out, in the mass of petty detail which must be controlled and the constant watchfulness which is needed to prevent indolence or corruption on the part of the subordinate staff. The assessment and collection of rates and taxes, the daily examination of accounts, the checking of work done and the maintenance of efficient conservancy make heavy demands on the time and energy of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman; and it is only the larger municipalities which can afford to employ a paid Secretary to give his whole time to the work of supervision. Municipal bodies must, however, realise that they must be judged by their success or failure in carrying on the ordinary business of the towns entrusted to their charge; not merely by their adoption of larger schemes of water supply or drainage; and it is for them to consider whether some means cannot be devised for enabling every Commissioner in his own quarter of the town to take a larger share in the work of practical administration than is now believed to be the case. If every Commissioner made himself responsible for looking after the management of all branches of work in a particular area, the burden of supervision would be lightened, and the condition of municipalities which cannot pay a whole-time executive officer would, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, in course of time be very greatly improved.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL

DURING

1895-96.

FORM I.—Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1896.

NAME OF DISTRICT	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality	Act under which constituted	Population within municipal limits	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE										Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting	REMARKS
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Official	Non-Official				European	Native
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	Act III (P.C.) of 1884 as amended	34,477	1	6	15	22	2	20	3	20	29	4	57.1		
	2	Raina		9,080	5	10	12	12	2	14	—	15	16	4	57.4		
	3	Katra		5,144	1	4	8	12	2	10	—	12	22	2	47.3		
	4	Damhat		13,773	1	5	8	13	1	12	4	13	15	1	79.1		
		5	Banganaguri	Total	69,773	2	24	43	75	7	63	6	63	103	7	49.9	
Birbhum	6	Suri	Act III (P.C.) of 1884 as amended	7,431	5	11	16	—	3	13	1	15	19	6	44.73		
	7	Bankura		18,743	4	4	8	12	3	9	—	12	25	2	45		
Midnapore	8	Vishnupur	Act III (P.C.) of 1884 as amended	13,190	4	4	8	12	2	10	—	12	18	2	46.6		
	9	Sonamukhi		13,463	9	9	16	23	7	23	—	33	45	12	61.1		
	10	Midnapore		32,264	6	13	13	18	4	14	2	16	19	—	53.2		
	11	Temick		6,012	4	6	10	13	1	11	—	12	22	—	53.2		
	Hooghly	12	Chhatra	Act III (P.C.) of 1884 as amended	13,942	5	5	10	15	2	13	—	16	24	1	42.8	
13		Chandrakona	17,359		4	4	8	12	2	10	—	13	23	3	60.0		
14		Hemjitanpur	5,703		3	3	6	9	1	8	—	9	12	—	60.3		
15		Kharai	10,933		6	6	4	10	1	15	—	10	14	1	64.4		
		16	Kharai	Total	59,895	17	16	36	7	23	—	33	45	12	—		
Howrah	17	Hooghly and	Act III (P.C.) of 1884 as amended	33,060	1	5	12	18	3	16	—	18	29	2	49.1		
	18	Chinsura		35,924	6	6	12	18	2	16	4	14	20	3	56.9		
	19	Uttarpara		6,430	4	4	8	12	1	12	1	11	18	—	67		
	20	Baidyabati		18,380	5	5	8	13	—	13	1	12	22	4	54.29		
	Howrah	21	Rodreswar	Act III (P.C.) of 1884 as amended	9,664	3	3	6	9	—	9	—	11	12	—	57	
22		Kotrana	5,763		3	3	6	9	—	9	—	11	12	—	57		
23		Janabaria	6,783		3	3	6	9	—	9	—	11	12	—	57		
24		Jalambad	8,333		10	10	6	10	2	8	—	10	17	4	49.49		
		25	Total		121,773	1	40	60	101	7	94	7	94	147	15	—	
Howrah	26	Howrah	Act III (P.C.) of 1884 as amended	116,696	10	10	20	30	8	32	8	32	30	—	53.7		
	27	Bally		16,700	6	6	13	18	—	16	—	18	21	1	53.7		
		Total		133,396	16	16	33	48	8	48	8	48	51	1	—		
		Divisional Total		474,643	3	133	224	365	44	321	24	341	500	46	—		

[illegible]

FORM I.—Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE											REMARKS						
					B.C. Officer.	Unpolluted	Polluted	Total	Officials		Non officials		Europeans	Natives	Number of meetings held.		Number of meetings attended or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.				
									(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)							(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
RAJBHARI DIVISION—continued.																						
Rangpur	70	Rangpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,216	-	6	12	18	1	17	1	17	28	11	331							
	Bogra	-	-	6,606	-	5	10	15	3	12	3	13	14	-	595							
		Shapur	-	-	3,966	-	4	8	12	3	13	3	13	19	1	441						
				Total	10,570	-	9	18	27	3	24	3	25	33	1	-						
Pabna	73	Pabna	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	16,486	-	6	13	19	7	11	1	17	13	-	521							
	Sirajganj	-	-	23,138	-	6	13	19	3	16	1	17	21	1	593							
				Total	39,624	-	12	26	38	9	27	2	29	34	1	-						
				Divisional Total.	134,603	3	33	68	105	44	143	38	147	217	30	-						
DACCA DIVISION																						
Dacca	75	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	32,321	-	7	14	21	3	19	2	19	19	-	4094							
	76	Narayanganj	Act IV of 1894.	17,715	-	4	8	12	2	10	3	9	16	1	515							
		Total		100,036	-	11	22	33	4	29	5	28	35	1	-							
Mymensingh	77	Madrabad	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	11,556	-	6	13	19	6	12	2	18	25	4	376							
	78	Madrabad	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	4,923	-	3	6	9	-	9	-	9	15	-	611							
	79	Shapur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	12,358	-	4	10	14	3	13	3	13	12	3	4078							
	80	Shapur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	10,744	-	4	8	12	3	13	3	13	12	3	573							
	81	Kishanganj	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	12,358	-	5	10	15	3	13	3	13	15	3	452							
	82	Barisal	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	9,399	-	5	10	15	3	13	3	13	17	2	452							
	83	Netrokona	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	9,399	-	5	10	15	3	13	3	13	17	2	452							
	84	Tangail	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	17,973	-	7	14	21	3	19	2	19	19	-	4094							
		Total		93,791	-	49	60	109	16	93	3	107	186	16	-							
Faridpur	85	Faridpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	11,048	-	6	13	19	5	13	-	13	21	-	444							
	86	Madrabad	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	13,778	-	4	8	12	1	11	-	11	15	-	444							
		Total		24,826	-	10	20	30	6	24	-	24	36	-	-							
Backergunge	87	Barisal	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	15,482	-	4	10	14	1	14	1	14	14	5	533							
	88	Nalchitti	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	1,975	-	9	9	18	1	8	-	8	9	-	171							
	89	Barisal	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	12,346	-	11	11	22	3	8	-	8	24	6	434							
	90	Faridpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	4,885	-	3	6	9	3	7	-	7	10	1	478							
	91	Patakhali	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	26,633	-	3	41	44	9	45	1	46	100	15	-							
		Divisional Total.		256,394	3	111	114	226	55	191	6	218	280	23	-							

CUTTAKEE DIVISION.

Tippera	92	Oomilla	1	5	13	18	3	15	4	14	18	2	6
	93	Brahmanbaria	1	3	8	12	2	10		12	23	1	51.7
		Total	2	8	20	30	5	25	4	26	41		
Moakhali	94	Moakhali	1	3	8	12	2	10		12	16	1	55.3
Chittagong	95	Chittagong	1	5	13	19	5	13	3	15	27	2	43.3
		Coor's Bazar	2	11	28	38	10	23	1	12	15	2	50.8
		Total	3	16	41	57	15	36	4	27	42	4	
		Divisional Total.	6	27	60	78	25	68	8	55	97	6	
Phulp	97	Phulp	4	7	20	31	4	27	4	27	18		30.3
	98	Burn	3	3	6	9		9		9	14		52.2
	99	Dumra	1	4	12	16	2	11	2	12	23	1	50.2
	100	Dumra	1	5	13	18	2	12	2	13	23	1	51.50
		Total	6	19	46	70	7	63	6	61	83	6	
Gaya	101	Gaya	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	102	Patna	2	11	32	43	4	11	1	12	19	1	43.9
	103	Patna	3	11	32	43	4	11	1	12	19	1	43.9
		Total	6	27	60	78	13	42	7	44	52	3	
Shahabad	104	Shahabad	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	105	Jardapur	1	3	8	12	2	10	2	11	14	1	50.2
	106	Buxar	1	4	12	16	2	11	2	12	23	1	51.50
	107	Dumra	1	5	13	18	2	12	2	13	23	1	50.2
	108	Shahabad	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	109	Shahabad	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
		Total	6	27	60	78	13	42	7	44	52	3	
Baran	110	Baran	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	111	Baran	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	112	Baran	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
		Total	3	18	48	75	15	60	18	60	42	3	
Champa	113	Champa	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	114	Champa	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
		Total	2	12	32	50	10	40	12	40	28	2	
Munshiganj	115	Munshiganj	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	116	Munshiganj	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	117	Munshiganj	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	118	Munshiganj	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
		Total	4	24	64	100	20	80	24	80	56	4	
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	120	Darbhanga	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
	121	Darbhanga	1	6	16	25	5	20	6	20	14	1	49.6
		Total	3	18	48	75	15	60	18	60	42	3	
		Divisional Total.	13	26	78	114	25	100	44	100	87	10	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																	
Rasbigha	127	Hassibagh	Act III (B C) of 1884.														517
	128	Chatre	Total														492
			16,678	2	3	10	15	4	11	4	11	19	19	3	3	3	517
Lohardaga	129	Ranchi	Act III (B C) of 1884.														457
	130	Lohardaga	Total														457
			20,306	2	3	10	15	7	8	6	9	11	11	4	4	4	457
Palamu	131	Daltonganj	Act III (B C) of 1884.														458
			5,185	4	6		10	4	6	1	9	23	23	4	4	4	458
Manbhum	132	Purulia	Ditto														443
	133	Manbhum	Total														513
	134	Manbhum	Total														513
Singbhum	135	Chandannagar	Act III (B C) of 1884.														485
			6,890	2	11		13	5	8	3	10	13	13	1	1	1	485
Divisional Total			87,549	15	61	45	119	34	84	20	98	173	173	15	15	15	485
GRAND TOTAL			2,704,900	44	912	1,170	2,116	566	1,700	131	1,945	2,085	2,085	50	50	50	485
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95.			2,725,454	3	168	1,171	2,116	568	1,702	195	1,945	2,083	2,083	2.5	2.5	2.5	485

FORM No. II.—Statement showing the Income of the

MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES													
NAME OF DISTRICT	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality	By balance in hand at the close of last year	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries)	Water-rate	Lighting-rate	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e.g., servant tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary)	Tax on persons according to their circumstances.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DIVISION													
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	10,011	30,180	4,502	1,277	5,300	17,154	..	16,536	..	151	80,920
	2	Kalna	4,871	..	1,787	137	..	..	..	1,781	5,157	110	8,081
	3	Katwa	504	..	200	66	..	..	..	1,038	4,481	0	6,815
	4	Dainhat	2,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,398	31	2,419
	5	Raniganj	207	10,005	1,360	515	..	..	..	2,175	..	26	14,110
		Total	10,546	40,185	7,918	1,995	5,300	17,154	..	21,930	12,427	336	1,14,245
Bubburn	6	Suri	1,104	..	814	23	..	..	..	2,102	4,310	37	7,316
Bankura	7	Bankura	2,082	..	423	65	..	..	..	1,008	6,109	70	8,491
	8	Vishnupur	404	..	509	25	..	..	..	..	4,214	1	4,749
	9	Sonanmukhi	2,842	..	419	..	..	..	..	..	4,378	8	4,695
		Total	5,328	..	1,350	88	..	..	..	1,008	14,096	83	17,975
Midnapore	10	Midnapore	3,845	16,458	3,211	282	147	..	..	12,239	..	567	35,277
	11	Tamluk	015	..	290	..	..	..	..	..	3,224	19	3,680
	12	Chital	86	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	0,012	20	6,083
	13	Chandrakona	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,005	34	2,089
	14	Kampanpur	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,134	18	2,343
	15	Khimpai	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,044	6	1,050
		Total	6,413	16,458	3,521	284	147	..	..	12,089	15,032	578	57,654
Hooghly	17	Hooghly and Chin-sura	—153	21,562	3,014	1,024	3,044	..	..	11,570	..	150	44,199
	18	Serampore	3,314	21,510	1,800	867	4,400	..	..	17,941	..	686	46,637
	19	Uttarpara	2,090	0,503	1,815	523	700	..	..	3,683	..	78	27,000
	20	Baidyabati	546	..	4,190	1,210	390	..	..	3,603	4,742	78	15,394
	21	Bhadeswar	135	..	810	541	..	..	..	2,527	0,048	56	9,081
	22	Kotrane	701	..	83	739	..	..	..	..	3,108	20	3,958
		Total	7,732	23,574	12,181	6,330	8,404	..	..	33,855	21,737	914	1,20,408
Howrah	25	Howrah	7,480	1,30,876	11,074	2,331	..	..	35,807	84,140	..	114	2,35,233
	26	Bally	713	11,079	643	613	845	..	..	1,475	..	170	15,025
		Total	8,193	1,31,955	12,507	3,144	845	..	35,807	85,615	..	284	2,50,258
		Divisional Total	45,270	2,50,174	34,719	11,914	14,748	17,154	35,807	1,58,116	71,992	2,227	6,00,851
PURBANCHAL DIVISION													
24-Parganas	27	Comptre Chit-pur	50,927	57,074	2,342	1,399	..	17,858	..	21,686	..	634	1,08,130
	28	Maniktolla	6,540	25,219	4,361	2,067	..	..	..	19,617	..	175	44,465
	29	Baunagar	2,721	17,602	2,319	1,723	1,045	..	..	12,965	3,704	45	26,003
	30	South Suburbs	208	24,410	5,212	1,735	..	..	..	4,578	..	65	26,083
	31	Ranpur	98	..	1,033	98	..	..	..	..	4,440	122	5,756
	32	Batalpur	82	..	803	..	..	..	..	..	3,277	16	3,156
	33	Balagar	605	..	625	61	..	..	..	..	3,741	18	4,428
	34	South Dum Dum	4,943	..	927	415	..	..	..	1,411	4,314	6	7,777
	35	North ditto	470	..	2,257	..	..	..	..	..	1,494	3	2,728
	36	South Barrack-pore	80	..	1,013	279	..	..	..	..	8,506	42	9,841
	37	North Barrack-pore	410	..	303	48	..	..	..	1,108	3,025	11	4,491
	38	North Barrack-pore	..	..	644	440	390	..	..	2,203	7,043	9	11,481
	39	Barnat	1,001	..	3,757	..	..	..	..	..	3,437	107	7,301
	40	Nadul	816	..	1,450	1,045	1,976	..	..	3,407	9,774	30	17,681
	41	Goudanga	983	..	286	26	..	..	..	..	2,937	4	3,231
	42	Barhat	846	..	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	3,638	3	4,586
		Total	76,144	1,20,100	29,310	8,023	3,411	17,858	..	60,298	64,404	1,527	2,10,829

6							7							
REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION							
From pounds	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary)				Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	Fees and revenue from educational institutions	Fees and revenue from medical institutions	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	Fees and revenue from tramways.	
		Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.									
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
600 432 180 960 384	400 68	20 9 0 5 50				1,125 341 160 361 501	3,119 47 57 96 134		670 13 33	4,495 4,495	21 21	1,490 90		
1,931	468	102				2,501	7,457		923	4,495	21	1,579		
422	174					596	256		221			415		
177 111 186		10 1				182 112 180	8 1,114 26		3		5	142		
497		13				489	1,130		3		5	1,140		
404 115 68 119 72 57 138		15 21 5				410 138 73 110 72 59 134	589 126 64 51 63 16		11,567	217 20 11		421 1,571		
973		51				1,034	115	804		11,567	250	1,995		
421 547 54 101 111 89 359 194	456 90 312 16 43 2 11	112 85 15 18 9 10				987 928 371 111 166 90 311 205	112 501 41 175 90 1 30 383		46		1,352	63 1,578 41		
1,879	1,126	249				3,254	1,011	380	45		1,113	1,706		
453 118	687 14	91 10	4,818			6,073 148	2,443 304	1,000	1,550	33		6,782		
577	676	110	1,819			6,181	2,847	1,000	1,550	33		6,782		
6,249	2,441	621	4,818			14,088	8,483	2,190	2,747	10,095	1,630	11,725		
561 478 292 391 101 226 234 198 253 517	1,070 283 103 490 170 163 66 49 193	54 14 15 86 27 6 15 2 ..	15,334 1,170 570 ..			17,009 1,453 498 1,846 234 335 239 232 304 703	213 70 682 156 19 27 5 63 ..		1,951 1,613 1,318			77 25 25 110		
60 367 205 680 140 236 218 34	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	5 37 10 8 43	.. .. .. ..			60 272 205 657 149 255 216 77	124 4 53					.. .. ..	
4,916	2,500	328	17,064			24,800	1,302	243	8,877			257		

7(a)								8									
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—contd.								GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary.)	Interest of investments							From Govern-ment		From local fund			From other sources				
From burning plots and burial grounds	Other	Times under Municipal and other Acts	For general purposes	For educational purposes	For medical purposes	Total	For general purposes	For educational purposes	For medical purposes	For general purposes	For educational purposes	For medical purposes	For general purposes	For educational purposes	For medical purposes	Total	
20	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
175		1,470 206 30 60 263			628	12,110 326 268 156 460	1,100	475	1,051			900			40	2,467 1,100 313	
170		4,105			625	13,334	1,100	475	1,070			1,200			172	4,017	
		322				1,231									155	185	
		200 50 50				1,423 1,181 83						750 144				750 144	
		134				2,697						900				900	
242		275 70 71 14 22 14 18	38	1,840	1,004	10,174 1,854 122 100 76 90 18		2,653				140		3,2	707 205	3,952 205	
242		818	53	1,840	1,004	18,303		2,683				610		122	1,012	4,657	
		151 15 90 131 107	213		51	871 4,080 187 9,2 104									1,004 80	1,964 80	
814		45 23				859 444									50	50	
811		1,104	213		51	6,840									2,034	2,034	
	1,227	6,014 181	112			90,187 486							157			157	
	1,217	7,115	112			20,672							157			157	
1,231	1,227	11,578	378	1,840	1,004	63,280	1,100	3,168	1,070			2,710	157	322	3,403	12,010	
578	592	1,142				4,506							570			570	
	29	871 309 287 111 140 113 159 156 200	105			2,712 1,310 2,570 241 183 305 222 156 225						96				213 96 83 105	
09												15		105		138	
	102	4 228				65 588						350		3,372		3,622	
	11	2 104 14 80 10 7			35	50 181 18 139 10 7						120		50		190 50 130	
701	700	4,228	100		35	13,647						588		4,348		5,136	

Municipalities in the Presidency Division during the year ending 31st March 1896.

9		10								11	12	13	14	15
MISCELLANEOUS.		EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.												
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank	From Government	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans	Advances	Permanent	Other	Deposits	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 6) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	1,082	1,082					5,966	1,213	7,178	1,04,891	1,14,903	2 5 6	3 0 8	
	42	42					1,410	184	1,594	12,384	15,255	0 14 10	1 4 5	
	28	28					1,135	209	1,344	5,027	9,491	1 0 3	1 5 5	
	40	40					1,154	254	1,408	4,368	7,321	0 7 6	0 13 7	
	126	126					1,553	177	1,730	17,060	17,236	1 0 4	1 3 9	
	1,318	1,318				50	11,198	2,630	13,284	1,47,679	1,64,245	1 9 11	2 1 10	
								242	242	9,473	10,577	0 15 5	1 4 3	
2	206	206					34	590	624	11,713	13,794	0 7 3	0 9 11	
	58	58					450	155	605	6,795	7,197	0 4 1	0 5 11	
								92	92	5,114	7,050	0 5 0	0 8 0	
2	354	354					484	837	1,321	23,019	28,047	0 5 7	0 7 3	
	430	430					1,140	1,551	2,697	56,949	60,794	1 0 5	1 12 3	
	129	129					500	113	613	6,084	7,579	0 8 10	1 0 0	
	24	24								6,302	6,398	0 6 11	0 7 2	
	11	11				25	100	31	60	3,155	3,327	0 3 9	0 4 5	
	3	3							18	2,733	2,831	0 3 9	0 4 4	
	9	9								1,060	2,264	0 4 8	0 5 5	
										5,265	4,263	0 4 10	0 5 2	
	606	606				23	1,312	1,712	3,549	81,053	87,498	0 9 3	0 14 5	
...	420	420	130				1,698	960	2,780	40,270	40,117	1 5 4	1 7 10	
1	1,186	1,187					9,702	217	9,919	81,757	65,005	1 4 3	1 11 5	
13	21	23					953	6	959	15,413	18,093	1 15 1	3 5 9	
	25	25					2,250	135	2,385	18,144	18,900	0 13 4	0 15 11	
	16	16					160	114	274	10,065	10,800	1 0 7	0 1 8	
	63	63					322		322	4,795	5,096	0 12 3	0 13 7	
	1	1					1,035	213	1,248	7,827	8,821	0 12 6	1 2 3	
								20	20	9,349	3,979	0 6 8	0 7 4	
15	1,732	1,745	130				16,120	1,663	17,913	1,71,404	1,70,130	1 2 0	4 1 6	
445	5,616	5,654	5,010	9,00,000			950	7,253	8,203	13,315	12,00,880	12,08,330	2 3 0	19 4 9
890		300					555	34	589	16,547	16,547	0 14 5	0 15 10	
748	5,616	6,364	5,010	9,00,000			1,505	7,280	8,785	13,741	12,17,433	12,25,506	2 5 0	9 2 1
763	8,626	10,380	5,140	9,00,000		75	31,119	13,776	44,895	16,80,685	16,05,961	1 4 3	3 7 7	
	1,765	1,765						1,560	1,560	1,27,540	1,23,876	3 4 0	4 11 0	
3,663	1,317	3,860	376			125	216	890	640	53,494	60,043	1 9 2	1 14 4	
570	1,074	1,644	187				3,424	2,470	5,894	44,736	51,457	1 2 1	1 6 8	
	34	34					75	191	266	40,978	41,241	0 8 3	0 9 4	
	93	93						166	166	6,693	6,781	0 8 5	0 9 9	
										3,706	3,838	0 12 10	0 15 3	
	21	21						137	164	5,323	6,324	0 8 7	0 10 4	
	214	214						220	220	7,001	12,926	0 10 3	0 11 6	
	175	175				25	50	75	125	4,433	4,463	0 11 1	0 12 2	
	184	184								11,262	11,342	0 6 1	0 7 0	
							250	618	868	9,098	9,098	0 11 11	1 3 3	
	30	30						52	52	12,463	12,779	0 8 8	0 9 5	
	130	130					918	87	1,005	8,901	9,901	0 11 11	0 14 7	
	163	163					331	305	636	19,133	20,148	0 9 6	0 10 4	
							60	71	137	3,607	3,672	0 7 9	0 8 7	
								67	67	5,444	6,290	0 5 1	0 5 9	
	95	95					80	109	189	4,811	4,996	0 5 5	0 6 0	
	27	27						7	7	2,039	2,003	0 6 2	0 6 7	
3,213	5,367	8,500	90			150	5,300	6,538	11,838	3,72,787	4,51,331	0 14 10	1 1 11	

REMARKS.

FORM No. II.—Statement showing the Income of the

1	2	3	4	5									
NAME OF DISTRICT	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality	By balance in hand at the close of last year	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES									
				Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e.g., servant tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary)		Total.
											Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Vadra	46	Krishnagar	205	13,680	2,451	235				8,151		67	21,825
	46	Bantipur	494	12,351	2,960	679						64	16,255
	47	Ranaghat	501	4,572	316	212						49	5,440
	48	Nadim	674		107	57						38	3,935
	49	Kushin	169		513					1,300	3,701	55	5,023
	50	Kumarkhall	13		151					2,620	3,115	50	6,004
	51	Meherpur	500		90	21					3,866	7	2,289
	52	Birnagar	2,074		21						2,167	18	2,570
	53	Chakdaha	233		672						2,327	0	3,184
		Total	5,117	31,293	7,601	1,280				12,071	17,712	365	70,228
Murshidabad	54	Berhampore	3,601		2,217	446	771			0,014	17,427	47	30,522
	55	Tallich	7,311		2,568		4,450				15,000	25	22,289
	56	Jangipur	1,251		65	71	3,160				5,690	1	7,737
	57	Kandi	997		506						4,715	1	5,261
		Total	11,362		5,356	477	9,181			0,014	41,032	70	66,798
Jessore	58	Jessore	620	8,034	1,239	82				3,605		9	13,869
	59	Kotechandpur	1,751		2,097		340				2,716	62	5,255
	60	Mohushpur	1,945		120		51			118	9,112	4	2,616
		Total	2,967	8,034	3,456	82	431			3,723	5,028	75	21,740
Khulna	61	Khulna	21,560		62	100				3,714	6,738	16	10,639
	62	Bukhira	671		220						2,815	21	3,045
	63	Debhata	90				48				1,797	19	1,804
		Total	22,321		282	100	48			3,714	11,310	55	16,548
GRAND TOTAL				1,11,741	1,65,327	45,023	10,877	17,073	17,853	89,420	131,576	2,603	4,84,142
RAJSHABI DIVISION													
Rajshahi	64	Rampur Boalia	2,759		4,758	84	1,341			5,226	17,339	16	25,266
	65	Nator	2,589		2,405					2,842	5,375	21	10,743
		Total	5,347		7,163	84	1,341			8,108	19,214	37	36,009
Dinajpur	66	Dinajpur	12,021		5,098	504	2,180			7,223	11,741	532	25,878
Jalpaiguri	67	Jalpaiguri	21,702		528	500				6,603	6,314	21	14,076
Darjeeling	68	Darjeeling	45,481	33,776	1,473	1,220		17,668		15,577		8	69,728
	69	Kuraong	1,192	5,465		167				2,030			7,652
		Total	47,113	39,241	1,473	1,383		17,668		17,607		8	77,380
Rangpur	70	Rangpur	32		4,701	130				8,621	0,716	120	23,371
Bogra	71	Bogra	631		1,226		1,298			3,017	4,850	110	10,531
	72	Shirpur	719		704		103			1,031	2,828	34	5,680
		Total	1,350		1,930		1,301			4,048	7,678	144	16,211
Pabna	73	Pabna	317		1,053	99	2,114			4,945	9,123	283	17,026
	74	Sirajganj	791		1,229		601			6,683	9,013	4	18,195
		Total	1,108		2,282	99	2,715			11,628	18,735	287	35,221
Divisional Total				89,072	39,241	21,025	2,790	7,080	17,668	64,716	73,508	1,189	2,28,780
DACCA DIVISION													
Dacca	75	Dacca	691	58,440	5,627	1,079	11,806			85,316		404	1,13,543
	76	Narsinganj	8,039	25,131		635				10,300		29	31,144
		Total	8,730	83,571	5,627	1,714	11,806			95,616		433	1,44,687

6				7							
INRS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS				REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.							
L.S./	and other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary)			Total	Rents of lands, houses, serais, daks bungalows, &c	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	Fees and revenues from tramways
	Jute warehouse fees	Petroleum fees	Fees on musical processions								
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
s	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
20				1 565	1,340			4,332			
03				790							
43				275						33	
4				500							
				197							
				125		55					
				674		90					
1				220		39					
				801	4						
131				4,075	1 557	118		4 332		33	
				770	1,070	210	397				
40				2 811	550	58			51	531	
8				440	48			170			
10				198							
55				4 230	1 468	277	3 17	170	64	531	
30				885	111	62					
5				310	93	74					
				187							
44				1,352	200	136					
12				540	255	1		18			
2				316	123	37					
6				61		8					
20				913	378	50		14			
578	17,064			30,017	4 767	814	0,274	4,520	54	801	
42				1,707	09	10		1,072			
16				150							
65				2,223	09	10		1,062			
11				1,012		0	105	1 241		61	
				650						15	
16				118	40,720	1,553	390		1,065	8,133	
				110			147		728		
10				259	40,720	1,553	637		1,793	8,133	
				841	1,233						
0				342		5		1,547	368		
11				603				65			
17				933		5		1,612	900		
5				327		14			250	73	
9				406							
14				739		11			270	73	
116				6 853	42,001	1,591	64	4,805	2,400	8 942	
274				1 600	3 402	70					
				611	273	48			16	85	
274				2,111	3,745	118			16	65	

7(a)										8						
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION— <i>concl.</i>										GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).						
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments			Total.	From Government			From local funds.			From other sources.			Total
From burning ghats and burial grounds	Others.		For general purposes	For educational purposes	For medical purposes		For general purposes.	For educational purposes	For medical purposes	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes	For medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	24 38	547 328 103 62 124 103 22 33 35	.			1 917 4,660 103 133 128 158 22 64 72	500					600 150 120 110 0)	.	...	102 420 5 50 70	
	62	1,301				7,250	500					1,070			735	2,
105		311 283 82 32	.		1,571 55	3 568 1,232 344 202						584 571 150	3,000		775 557 ..	1, 4,
106		708			1 026	5,436						1,153	3,750		1,332	6,
51 11	.	987 124 53	52 ..		63	720 231 127				..		400 50 300			1,279 100	1,
62		504	52		63	1,080						750			1,379	1
		32 4			107	300 271 2	1,000			.		324 080	.		300	1,
		30			107	579	1,000					1,004			396	
808	831	6,897	157		1,821	27,804	1,500			308		4,915	8,099		3,925	18,
68 ..		446 128				623 2,080				200		500 600		173	1,403 63	2,
68		574				2,703				200		1,100		173	1,556	2,
		172	.	.	74	1,065						1,000	.		285	1,
		191				206			47	.		350			808	1
		1,224 145	.			53,094 1,020	6,484	.		1,340			.	.		7,
		1,330				54,114	6,484			1,340						7,
		73			489	1,795			36						156	
		83 27			87	2,083 97				..		443			..	..
		110	..		87	2,180	.	.				443				
	..	60 590	.	..		324 659		.	.			200		..	224	1,
		056			..	903		..		.		200			924	1,
68		3,143			660	63,460	6,484	.	83	1,540		3,123		173	3,752	15,
3,340 ..		707 786	1,746		6,176	15,401 1,178		..	..				1,450	..	220	1,
3,210		1,463	1,746		6,176	16,670			..				1,450	..	220	1,

Rajshahi Division during the year ending 31st March 1896.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15	
MISCELLANEOUS			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.												
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities, and withdrawals from Savings Banks	Loans from Government	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans.	Advances Permanent.	Other	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year excluding opening balance	Total income of year, including opening balance	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.		
106	105	211						845	3,105	3,950	32,748	95,007	0 15 6	1 4 0	
629	629	1,258						849	204	1,053	22,960	21,306	0 7 5	0 12 0	
10	10	20						54	171	205	4,867	7,703	0 10 2	0 13 1	
98	98	196									6,011	6,140	0 4 8	0 6 4	
123	123	246									7,317	7,340	1 0 4	1 3 7	
63	63	126						508	337	845	4,163	4,701	0 6 3	0 11 5	
46	46	92						1,617	91	1,708	4,080	6,781	0 12 0	1 5 11	
179	179	358						292	292	4,178	4,110	0 5 10	0 7 9		
	1,357	1,357						1,015	1,293	8,030	91,847	98,074	0 10 6	0 15 0	
60		60	104					1,980	4,251	6,231	42,074	40,375	1 4 11	1 13 3	
33		33	722					275	2,901	3,901	34,413	41,725	0 11 3	1 1 4	
	19	19						50	778	828	10,007	11,200	0 12 0	1 0 2	
	34	34						25	83	108	5,943	6,940	0 7 0	0 8 0	
93	63	116	826					2,275	8,000	11,183	99,934	1,00,300	0 13 9	1 4 7	
33	301	331						80	370	450	17,053	18,773	1 10 8	2 2 6	
	84	84						123	180	303	6,188	7,040	0 8 10	0 10 5	
	211	211						1,040	75	1,115	5,150	5,541	0 9 3	1 2 0	
33	897	930						1,729	508	2,337	29,297	32,261	0 16 7	1 5 0	
	68	68						364	27	391	13,502	3,112	1 2 7	1 9 1	
	217	217						131	131	262	4,621	5,092	0 5 8	0 8 5	
	315	315						31	2,033	4,187	4,187	1,217	0 5 6	0 13 5	
			2,000												
			2,000					354	101	2,155	2,300	44,401	0 11 0	0 15 9	
3,350	7,609	10,959	1,310	2,000	33	360	13,391	19,850	37,061	614,179	7,13,920	0 13 0	1 1 5		
274	283	557						4,093	244	5,247	36,073	39,552	1 2 10	1 10 6	
	173	173						100	183	283	15,670	17,263	1 2 8	1 9 6	
274	465	739						70	5,079	420	5,175	50,304	1 2 10	1 10 3	
668	604	1,007						1,116	615	1,731	32,841	44,984	2 1 11	2 11 0	
10	1,507	1,517	65					606	440	1,101	18,795	40,287	1 7 3	1 15 0	
2,006	2,621	4,020						50	20,136	2,078	22,404	1,57,884	4 14 10	11 2 7	
90	202	298							189	130	9,410	10,402	2 2 9	2 9 10	
2,101	2,623	4,924						50	21,330	2,208	23,704	1,07,094	4 6 0	9 7 3	
	326	326							1,325	555	1,480	28,406	2,437	1 10 3	1 15 11
	308	308							25	102	127	19,872	14,151	1 0 6	2 1 5
	258	258							116	316	6,036	7,674	1 6 10	1 11 11	
	504	504							25	418	443	20,777	22,107	1 8 6	1 13 5
	47	47							440	927	1,367	19,091	20,008	1 1 1	1 3 1
	330	338						100	1,04	407	601	21,971	22,182	0 12 0	0 14 8
	383	383						100	594	1,334	2,028	41,082	42,190	0 14 6	1 0 6
2,938	6,562	9,610	65					229	29,281	8,906	35,553	3,50,342	4,47,767	1 11 2	2 10 8
1,338	10,037	11,350						280	2,399	6,070	8,730	1,50,868	1,51,563	1 6 8	1 13 3
64	836	597							165	807	1,012	46,903	53,741	2 5 1	2 9 6
1,374	10,873	11,946						280	2,554	6,887	9,771	1,90,764	2,05,494	1 6 5	1 15 6

FORM No. II.—Statement showing the Income of the

1	2	3	4	5									
NAME OF DISTRICT	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality	By balance in hand at the close of last year	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES									
				Tax on houses and lands	Tax on animals and vehicles	Tax on professions and trades	Tolls (on roads and ferries)	Water rate	Lighting rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)	Other taxes (to be specified in detail as servants tax, pilgrim tax, &c. in as many columns as may be necessary.)		Total.
											Tax on persons according to their circumstances.	Miscellaneous receipts, penalties	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DAOGA DIVISION continued				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mymensingh	77	Nashid	70 5		1,483	134		5,796		7,111	9 77	02	24,395
	78	Mustagacha	529								4 60	8	4,009
	79	Jannapur	1,446		401					2,844	4 84	200	8,800
	80	Shripur	26		791						4 42	64	5 2-9
	81	Kishorganj	18		20						4 12	15	4,287
	82	Baklipa	100								2 30	98	2 142
	83	Netrokona	381								1 59	92	3 6-1
	84	Tangail	51		147	70	700			967	3 9	12	5,830
Total			13,286		2 844	163	700	5,796		10 921	3 702	527	68,663
Faridpur	85	Fariapt	6-6		96	96	102			3,575	6 72	10	10,680
	86	Madirpu	911		4-2	4-2	1 179			1 8-8	4,199	26	7,968
	Total		1,607		96	6-8	1,300			5,458	11 171	75	18,658
Bankergunge	87	Barisal	(a) 1,115		339	110	1,430			9,259	11,555	197	22 889
	88	Sakhaliti	91								1 32	1	1,843
	89	Jhalokati	887			238	301				3 1-1	(b) 188	3,908
	90	Pirojpur	379							1,619	3 6-3	142	5,413
	91	Patuakhali	25				163				2,361	26	2 452
Total			2 8 0		3 38	348	1 8-0			10 878	22 191	549	30,600
Divisional Total			24,155	83 6-0	8 907	3 1	15 7-02	5 7-6		77,871	71 3-4	1, 83	2,68,498
CHITTAGONG DIVISION													
Tippera	92	Comilla	2 668		1,302	23	1,700			5,292	10,019	28	18,367
	93	Brishmanban	175								7 4 4	2	5,476
	Total		2 843		1,302	23	1 710			5 292	1 4-3	30	23,843
Noakhali	94	Noakhali	89		592	362					4 0-5	1	4 930
	Total		89		592	362					4 0-5	1	4 930
Chittagong	95	Chittagong	14 571		14,842	3 541	950	7 0-6				213	25 983
	96	Cassidpur	1,790					1 791			1 977	12	3,090
	Total		16,361		14 842	3,541	950	9 797			1,977	225	29,073
Divisional Total			16 027	14 842	427	950	10,450			5,268	31,5 5	250	68,446
PATNA DIVISION													
Patna	97	Patna	20 561		72,028	10 603	5,703	32 103		18,357		842	1,30,725
	98	Bul	7-2								4 53	31	4 668
	99	Patna	1,514			371				3,614	11,006	291	14,700
	100	Dinapore	1 661		9 1-4	1,9 0						105	11,005
Total			24,756	81,160	12 014	5,703	32 193			21,960	1, 619	1,287	1,70,112
Gaya	101	Gaya	16,236		41 671	10,010	1,191					410	53,111
	102	Patna	318		4,976	864	187					43	6 1 60
	103	Dudhaur	1			214	8	831			2,412	80	3 300
Total			16,615	46 647	11 078	1, 98	830				2,412	518	62,671
Shahabad	104	Ariah	1,571			1 222	204		9,406	1,460	17 886	213	32,386
	105	Indrapur	931			306					2 795	50	3,134
	106	Buxa	166			3-7					6,337		6,700
	107	Dumraon	8-1			424					5,007	80	5,485
	108	Bilhal	33			60					1,078	28	2,462
	109	Sahibganj	112			286					7,219	110	7,704
Total			3,411		4 674	214		9,406		1,471	41,914	506	67,474

6							7						
REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION						
From pounds.	From hackney carriages	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary)				Total.	Rents of lands houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter	Fees and revenue from tramways
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1,100 501 591 795 323 220 550 4.7	281	63 2 16 9 66 2 10				1,533 524 618 811 961 295 372 497	70	700 34 13	304 5 23				
4,768	291	264				5,303	71	747	332	0			
276 202		13				289 202	2	123				2 800	
478		13				491	4	123				88	
202 10 85 4 0		14 5				216 16 85 42 72	206						
412		10				411	300						
7,485	2.1	570				8,136	4,124	1,118	332	0	16	070	
9.6 2.0		19 0				945 315	20 102	67				4	
1,210		44				1,000	122	57				18	
2.5		10				214	23					17	
1,018 391	272	1				1,291 301	2,040			4,854	742	2,017	
1,319	1.1	1				1,592	2,040			4,908	713	2,017	
2,749	2.3	64				3,070	2,185	17		4,558	712	2,712	
393 125 800	655	1.4 13 36 1			1,719	2,011 144 541 7	1,228 144 911	1,071 1	23 2		101 1,850	95 71	2,000
1,024	0.5	17			1,719	3,662	1,083	1,072	25	1	1,951	1,221	2,000
511	2,115 111 121	72 11 11				1,716 428 504	65	20	40 3		185	1,114 17	
511	1,508	94				2,371	105	23	45	25	188	5,219	
413 138 250 292 358 963	90 15	4 6 10 6				503 142 271 308 308 963	111 62 45 235	47 12	133 80 21 45 53			2,312 4 5 4 0.3	
2,411	1.105	33				2,501	448	80	329			1,704	

7(a)							8									
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—London							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary)		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of Investments			Total.	From Govern-ment			From local funds			From other sources.			Total.
Burning ghats and burial grounds.	Others		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		583			624	1 860			1,000			600	1,900		581	4,981
		151				151									1 440	1 430
		324				343									127	327
		278				287									104	504
		123				150						400				100
		119				119						100				1,300
		82				82							1,300			
		59				59										
		1,759			624	2 080			1,000			1,100	2 200		2,461	7,761
		87				277						580	1,200		72	1,812
		40				900									221	231
		127				1,197						580	1,200		203	2,073
		215			901	1,512						850			4,061	4,011
		15				15						150			120	120
		48				48						213			00	273
		73				73						490			144	514
		30				30									405	405
		390			991	1,687						1,013			4,205	6,343
3,240		8,369	1,746		7,691	22 483			1,000	465		3,213	5,850		7,229	17,237
		71				139						600			600	1 200
		34				193						300			300	300
		105				332						900			600	1,600
		196				206										
		379				10,030		580					1,330			1,919
		9				9										
		248				10,615		580					1,330			1,919
		680				11 211		580				900	1,330		600	8,419
		2,915			786	9,577	400					4,400	2 400			7,206
		89				233						300			48	445
		125				2,564	1,850								90	1,940
		309				309										
		6 430			786	18,083	2,250					4,800	2,400		138	9,594
		2,025			210	8,209						3,000			1,800	4,800
		70				229							80			80
	1	43				100						180				180
	1	2,786			210	8,538						3,180	80		1,800	5,060
		312			262	2,177						1,020			122	1,182
	48	41				41						540				540
		49				243						300				300
		134				155										200
		50				193						300				300
		87				4,677						1,810				1,810
	48	618			202	4,488						2,470			122	2,602

Municipalities in the Dacca Division during the year 1895-96.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
MISCELLANEOUS			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT											
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	Other items	Total.	Sal. proceeds of Government securities and with- drawsals from savings bank	Loans	Resolutions of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans	Advances	Deposits	Total	Total income of year, excluding opening balance	Total income of year including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 6) per head of popu- lation	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.	
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A	Rs. P		
139	601 6	65 6					576	1 156	1 732	31 429	41,984	2 1 0	2 15 2	
	35	355					278	1 137	1 137	12 900	6,900	0 14 11	1 1 7	
	30	30						338	304	2,052	14,248	0 8 7	0 11 2	
	118	118					73	170	203	5,578	6,078	0 7 10	0 10 6	
	24	24					316	316	316	1,180	5,319	0 4 10	0 0 4	
	254	254					200	221	429	6,118	7,309	0 3 11	0 5 5	
	146	146					101	285	495	6,900	7,167	0 5 11	0 11 1	
						20						0 5 2	0 6 1	
139	1 010	1 74					1 407	1 442	1 051	81,495	84 781	0 10 0	0 19 10	
69	824 55	87 5	104				36	314	534	14 403	15,159	0 15 10	1 5 6	
								268	268	9 000	10 547	0 9 3	0 11 1	
69	881	949	104				76	600	800	24 009	25,706	0 13 1	0 16 8	
77	920	917					111	804	917	31 442	32 657	1 7 7	2 0 5	
6	88	42					50	110	100	2 0 9	2 110	0 1 7	1 3 4	
	80	29								4 511	5,308	1 10 4	1 14 0	
	15	15					100	100	100	6 192	6 571	0 7 0	0 8 1	
										1 043	3 401	0 8 0	0 9 11	
83	991	1 079					563	614	1 177	37 217	50,047	0 15 11	1 4 7	
1 655	14,050	10 14	104				300	4 650	11 603	3,407 575	3 76 028	1 0 10	1 5 11	
70	1,007	1,077					777	573	1 332	23,009	26,738	1 4 0	1 10 4	
	108	108					60	108	716	1 117	7 512	0 4 10	0 0 4	
70	1,115	1,145					1,407	671	2 077	30 197	33,040	0 11 8	0 14 9	
	20	20					50	50	138	5 098	5 780	0 14 0	1 0 10	
1,415	1,520	2,015					851	3,020	6,100	48 954	63 525	1 1 3	2 0 7	
	106	106					707	601	1,208	5,254	6 774	0 19 7	1 3 4	
1,416	1,586	2 081					1 538	3,510	7,306	54 208	70,290	1 0 8	1 14 6	
1,486	2,701	1,180					59	3 016	4,325	80,103	1,00 125	0 14 0	1 5 8	
67	3,581	3 598					10,909	4,347	15,245	1 78 202	7,58 622	0 19 4	1 1 0	
	210	200					121	284	408	5 577	6,270	0 5 5	0 6 1	
	43	43					2 968	365	3 339	18,325	19,089	0 4 11	0 6 8	
	100	100								10 760	18 412	0 6 2	0 9 4	
67	8,984	8 980					14,068	4,934	18,982	2,18,781	3,05,192	0 10 7	0 15 8	
1,033	2 026	9 050					2,144	2,875	5,022	75,917	92 813	0 10 6	0 15 1	
	66	66					1,920	108	2,028	6 640	9,158	0 8 4	0 12 3	
2		2								4,117	4,117	0 5 8	0 6 8	
1,085	2,008	3,137					4,064	3 040	7,104	88,873	1,05,486	0 10 10	0 13 11	
408	5,334	5,770					2 150		2,450	43,451	46,622	0 11 0	0 15 6	
	41	41								3,898	4,898	0 4 0	0 5 0	
	37	37								7,662	7,662	0 6 11	0 7 0	
	26	26					1,090	1,118	7 069	7,049	7,049	0 4 8	0 6 1	
	844	848					671	784	4,075	4,098	4,098	0 5 6	0 10 10	
	140	140					1 398	1,320	2,648	17 443	17,553	0 5 5	0 13 3	
408	5,900	6,582					25	5,473	1,503	85,478	94,808	0 7 0	0 11 2	

FORM No. II.—Statement showing the Income of the

1	2	3	4	5									
NAME OF DISTRICT	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality	By balance in hand at the close of last year	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.									
				Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries)	Water rate	Lighting-rate	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e.g., servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary)		Total
											Tax on person	Miscellaneous receipts	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PATNA DIVISION—concluded				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saran	110	Chapra	81	21,095	3,492	157	1,755					293	26,775
	111	Revelganj	708	3,801	588	14	4,200					20	4,642
	112	Siwan	1,772	560	589	209					5,087	58	6,563
		Total	2,559	25,519	4,069	419	5,055				5,087	371	32,020
Champaran	113	Motihari	131		572	52					5,814	54	6,592
	114	Bettiah	1,371		1,097	225					10,093	47	11,934
		Total	1,502		2,341	277					15,907	101	18,526
Muzaffarpur	115	Muzaffarpur	13,091	31,047	2,006	209	10,100					266	51,218
	116	Hajipur	2,118	6,442	287	48						90	6,887
	117	Lalganj	178	4,320	346							118	4,781
	118	Sitamarhi	8,686		341						5,456	130	5,927
		Total	18,073	42,418	1,870	317	10,100				5,456	604	68,795
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga	12,035		2,011	35					19,716	188	22,860
	120	Madhubani	3,480		4,318	78					5,228	10	6,038
	121	Rosera	898		310						2,817	38	3,190
		Total	16,383		4,539	113					27,761	237	32,678
Divisional Total				1,43,713	1,05,514	43,985	8,440	54,998	9,405	28,437	1,14,494	1,594	4,53,276
BHAGALPUR DIVISION													
Monghyr	122	Monghyr	4,200	19,142	3,531	676	14,000					92	40,836
	123	Jamulpur	3,043	15,191	715	198				8,597	4,532	13	18,049
		Total	8,200	33,133	4,246	874	14,000					105	65,487
Bhagalpur	124	Bhagalpur	7,600	24,137	7,060	735	10,030	6,611		8,225		7	58,467
	125	Colgong	1,917	100	1,216	156					2,340	36	4,065
		Total	9,417	24,266	8,205	891	10,030	6,611		8,225	2,340	43	62,793
Purnea	126	Purnea	3,160	9,723	2,493							57	12,363
	127	Kishanganj	809	210	465						3,002	120	3,587
		Total	4,009	9,903	2,978						3,002	177	16,119
Malda	128	English Bazar	5	550	418		625			3,987	4,925	248	10,769
	129	Old Malda	2,403	22							2,332	2	2,876
		Total	2,408	572	418		625			3,987	7,257	250	13,165
Sonthal Perganas	130	Deoghur	1,508	58	276					1,878	3,391	46	5,548
	131	Sahetganj	844	5,308	869	618				1,061		51	8,497
		Total	2,412	5,366	1,137	618				2,939	3,391	97	14,630
		Divisional Total	26,215	77,290	18,014	2,383	25,555	6,611		28,883	16,119	671	1,71,533
ORISSA DIVISION													
Cuttack	132	Cuttack	480	1,408	2,612	678	9,170			7,308	12,407	26	34,783
	133	Jajpur	97		114						3,733	20	3,869
	134	Kendrapara	648		687	127	213				6,042	75	7,064
		Total	1,225	1,408	3,355	805	9,383			7,308	22,182	121	45,716
Balasore	135	Balasore	84		1,476					1,294	8,260	455	11,495
Puri	136	Puri	2,764	10,734	802	9				8,476	1,869	1,007	25,097
		DIVISIONAL TOTAL	4,003	12,232	5,793	814	9,383			17,078	33,441	1,673	60,313

6							7							
REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION							
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary)				Total	Rents of lands, houses, farms, daks bungalows, &c	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	Fees and revenue from educational institutions	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	Fees and revenue from tramways.	
		Vaccination fees, Act V of 1880	Jute warehouse fees	Petroleum fees.	Music fees									
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
396 76 119	4	70 1 10				390 77 129	20	25	100 64 26			914		
501	4	81				580	177	25	100			914		
370 676		5 4				375 670	40					2 008 170		
1,045		9				1,034	40					2,805		
382 100 98 243	242	152 10 10 21				776 130 114 264	611 110	402 43 5			69	803 283 86 200		
523	242	225				1,200	721	450			69	1 341		
401 303 136		10 35 19				490 228 155	23 140		18 12			1 070 3 014 112		
800		63				863	163		30			4,208		
2,117	2,774	679			1,719	12,319	3 298	1,635	619	28	2,208	22,503	2 500	
845 428	328	101 24				1,274 452		15	340 30		66	855 57		
1,273	328	125				1,720		15	970	66	66	912		
1,207 302	474	15 12				1,760 404	31 26	92 3	17 1		802	330		
1,850	478	27				2,164	57	95	18		802	330		
1,037		5				1,042					508	612		
1,366						1,366								
2,403		5				2,408					508	612		
830 557		3				830 550		200				1,000		
1,887		3				1,890		200				1 000		
253 494		8 4				260 498		1,500 14			610	1,870		
740		12				752	14	1,500			610	1,870		
7,488	806	173				8,446	71	1,510	334	66	2,286	5 633		
978 422 243	211	35 25				1,221 452 277	826 65	1,992 22		63		863		
1,078	211	61				1 950	891	1,314		63		863		
809						809	15	160				218		
579						579	3,016		203		513	822		
2,085	211	61				2,359	3,022	1,404	202	63	513	1,905		

7(a)							8									
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION— <i>conold</i>							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)									
Other fees		Interest of investments					From Government		From local funds			From other sources				
From burning ghāt and burial grounds.	Others	Fines under Municipal and other Acts	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		701 77 105	4,050	87	164	6,314 166 288						2 400 300			1 259 192 300	3,650
		801	4,050	87	164	6,314						2 700			1,451	4,151
		93 120			35	2,863 200						1,300 600			612 1,311	1,913 1,911
		213			35	3,153						1,600			1,073	3,828
	420 27	340 366 185 250			1,103	3,748 824 240 520						2 600 290 300	9 700		315 1,268	11 700 696 1,608
	347	1,141			1,173	5,342						2,500	9,700		1,663	13,953
		412 44 41				1 523 3,240 163						1,200 300			620 570	2,120 509
		501				4,910						1,500			1,510	3,016
	400	9,554	4,050	87	2,130	40 005	2 50					20,110	12 180		8 633	43,199
		902 251			2,724	4 880 450	300					2,060			747	3,107
		1 187			2 723	5,345	300					2,060			747	3,107
		141 112			170	1,901 142			36			600	4 100		800 100	3,036 100
		463			70	2,043			36			600	4,100		400	3,142
		93 57				1,183 57					200	500			100 818	800 818
		120				1,240					200	500			918	1,618
		58 20			18	2,158 38			105			550			265 80	920 80
		78			18	2,196			105			550			345	1,000
		407 183			106	2,823 2,007				600			240			840 52
		590			106	4,859				600			240		52	603
		2,428			3 025	15 713	300		141	600	200	3,710	4,340	...	2,469	11,759
		319 160 94				3 358 160 181				150					154 188	306 381
		573				3,094			163	150					354	667
		317				710							568		1,975	2,643
		238				4,740				2,500		1,000	300			3,800
		1,120				9,193			163	2,680		1,000	948		2,329	7,090

Municipalities in the Bhagalpur Division during the year ending 31st March 1886.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
Miscellaneous			Extraordinary and Debt											
Recoveries on account of services rendered private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sal. proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from savings banks	From Government.	Reductions of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans.	Loans.	Advances.			Total income of year excluding opening balance	Total income of year, including opening balance	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	Remarks
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	
688	688	688					3,425	00	3,425	40,800	40,800	0 7 8	0 11 8	
869	869	869					100	100	9 817	9 817	9 817	0 10 8	0 10 11	
							98	88	8 110	8 110	8 110	0 5 11	0 7 4	
1,865	1,865	1,865					3,690	116	3,736	67,645	60 204	0 7 7	0 10 8	
270	270	270					817	010	1,447	17 450	13,600	0 8 0	1 0 5	
8	8	8								16,722	17 195	0 8 1	0 9 11	
274	274	274					817	010	1,447	20,841	30,783	0 8 1	0 12 1	
2,367	2,367	2,367	47				4,628	7,561	12,220	82,029	95,120	1 0 7	1 10 8	
63	63	63					1,560	73	1,633	10,244	12 462	0 5 1	0 7 7	
21	21	21					82	52	140	5 322	5,600	0 6 1	0 6 0	
516	516	516					99	207	306	9,161	12,747	0 10 10	1 0 0	
2,074	2,074	2,074	47				5,373	7,046	14,365	1,06 786	1,25 729	0 11 11	1 2 7	
84	84	84					078	2 106	3 006	28,045	40 080	0 4 11	0 6 1	
87	87	87					4 513	201	4 764	17,011	20 529	0 6 0	0 10 4	
13	13	13					600	46	646	5 017	5,815	0 4 8	0 7 3	
184	184	184					5,945	2,463	8,408	50,955	60 419	0 6 1	0 7 10	
1,541	1,541	1,541	47				30,379	20,671	60,042	6,36,001	7,80,710	0 9 0	0 12 8	
843	843	1,229					1 370	209	1,579	57,023	67,880	0 13 1	1 0 3	
931	931	931						118	1,488	21,677	23,920	1 0 6	1 3 8	
1,618	1,618	2,181					1,370	404	1,774	79,000	87,809	0 13 11	1 0 11	
2,409	2,409	5,799	504				8,890	1,303	10,677	84,024	91 724	0 13 6	1 3 5	
130	130	1 0								4,850	1,773	0 12 7	0 15 1	
2,409	2,409	5,032	504				8,890	1,303	10,677	83,890	94,317	0 13 6	1 3 1	
221	221	221					2,369	1 230	3,548	10,070	22,236	0 13 6	1 4 0	
407	407	407					251	436	707	7,192	7,801	0 7 3	0 13 7	
629	629	629					2,560	1,695	4,255	20,209	20,817	0 11 2	1 2 2	
236	236	236								15,308	15,311	0 12 3	1 1 8	
45	45	45					18	275	293	3 930	5,733	0 0 1	0 12 9	
281	281	281					18	588	606	18,635	21,046	0 11 8	1 0 7	
45	45	45					20	84	84	0,507	11,161	0 11 4	1 8 10	
141	141	141					50	1,853	804	2,157	13,443	0 12 0	1 3 0	
146	146	146					70	1 333	868	2,271	23 075	0 12 10	1 5 1	
2,043	2,043	2,148	204				70	14 171	4,048	19,783	2,36,121	0 13 2	1 2 2	
13	13	13								8 898	47 725	0 13 3	1 3 2	
64	64	64					40	5,405	2,068	5 040	40 905	0 5 3	0 6 8	
77	77	77						141	230	8,047	8,047	0 6 5	0 7 4	
410	410	410					40	5,690	3,119	8,679	60,818			
								1,000	155	1,151	17,118	0 8 11	0 13 2	
							50	1,172	266	1,400	23 815	0 16	1 3 9	
403	403	403					90	7,662	3,572	11,234	1,11,701	0	0 14 9	

FORM NO. II.—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities

1	2	3	4	6									
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality	By balance in hand at the close of last year	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES									
				Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions or trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries)	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates.)	Other taxes (to be specified in detail e.g. servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary)		Total.
											Tax on persons according to circumstances and property	Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	137	Hazaribagh	247		1,774	443					4,568	33	6,401
	138	Chaitra	520		233						3,823	60	4,006
		Total	607		1,567	443					8,400	78	10,407
Lohardaga	139	Ranchi	18		588	51				3,396	7,000	3	11,643
	140	Lohardaga	27		611						2,318	40	2,997
		Total	45		1,199	51				3,396	9,318	43	14,640
Palamu	141	Daltonganj	1,425		246						2,323	114	2,688
Manbhum	142	Purulia	7,278		602	136					6,204	4	6,940
	143	Jhulda	2,184								2,905	24	2,233
	144	Raghunathpur	463								2,170	18	2,237
		Total	9,915		602	136					10,588	30	11,419
Singbhum	145	Chaibassa	848		172						2,302	11	2,578
		Divisional Total	12,810		2,787	630				3,396	33,643	335	41,816
		Grand total	4,85,624	8,34,260	1,92,419	42,134	1,81,581	74,480	35,807	4,07,610	5,78,097	13,514	23,87,000
		Grand Total for 1894-95.	5,09,035	8,16,915	1,98,266	36,317	1,38,887	44,920	34,893	4,80,747	5,80,379	13,080	23,13,465

6							7							
REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION							
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary)				Total.	Rents of lands, houses, shops, &c.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.	
		Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical proceedings.									
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
432	498	1,031	60	24	...	.	1,001	.	
336	336	.	14	4	.	.	301	.	
768	768	1,051	74	28	.	.	1,301	.	
510	.	60	.	.	.	575	375	.	44	.	.	3,673	.	
192	.	16	.	.	.	207	103	.	538	.	.	...	.
711	.	71	.	.	.	781	601	.	688	.	.	3,873	.	
870	...	11	.	.	.	881	16	.	.	.	.	628	.
435	.	5	.	.	.	440	1,317	.	.	.	200	3,560	.	
184	184	287	.	.	.	.	345	.	
811	811	111	.	.	.	.	.	.
930	.	5	.	.	.	935	1,795	.	.	.	200	3,805	.	
281	281	.	118	.	.	.	.	.
3,200	.	87	.	.	.	3,287	3,345	192	810	.	270	9,608	.	
58,032	10,903	2,852	21,882	.	1,743	95,508	72,609	20,741	11,521	30,444	10,167	66,263	2,590	
60,085	9,280	1,807	20,641	.	1,580	1,01,470	70,406	18,663	21,898	31,870	14,050	60,308	3,284	

7(a)								8							
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION— <i>consolid</i>								GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).							
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of inhabitants			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.		From other sources.			Total.
From burying places and burial grounds.	Other.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.*	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	25	100				2,243								429	429
	25	133				451								153	153
		232				2,694								592	592
		221				4,533								4 0	420
		80				727								130	130
		301				5,260								550	540
		18				650									
		238				5 488								126	126
		119				406									
		93				440									
		444				6,342								126	126
		127			105	850			200					512	712
	28	1,122			105	15,308			200					1,780	1,980
5,407	2,079	89,908	6,331	1,880	2,405	2,78,505	11,634	3,747	2,657	5,623	200	39,191	32,910	400	1,30,635
1,908	7,293	39,003	5,614	2,314	30,010	2,08,145	30,624	4,105	3,401	9,378		27,598	31,610	2,184	1,22,928

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in the Chota Nagpur Division during the year 1895-96.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
Miscellaneous.			Extraordinary and Debt.											
Expenditure on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities, &c.	Loans.	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans.	Advances.				Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group A) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
..	30	30					230	230	812	10,347	10,594	0 6 1	0 9 11	
..	40	40					213	213	812	5,397	5,617	0 6 0	0 7 10	
	79	79					230	734	1,024	18,644	18,811	0 6 1	0 9 1	
	..	..					235	841	1,079	18,280	18,305	0 9 2	0 14	
							254	63	317	4,378	4,405	0 6 9	0 9 10	
							480	907	1,386	22,038	22,673	0 8 6	0 13 2	
7	60	76					176	472	647	4,681	6,076	0 8 8	0 14 8	
..	458	458					300	376	576	14,834	21,513	0 9 2	1 2 8	
..	23	23					..	96	96	2,919	3,103	0 7 10	1 1 11	
..	481	481					43	176	216	2,338	2,621	0 9 0	0 13 0	
							300	647	860	20,191	20,106	0 8 10	0 13 7	
..	833	833					40	64	104	4,604	5,693	0 6 0	0 11 3	
7	1,461	1,468					1,194	3,634	4,661	67,918	80,718	0 7 7	0 13 4	
14,780	66,363	80,143	7,250	9,06,000	2,326	1,815	1,43,863	67,554	11,44,373	41,16,885	40,02,679	0 14 1	1 6 4	
13,002	48,545	61,547	8,350	8,55,000	3,210	2,298	1,53,369	1,18,034	11,47,770	40,47,345	48,54,380	0 13 7	1 7 8	

FORM No. III.—Statement showing the Expenditure of the

1	2	3	4							5								
NAME OF DISTRICT	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES							PUBLIC SAFETY.								
			General administration—(a) office establishment, sections, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.)	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	Survey of lands.	Refunds	Pension and gratuities	Total	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.)	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts)	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total	Water-supply	Drainage.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Burdwan Division			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	6,362	2,410					8,762	47	2,801		31	2,972	10,080	69	1,431	
	2	Kulma	427	712					1,139		547		5	532		210	233	
	3	Kaiwa	249	461					710		180			180		1,050		
	4	Dainhat	353	241					594						1,000	304	30	
	5	Raiganj	602	656					1,258		1,402		23	1,422	1,541	140	1,664	396
		Total	8,093	4,480					12,553	47	5,031		59	5,142	2,514	10,228	928	2,159
Bu bhum	6	Suri	580	400					1,040		108			504		96		591
Bankura	7	Bankura	1,146	368					1,539		643		12	655			94	363
	8	Visnupur	480	312		101			936		280			280			491	
	9	Sonanukhi	553	343					930	3	217			220			276	
		Total	2,159	1,151		101			3,411	3	1,146		12	1,161			865	355
Midnapore	10	Midnapore	2,071	2,289		181	20		4,531	10	1,408		31	1,400		987		1,086
	11	Tamluk	408	614					902	67	378		9	454	10	151		250
	12	Ghatal	527	322					849		87		8	95		7		
	13	Chandrakona	828	325					653				1	1				
	14	Rampur	107	811					508									54
	15	Khurja	163	228					390									14
	16	Khurja	122	207					429									27
		Total	3,865	4,150		181	20		8,252	77	1,933		39	2,040	10	1,145		2,031
Hooghly	17	Hooghly and Chin sura	3,879	1,021		362	31	598	5,771		5,317		47	5,296	1,218			760
	18	Serampore	2,841	2,454					5,295	84	2,630		2	2,716			9,132	315
	19	Uttarpara	964	804		47			1,845		988		13	980			1,004	
	20	Budiyabati	1,781	1,503					3,284		961			961				
	21	Bhadrawar	940	802					1,742		608		20	628				
	22	Kotrang	402	323					774		157			157				
	23	Banabaria	615	310					925									516
		Total	10,771	8,416		47	352	41	20,144	84	10,771		82	10,697	1,216		10,316	1,049
Howrah	24	Howrah	17,724	11,370			532	223	29,749	4,777	39,709	11,346	906	55,231	8,25,431	20,926		5,968
	25	Bally	1,253	1,014		41			2,411		708		5	718			443	154
		Total	18,980	12,384		41	532	223	32,060	4,777	40,507	11,346	906	55,949	8,25,431	20,926	443	6,022
		Divisional Total	44,428	30,976		47	875	573	77,460	4,088	58,991	11,345	497	75,621	8,29,190	32,326	14,731	13,800
PRESIDENCY DIVISION																		
24-Parganas	27	Comptore-Chitpur	5,490	4,131			11		9,631	13,811	11,500			25,311	30,087	10,891	4,960	600
	28	Maniktolla	4,761	3,101		250	49		8,261	790	3,290		20	4,048		5,024		8,507
	29	Barnagore	1,934	2,390		156			4,680		4,247		19	4,299				843
	30	South Suburbs	3,171	2,728					5,897		5,478			5,478			807	
	31	Rajpur	338	330					668		363		1	355				108
	32	Baruipur	567	307			18		892		150		1	151				190
	33	Jamagar	522	304				9	735		377		15	699				10
	34	South Dum-Dum	800	401					1,201		270		3	273		55		524
	35	North Dum-Dum	500	645					1,144		8		1	9				86
	36	South Barrackpore	1,135	1,084					2,319		76			76		187		1,043
	37	Triaghur	644	335					979								9,072	194
	38	North Barrackpore	1,175	934					2,109				8	8				294
	39	Barasat	642	906					1,547		130		1	130				57
	40	Naihati	1,340	1,409		70			2,820	20	932		24	976		238		418
	41	Goverdanga	300	301		243			943		13		1	14				336
	42	Baerhat	462	678		76	1		1,106		71		4	75				868
	43	Baduria	440	415		4			855				8	85				138
	44	Taki	371	143					518				18	18				
		Total	23,008	20,076		797	79	9	44,408	14,551	20,896		116	41,668	30,976	14,975	5,969	5,778

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and fairies.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and messes.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works				Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,575 2,530 2,081 548 4,412	8,231 1,140 1,918	141 82 65 161	100	58 20 4 40			1,648 300 108	997 4 6 150 14	12,084 3,009 1,030 866 1,843	7	61,384 7,530 6,049 2,060 12,092
30,648	11,298	547	100	151			2,176	1,171	20,072	7	89,805
3,710	1,204	58						430	317		6,412
3,026 1,002 1,617	1,070 947 507	130 98 119	7	35 12			208 132 163	1,632 87 147	1,344 29 1,120		8,608 4,325 3,707
6,307	3,124	346	7	47		9	593	1,636	3,022		10,593
14,864 918 875 797 269 304 832	6,803 1,023 1,244 878 694 607 4	206 53 68 61 40 32 44	70 368	36 1		65 26 11 10	654 55 24 99 20 26	141 546 1,019 287 287 250 1,171	4,024 546 1,019 287 287 250 1,171	720	20,096 8,360 3,076 1,569 1,433 1,297 2,014
18,369	11,432	504	438	37		112	690	319	7,461	720	43,284
22,105 27,446 4,907 5,181 2,395 1,083 710 801	170 4,510 2,016 698 781 197 185 837	282 196 53 54 76 44 87 78	1,027	48 111 14 80 28 13			836 204 269 153	166 33 8,050 571 790 9,161 874	6,175 4,329 1,160 2,473 753 790 9,161 874	46 3	32,510 43,718 10,014 11,642 4,411 2,758 5,458 2,373
61,104	10,314	830	1,066	275			1,452	4,452	19,004	40	1,13,494
1,19,854 4,860	3,877 860	921 120	2,427	40 38		331	5,547	100	13,068 1,484		9,98,080 7,938
1,24,004	4,327	1,041	2,427	87		331	5,547	100	15,452		10,08,927
2,49,772	41,599	3,323	4,928	595		482	10,458	8,508	66,469	783	18,78,626
20,818 16,032 21,259 12,423 1,136 380 294 2,474 636 1,781 5,396 5,396 1,464 5,468 354 609 875 73	4,629 987 325 1,029 936 811 33 713 640 645 26 997 1,155 2,028 5 604 709 180	516 404 207 678 72 40 50 52 30 134 46 108 102 930 40 74 50 56	1,309	128 28 3 84 44 2 33 23 15 11 6 29		50 50 70 162	4,730 724 271 5,770 120 264 298 323 162	8,084 13,467 9,036 7,092 1,944 844 498 2,096 921 2,123 1,000 2,306 2,358 1,818 1,150 1,000 1,449 641	170 40 3 1 20	64,023 27,466 32,098 25,416 4,863 1,046 1,080 6,878 2,319 6,471 6,984 8,004 8,047 13,427 2,273 3,109 3,161 1,231	
1,42,968	17,381	2,360	1,354	297	140	332	10,523	1,714	87,997	173	1,50,064

7				8	9							
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS							
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest on loans.		Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary)				Total.
					Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.		Printing charges, &c.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	
33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,654	301 500 516 644	60	6,654 351 500 516 644		550	4,008		1,480 175 100 60 100	13	423 23 18 6 6	1,093 283 40 33 74	7,641 489 167 101 223
6,654	1,951	60	8,667		550	4,008		1,915	55	480	1,534	8,623
	489		489					90		20	452	508
806 280 085	..	..	806 280 085					49 174 78	37 31	43 15 7	103 149 100	228 369 185
5,171			5,171					301	68	65	348	776
16,985	935 501 1,060 024 024 477 234 740	12	17,920 501 1,060 024 024 477 240 240					333 93 153 100 100 58 71	521 1	99 15	673 23 236 30 100 41 16	1,626 151 399 190 100 97 67
16,985	4,065	12	21,062					908	621	114	1,018	2,659
2,020 514	1,119 79 740 650 108 328 440		1,119 2,929 893 740 650 108 328 440	30 275	1,235	..		448 971 156 394 136 90 103 80	251 206 37 68	139	779 200 435 239 55 235 20	1,617 2,418 553 888 404 249 238 154
3,443	3,400		6,803	305	1,235			2,368	680	233	2,120	6,615
1,109 2,750	1,800		2,800 2,354			27,800 200	930	265	1,079 413	740	12,476 76	44,625 563
3,485	1,800		5,285			28,000	930	245	1,491	740	12,523	44,967
63,720	11,775	75	44,567	305	1,785	32,107	930	5,845	2,896	1,681	19,018	64,228
900	624 075 1,407 384 536 369 329 40 650 109 771 403 236 184 689 389 174	..	624 900 985 1,407 384 336 329 329 43 650 109 771 403 236 184 689 389 174	1,000 250 300 500 500 400 500 1,000		983	2,980 1,508	1,072 661 440 624 84 47 24 250 100 108 100 260 62 69 36	226 402 670 283 170	189 41 75 63 14	2,041 525 782 78 64 128 12 50 599 165 165 271 80 125 488 223 41	3,549 2,674 2,476 1,047 228 175 129 185 46 1,006 165 263 271 484 125 488 223 77
1,945	7,523	..	9,008	4,360	..	992	4,468	4,134	2,413	677	5,369	17,049

Municipalities in the Dacca Division during the year 1895-96.

9a.	10									11	12	13	
Total Expenditure	EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT										Closing balance.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	Investments.				Repayments of loans.	Advances.		Deposits.	Total.				
	In securities other than sinking funds.	In Savings Banks.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provent Fund withdrawals.		Permanent.	Other.						
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
87,417			12,000			50	50	1,483	10,164	8,317	1,14,802		
10,071		85				808	108	108	911	4,185	15,255		
7,559		85				1,135	210	210	1,479	440	9,431		
4,171						1,140	154	154	1,284	1,800	7,321		
15,679						1,510	69	69	1,570	27	17,270		
1,84,890		140	12,000			50	10,368	2,023	21,480	14,875	1,64,245		
9,111							30	210	250	1,207	10,677		
11,735							34	575	580	1,470	13,704		
6,874							450	105	675	58	7,107		
5,795								92	62	2,071	7,056		
24,112							484	753	1,230	3,100	28,047		
55,194							831	410	1,341	4,301	60,794	*	
6,357		45					608	67	678	1,604	7,540		
6,100										10	6,348		
2,077						25			25	325	3,837		
2,017							100		100	114	2,811		
2,024										240	2,214		
2,770										1,403	4,203		
77,366		45				25	1,597	617	2,114	6,016	87,460		
44,527			131				727	816	1,079	917	49,117		
67,100					1,071		3,711	245	5,072	2,832	65,005		
14,239							889	10	862	2,002	14,043		
17,415							40	457	907	578	19,400		
8,930							161	114	274	2,305	10,609		
4,044							165		105	947	5,190		
7,041							1,080	149	1,100	199	8,021		
5,749										67	5,879		
1,58,388			130		1,071		7,011	1,822	10,054	10,058	1,70,130		
11,20,903		5,010	2,500		5,718	...	1,617	20,097	31,913	63,711	12,08,390		
14,180					800		955	34	1,430	1,591	17,300		
11,44,173		5,010	2,500		6,216		2,574	20,121	34,441	41,042	12,25,600		
12,37,080		5,193	14,830		7,287	78	28,094	25,125	74,014	81,267	16,03,961		
1,34,047		287						1,215	1,760	45,049	1,83,876		
54,733		216			2,171	...	80	300	2,174	61,048	61,048		
46,700		263					1,295	3,151	4,739	549	51,457		
40,847		187					425	100	712	522	41,241		
4,880		119							119	20	6,731		
3,742										80	3,938		
2,876		27						252	249	8,109	6,114		
8,981		79						252	251	3,614	1,024		
4,092		46				25		109	171	710	4,903		
20,009						75	20	250	315	95	11,112		
7,930						75	250	618	943	611	9,985		
10,447								100	100	32	12,770		
8,888							998		606	64	9,978		
15,847		128					700	130	963	838	20,148		
6,247		20					68	62	137	908	5,432		
6,487		31						62	101	708	4,880		
4,733							137	62	190	64	4,958		
2,018								7	7	40	2,908		
3,76,389		1,700			2,171	175	3,819	4,703	14,658	60,861	4,37,351		

FORM No. III.—Statement showing the Expenditure of the

1	2	3	4							5								
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES							PUBLIC SAFETY.								
			General administration—(a) office establishments, inspection, honorary magistrates' establishments, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.)	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.)	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts)	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Water-supply.	Drainage.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded																		
Nadia	43	Kashinagar	1,074	1,407	..	..	17	..	3,141	..	974	..	3	970	..	538	50	..
	44	Santipur	1,341	1,215	..	..	..	..	2,573	..	943	..	1	944	..	6	67	..
	45	Hannachiat	543	320	..	..	..	..	863	..	280	..	..	389	..	180	..	..
	46	Nadia	354	488	..	..	..	..	1,010	..	36	..	3	33	..	28	100	..
	47	Ka. hta	300	311	..	..	3	..	784	..	271	..	4	275	10	16	..	..
	48	Kuwarakhali	400	400	..	..	..	..	800	..	211	..	..	211	..	120	..	..
	49	Mohorpur	351	229	..	..	..	..	580	..	32	..	1	33	..	23	..	..
	50	Birampur	371	296	..	..	..	..	670	..	..	..	..	..	..	708	..	..
	51	Chakdaha	433	842	..	..	..	..	815	..	23	..	2	25	..	219	..	..
		Total	6,060	5,150	..	..	20	..	11,336	..	2,879	..	13	2,892	1,673	120	890	304
Murshidabad	54	Bachampore	2,107	1,386	5	..	10	..	3,508	9	3,425	..	13	2,446	..	46	..	3,666
	55	Lalbagh	1,507	1,484	44	..	5	..	3,100	213	1,335	..	10	1,550	..	..	148	..
	56	Tongiour	543	287	..	..	..	..	840	56	732	..	12	430	..	300	274	..
	57	Kandi	489	344	..	..	..	..	833	..	718	..	..	743	..	207	241	..
		Total	4,716	3,501	49	..	15	..	8,281	286	4,825	..	34	5,130	..	253	500	4,339
Jessore	58	Jessore	1,800	830	..	..	..	..	2,720	..	888	..	13	901	1,189	1,423	212	..
	59	Kotchandpur	551	304	..	..	3	..	851	..	432	..	18	503	250	444	100	..
	60	Moheshpur	324	191	..	..	100	..	615	..	254	..	9	263	..	25	300	48
		Total	2,704	1,325	..	..	103	..	4,186	..	1,574	..	30	1,667	1,338	40	2,167	260
Khulna	61	Khulna	844	426	..	..	..	..	1,270	30	544	..	18	593	..	401	298	118
	62	Satkhira	364	255	..	..	..	..	623	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	116	..
	63	Debbitta	283	140	..	..	165	..	597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	..
		Total	1,491	821	..	..	165	..	2,490	30	544	..	18	593	..	405	518	491
		GRAND TOTAL	27,641	31,787	49	1,065	114	9	70,607	14,561	30,780	77	213	51,973	31,134	18,803	12,524	14,192
RAJSHAHI DIVISION																		
Rajshahi	64	Rampur Boalia	1,078	1,134	..	..	..	..	2,212	8	1,072	..	38	1,118	435	1,000	1,085	..
	65	Natoli	805	733	..	..	14	..	1,551	2	544	..	0	562	..	223	60	..
		Total	2,783	1,916	..	..	14	..	4,713	10	1,616	..	44	1,670	435	1,000	1,746	..
Dinajpur	66	Dinajpur	1,804	1,408	..	..	..	..	3,212	7	2,078	..	..	2,708	104	170	..	518
Jalpaiguri	67	Jalpaiguri	1,304	801	..	..	..	..	1,933	..	470	..	..	476	240	12,778	1,304	..
Darjeeling	68	Darjeeling	15,092	8,494	..	..	31	431	20,958	719	5,040	20	23	5,861	12,031	2,638	1,066	4,793
	69	Kurseong	1,000	877	..	..	..	..	1,877	..	132	..	..	423	203	419	..	..
		Total	16,092	9,371	..	..	31	431	22,835	719	5,172	20	23	6,284	12,234	3,057	1,066	4,793
Rangpur	70	Rangpur	1,097	1,165	..	..	241	..	3,003	18	2,065	..	..	2,079	784	181	668	1,003
Bogra	71	Bogra	816	740	..	..	..	138	1,774	..	582	..	5	590	..	..	233	..
	72	Sherpur	746	431	..	..	..	..	976	..	513	..	4	547	..	38	193	..
		Total	1,562	1,171	..	..	..	138	2,750	..	1,095	..	19	1,137	..	38	..	426
Pabna	73	Pabna	1,207	1,445	..	..	..	..	2,770	1	787	..	44	833	2,050	216	1	34
	74	Maniganj	678	948	..	..	41	1,200	2,817	..	631	..	49	680	1,001	..	2	..
		Total	1,945	2,333	..	..	41	1,200	5,587	1	1,418	..	93	1,513	3,151	216	4	34
		Divisional Total	27,136	14,775	..	..	431	1,338	43,623	740	14,919	30	178	25,361	17,043	3,395	15,540	6,764
DACCA DIVISION																		
Dacca	75	Dacca	7,328	5,164	..	..	..	..	12,492	..	4,333	..	12	4,345	..	16,306	..	5,322
	76	Nuranganj	1,038	1,141	..	..	..	..	2,179	..	1,303	..	..	1,303	..	..	..	2,738
		Total	8,366	6,305	..	..	..	..	14,671	..	5,636	..	12	5,648	..	16,306	..	8,060

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines	Hospitals and dispensaries	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter houses	Pounds	Dak bungalows and serais	Arboreal and public gardens, and experimental cultivation	Public works (a)				Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
10,818 2,344 1,855 774 1,277 2,100 240 340 373	4,508 2,274 872 1,145 1,022 800 815 82	95 114 100 77 61 43 38 38 36	998	18 115 7		1,593 108 69 21 123	544 414 201 237 187 116	154 207 501 433 70 020 43	5,108 4,558 1,816 911 854 1,991 760 234 1,000	15 15	23,808 11,483 6,349 2,166 4,044 5,217 2,018 2,538 2,615
19,992	11,500	543	909	140		1,907	1,863	2,087	10,467	15	68,775
16,185 10,333 1,402 844	4,484 5,418 2,861	291 338 120 18	213	47 50 5		308 70 18	600 901 240 311	181 276 240 5	6,204 6,403 2,015 1,900		31,023 24,134 7,315 3,077
24,781	12,241	712	213	82		306	2,098	480	10,011		60,483
3,006 1,319 918	4,520 1,245 625	89 61 39		20 21		97	826 107	67 70 25	1,601 989 544	5	13,912 4,380 1,615
5,112	6,170	180		50		97	998	182	2,523	5	30,116
3,504 413 90	2,110 2,115 40	60 36 24		200 5		505	527 110	570 20 65	3,000 1,113 770	8	10,109 3,963 1,186
4,073	4,315	120		200		505	443	635	3,583	8	14,580
1,60,606	61,885	4,984	2,553	874	140	3,237	15,910	6,068	97,611	201	4,12,758
6,532 3,292	4,481 1,587	159 69	177	830 8		304	956 337	1,787	2,600 3,494	64	22,109 9,066
9,824	6,068	237	177	630		304	1,293	1,787	7,353	64	21,328
8,128	3,780	58	3			457	419	205	4,427		18,408
6,033	2,911	40				10	171		4,010		27,803
43,047 3,117	4,331 1,405	307 77	17,072	83 41		800	7,930	11,808 253	17,301 40		1,25,513 5,567
40,184	5,744	474	17,072	127		800	7,930	12,119	19,341		1,21,070
7,640	4,190	214		63		776	800	1,025	2,300	82	18,688
4,056 2,210	1,806 694	71 60					432 178		511 379		7,004 3,791
6,288	1,559	14				51	844	28	1,230		11,228
8,803 5,703	2,007 5,829	120 104	73 966	12 2		258	40 428	200	1,914 2,035		12,005 14,600
11,640	5,840	224	1,438	13		356	844	960	3,340		27,304
95,718	31,123	1,380	18,290	840		2,575	11,630	15,619	42,706	146	2,08,090
47,306 20,303	12,540 2,132	148 192	1,055	82 84		173	5,61 618		12,000 9,719		1,06,601 37,244
68,240	24,058	1,132	1,053	108		173	6,119		21,775		1,43,333

7				8	9								
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS d)	MISCELLANEOUS.								
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, managers, &c.	Total.		For general purposes.	Interest on loans		Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary)				Total.
					Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest on account of current year.			Printing charges, &c.	Law charges.	Provident fund.	Miscellaneous.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,076	572 1,213 316 395 540 103 180 172 246	141	572 5,920 346 395 340 193 100 172 246	..	.	.	.	240 303 114 37 68 60 71	250 430 ..	120 35 43 15 3 8 11 12 20	43	680 887 308 57 187 205 97 59 160
4,076	3,636	141	8,363	.	.	.	.	994	721	270	574	2,865
..	1,663 1,813 170 878	.	1,002 1,813 670 878	...	.	.	...	220 343 134 60	91 321 20	63 97 80 13	44	448 791 475 73
1,448	3,476	.	5,028	.	.	.	.	783	432	203	337	1,755
..	386 326	.	296 326 203	...	.	.	.	210 54 41	51	50 7 5	34	274 142 190
201	613	.	815	.	.	.	.	335	51	42	178	600
..	454 23 120	.	454 235 120	.	.	.	.	132 170 40	0 0 240	0	0,387 8 5	6,328 163 285
..	809	.	809	.	.	.	.	348	249	0	0,395	6,305
8,171	15,755	141	24,067	4,350	663	4,458	6,678	3,805	1,107	18,863	20,868	20,868	
8,064	227 346	.	827 3,400	284	207	3	911 121	..	72 127	1,032 95	1,740 343		
8,064	1,173	.	4,237	224	207	3	332	..	109	1,127	2,009		
2,283	45	.	2,353	208	103	513	249	..	830	1,982			
..	597	.	597	.	804	207	..	66	447	1,614			
..	1,870 295	..	1,870 308	..	4,368 80	1,960	174	..	1,372 ..	2,390 529	10,104 745		
..	2,136	.	2,136	.	4,402	1,060	134	..	1,373	2,019	10,847		
..	669	.	669	.	..	..	515	..	..	673	1,167	
1,736 156	172 562	1,267	3,195 712	..	..	..	114 65	..	3 23	194 439	811 516	
1,098	734	1,267	3,907	..	..	..	109	..	24	638	638	
..	580 1,188	85	605 1,188	..	..	..	568 296	..	85 29	685 248	1,533 1,533	
..	1,704	55	1,791	..	..	..	537	..	65	933	1,533	
7,226	7,268	1,372	15,868	..	432	5,800	2,476	2,513	..	1,728	7,500	20,284	
..	2,110 840	.	2,110 840	800	..	5,281	50 12	697 226	1,616 747	430 68	2,681 199	16,636 1,568	
..	2,900	.	2,900	800	..	5,281	68	633	2,375	468	2,788	11,867	

Municipalities in the Rajshahi Division during the year ending 31st March 1895-96.

9a.	10									11	12	13		
Total Expenditure.	EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.										Closing balance	GRAND TOTAL	REMARKS.	
	Investments.		Payments to sinking funds.	Provision fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Advances.		Deposits.	Total.					
	In securities other than for sinking fund.	In Savings Banks.				Permanent.	Other							
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,877	...	61	...	...	...	80	548	5,947	5,832	224	35,007	
21,686	830	140	1,081	605	28,385			
7,200	5	5	568	7,703			
2,657	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	178	218	1,848	5,423	
6,630	40	...	...	40	810	6,180			
6,626	...	24	...	...	...	40	...	31	38	609	7,330	
2,594	...	35	...	...	...	80	505	157	87	872	4,703	
2,639	...	50	...	...	...	50	1,030	46	1,770	1,854	6,758	
2,601	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	224	283	320	4,410	
83,490	...	289	...	...	...	900	2,600	4,082	8,111	7,083	98,074	
29,986	...	188	...	104	...	...	1,950	98	2,336	4,054	44,378	
3,358	...	298	...	782	...	...	155	1,670	2,440	7,027	41,725	
9,718	53	...	50	50	1,183	2,310	223	11,400			
6,094	59	...	25	...	44	108	1,208	6,940			
86,686	...	481	...	920	...	75	2,155	2,902	6,603	18,021	1,06,800			
18,093	260	280	381	18,778			
6,221	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	185	228	1,401	7,040	
8,036	...	15	...	...	...	...	1,630	60	1,725	730	5,641	
27,400	...	48	...	...	...	...	1,650	544	2,342	2,612	32,304	
19,013	...	27	...	...	...	...	737	107	871	16,268	35,158	
6,004	57	87	31	6,072			
2,188	9	9	2,020	4,217			
26,305	...	27	...	...	...	...	748	164	937	17,819	44,461	
6,00,503	...	2,008	...	920	2,171	450	11,070	14,425	22,841	1,00,878	7,18,980			
20,025	1,447	80	4,768	244	6,477	2,850	24,328			
16,908	50	50	100	170	2,191	17,268			
43,377	1,447	80	4,776	244	6,647	5,041	55,016			
28,680	...	188	...	...	1,280	...	1,266	866	2,060	18,545	44,864	
52,146	...	230	...	...	571	...	546	177	1,530	6,616	40,287	
1,24,386	...	130	...	...	6,763	75	17,075	921	24,526	14,523	2,03,868	
8,367	871	...	...	...	301	2,004	10,908			
1,72,073	...	130	...	...	7,132	75	17,075	921	25,037	15,557	2,14,207	
26,909	...	222	...	...	...	...	1,359	...	1,781	447	28,487	
12,474	60	26	108	198	786	14,483			
6,524	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	121	101	919	7,654	
20,012	...	70	...	...	...	60	26	229	284	1,706	22,107	
18,438	...	107	...	...	...	50	230	328	1,186	449	20,093	
19,778	...	87	...	...	...	100	439	326	943	1,461	22,162	
36,911	...	194	...	...	...	180	789	925	2,040	1,890	42,190	
3,61,843	...	1,004	...	...	10,484	365	25,129	2,151	48,083	44,541	4,47,767	
1,39,123	...	1,288	...	117	2,374	280	2,404	4,132	11,895	2,325	1,61,628			
44,934	1,185	478	643	...	45,941			
1,34,097	...	1,288	...	117	2,374	280	2,404	4,610	22,228	9,189	2,05,494			

FORM No. III Statement showing the Expenditure of the

1	2	3	4							5							6			
NAME OF DISTRICT	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES							PUBLIC SAFETY.							Water-supply		Drainage.	
			General administration—(a) office establishment—(b) office expenses—(c) office furniture, stationery, &c.	Collection of taxes including bonded warehouse, &c.	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refund.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
DACCA DIVISION—continued.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Mymensingh	77	Naraind	1,400	583	..	..	..	..	2,099	..	1,164	34	5	1,203	613	6,221	300	1,514
	78	Muktagacha	544	495	..	486	25	..	1,490	..	435	25	..	430	101	..	..	..
	79	Jamulpur	492	550	..	35	..	..	1,017	..	249	57	13	319	..	81	108	274
	80	Sheepur	460	347	..	113	..	..	910	..	477	..	..	516	..	73	..	151
	81	Kishorganj	444	247	..	80	..	..	771	..	200	..	3	202	302	..	111	..
	82	Bazilpur	201	188	..	..	..	..	679	..	..	..	..	..	486	..	50	..
	83	Netrokona	242	285	..	400	25	1	1,134	..	62	..	28	80	108	..	..	13
Total			4,402	3,069	400	1,005	20	..	9,131	4	3,151	110	84	3,355	1,631	7,145	685	1,963		
Faridpur	84	Faridpur	732	410	..	15	..	..	1,157	..	870	..	13	883	2,771	..	200	66
	85	Madaripur	420	302	..	97	100	..	919	..	97	..	9	1,003	43	..	..	..
	Total		1,152	712	..	112	100	..	2,076	..	1,867	..	22	1,880	2,814	..	200	66		
Backergunge	87	Bakul	1,844	1,680	..	..	479	..	3,903	..	1,160	..	5	1,114	..	3,273	439	208
	88	Nakhal	104	277	..	..	..	..	381	..	231	..	4	235	..	..	130	19
	89	Chittagong	314	530	..	..	..	..	844	..	404	..	94	518	415	..	..	277
	90	Prohmur	397	208	..	..	..	..	605	..	701	..	5	706	..	207	..	22
	91	Latokhal	486	..	..	..	..	..	484	..	343	..	6	319	..	565	..	203
	Total		2,636	2,712	..	410	..	..	6,117	..	2,632	..	44	2,966	415	4,105	569	507
Divisional Total			10,430	12,921	604	2,251	545	..	32,854	4	14,807	110	200	17,316	5,028	27,606	1,483	2,981		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION																				
Tippera	92	Comilla	712	755	..	..	83	..	1,550	..	1,089	..	42	1,130	..	..	558	761
	93	Rishmanbata	641	401	..	..	..	..	1,042	..	321	..	6	331	..	12	312	9
	Total		1,353	1,156	..	..	83	..	2,592	..	1,410	..	48	1,461	..	12	870	770
Nonahal	94	Nonahal	460	418	..	..	..	..	878	..	436	..	13	449	..	465	..	300
	95	Chittagong	2,772	2,270	744	..	83	..	5,877	..	1,108	..	1	1,109	807	..	400	..		
	96	Chittagong	340	491	..	..	..	..	711	..	711	..	90	801	..	..	282	..
Total			3,112	2,761	744	..	82	..	6,588	..	1,108	..	31	1,139	814	..	742	..		
Divisional Total			4,905	4,284	744	..	115	..	10,028	..	2,533	..	93	2,549	814	477	1,607	1,100		
PATNA DIVISION																				
Patna	97	Patna	9,518	7,461	..	..	84	..	17,058	25	8,612	..	10	8,622	..	..	4,874	2,431
	98	Bihar	550	342	..	..	..	..	892	..	73	..	..	73	..	..	..	116
	99	Bihar	912	1,702	..	..	..	..	2,614	..	700	..	..	700	..	..	..	435
	100	Patna	1,001	813	..	..	..	..	1,814	..	1,379	..	34	1,413	..	..	..	..
Total			12,000	10,318	..	..	87	..	22,443	25	10,667	..	44	10,711	..	..	4,874	2,982
Gaya	101	Gaya	6,002	4,807	..	730	..	..	10,808	..	4,374	..	..	4,374	1,961	..	905	566
	102	Gikari	485	310	..	..	..	..	795	..	867	..	..	867	..	..	..	..
	103	Daudnagar	574	327	..	..	..	..	901	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total		7,061	5,444	..	730	..	..	12,504	..	4,732	..	..	4,734	1,961	..	905	566
Shahabad	104	Arrah	1,704	2,105	..	..	10	..	3,809	..	905	..	30	1,038	..	2,315	..	600
	105	Jagdishpur	350	323	..	..	..	..	673	..	317	..	..	317	..	..	..	..
	106	Buxar	900	458	..	..	..	..	1,358	..	400	..	..	400	..	..	..	..
	107	Bhainsa	234	300	..	..	..	..	534	..	26	..	..	26	..	..	..	..
	108	Bhainsa	300	300	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	109	Sasaram	616	..	..	..	..	..	1,306	..	1,180	..	31	1,211	..	..	..	2,071
Total			5,804	4,283	..	100	..	..	8,300	..	2,997	..	61	3,116	..	2,315	1,416	2,600

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Sanitary (including road cleaning and watering) and infirm.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets, slaughter-houses and ferries.	Ponds.	D.M. bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works.				Total.
							Establishment (b).	Buildings (c).	Roads.	Stores.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,827 709	5,788 728	92 30	1,634	36	..	..	940 407	..	4,711 871	..	20,098 3,431
2,925 719	1,509 1,132	81 58	..	..	..	..	178 113	..	2,375 2,421	..	7,007 4,067
1,078	1,291	60	23	56	..	30	..	8	683	..	4,006
257	596	90	..	58	..	..	..	..	830	..	3,395
506 3,439	130	78 60	40 81	283	..	..	127	341	704 1,047	..	2,304 4,280
16,160	10,919	523	1,784	438	..	41	1,865	344	14,249	..	50,715
8,768 1,728	1,090 1,017	60 118	785	8	..	..	299	1,23	1,400 2,774	..	10,093 7,846
5,496	2,653	176	765	2	..	..	209	1,211	4,204	..	17,986
10,891 214 843 1,815 208	5,784 270 617 927 150	124 10 19 70 24	..	108 20	..	..	598	..	2,779 471 875 1,404 841	..	21,101 1,128 3,157 4,004 2,212
18,971	7,628	217	..	183	..	..	609	649	6,010	..	31,810
1,08,170	42,108	2,077	4,824	796	..	214	8,881	2,224	40,297	..	2,63,055
7,234 1,403	8,235 1,590	65 50	122	13	..	14	1,321 420	658 296	2,107 278	..	16,019 4,374
6,687	4,755	116	123	13	..	14	1,041	944	2,445	..	20,353
1,178	460	74	..	..	..	..	299	293	8	..	3,159
7,658 291	5,035 408	188 80	190 198	..	..	88 10	934	725 10	5,040 296	1,068	22,784 1,517
7,849	5,440	248	313	..	..	93	934	735	5,085	1,068	24,311
17,711	10,645	437	435	18	..	107	8,874	1,079	8,703	1,001	47,823
44,090 978 4,376 4,556	15,824 2,122 5,105 1,813	934 91 139 48	125 19	7 ..	..	878 ..	8,165 399	874 739	25,300 1,098 3,068 4,089	..	90,746 4,393 12,168 10,503
54,494	22,064	1,352	147	7	..	878	8,554	1,313	31,905	..	1,21,997
61,788 8,140 980	10,966 .. 833	860 47 68	..	..	..	81 80	780 129 138	2,123 955 108	8,159 100 123	..	47,909 5,151 2,312
24,938	11,789	473	..	..	..	181	1,017	3,180	8,368	..	53,098
12,687 656 1,440 1,416 455 3,706	3,587 732 1,171 469 878 3,318	864 129 96 114 63 94	39	148 78	..	83	641 240 189 .. 156	347 .. 179 81 268 1,979	8,698 818 1,899 864 266 1,463	..	24,370 2,841 8,681 3,649 2,123 10,503
29,289	2,137	761	39	281	..	83	1,226	3,856	8,505	..	53,369

7				8	9							
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS (d).	MISCELLANEOUS.							
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, managers, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest on loans.		Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				Total.
					Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.		Printing charges.	Law charges.	President fund.	Miscellaneous.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	276	..	276	..	..	..	..	200	55	65	1,593	1,914
..	109	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 1,140	1,140
..	440	..	440	..	..	..	..	144	..	25	547	718
..	304	..	304	..	..	..	..	124	153	..	(b) 69	339
..	423	..	423	..	..	..	..	122	..	9	(c) 70	231
..	90	..	90	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	(d) 105	174
..	181	..	181	..	..	..	..	98	..	12	(e) 5	110
..	238	..	238	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	12	162
..	2,070	..	2,070	..	..	..	..	988	209	111	3,640	4,648
..	231	..	231	..	..	160	68	200	..	85	277	740
..	450	..	450	..	..	..	..	120	..	18	40	178
..	681	..	681	..	..	160	68	320	..	53	317	918
..	628	..	628	..	..	..	98	..	277	..	(f) 375	742
..	240	..	240	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	50	83
..	220	..	220	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	184	231
..	200	..	200	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	24	134
..	161	..	161	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	25	81
..	1,469	..	1,469	..	..	..	95	280	283	..	653	1,951
..	7,179	..	7,179	800	..	8,441	225	2,461	2,805	602	7,240	18,297
..	487	..	487	..	..	13	..	206	..	22	433	630
..	450	..	450	..	..	..	..	122	..	21	3	146
..	907	..	907	..	..	18	..	228	..	40	436	656
..	154	..	154	..	..	..	..	132	..	18	96	248
8,803	818	..	9,208	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	890	1,105
..	503	..	503	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	6	40
8,803	1,513	..	9,711	..	..	..	..	35	..	206	904	1,145
8,803	2,579	..	7,772	..	..	13	..	495	..	272	1,458	2,219
157	2,586	300	2,946	400	7,097	7,099	40	953	1,366	..	14,031	21,044
..	1,077	..	1,077	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	201	259
..	337	..	337	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	64	64
157	5,000	300	5,312	400	7,097	7,099	40	1,130	1,366	..	14,335	21,407
..	2,081	..	2,081	..	..	..	..	1,308	25	..	1,333	2,621
..	210	..	210	..	..	..	..	288	148	19	..	450
..	515	..	515	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	122
..	2,306	..	2,306	..	..	..	..	1,728	106	19	1,853	3,693
..	602	..	602	..	..	..	..	1,029	..	..	977	2,026
..	147	..	147	..	..	..	..	83	..	14	29	129
..	700	..	700	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	23	223
..	450	..	450	..	..	..	..	122	..	16	..	154
..	232	..	232	..	..	..	..	76	..	14	77	167
..	720	..	720	..	..	..	..	304	..	28	307	726
..	3,000	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,226	4,226

Municipalities in the Presidency Division during the year ending 31st March 1896.

9 (a)	10									11	12	13
Total Expenditure.	EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBTS									Closing balance	Grand Total.	REMARKS
	Investments.		Payment to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals	Repayment of loans	Advances.		Deposits.	Total.			
	In securities other than for sinking funds.	In Savings Banks.				Permanent	Other					
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
34,507						40	515	510	1 00	5 00	41,484	
5,740								177	1 7	38	5 065	
10,100							3,197	254	1 00	604	14,446	
6,796								140	1 00	112	7,078	
5,633							8	180	11-3	116	5,913	
3,038										311	3,349	
3,779							800	115	015	4,705	8,589	
6,536						20		289	044	313	7 157	
76,199						60	4,820	1,000	6,180	12,174	94,781	
13,103		105			472		25	205	807	1 24 1	15,159	
10,447										100	10,547	
23,550		105			472		25	205	807	1,340	25,706	
29,431							332	472	804	2 122	32 557	
2,064							81	66	146	180	2 320	
4,900							100		100	286	5 406	
6,430										41	6 871	
3,431										70	3,501	
46,329							513	537	1,050	2,615	50,647	
3,30,098		1,303		117	2,846	340	8,627	0,062	20 275	25,655	3,76 028	
19,806					207		761	747	1,810	(a) 4,112	25 728	
6,303							908	67	976	(b) 34	7,312	
26,109					207		1,074	814	2,786	4,146	33,040	
4,898		13		41		50	50	44	239	(c) 600	5,780	
37,053					4,104		681	2,756	7 575	(d) 18,807	53 723	
2,841							707	500	1 2 7	(e) 2,726	6,771	
39,894					4,188		1,388	3,236	4,782	21,483	70,309	
70,891		33		41	4 455	50	3,112	4,004	11,865	26 420	1,00 128	
1,37,841					5,248		10,202	11,380	26,867	74,184	2,68,923	
5,774							220	600	1,020	808	6,772	
16,575							2 960	675	3 641	467	19 682	
14,304											14,304	
1,94,499					5,285		13,948	12,635	31,509	77,142	3,07,183	
67,343							1,435	2 871	4,814	10,050	92,218	
6,691							1,977	112	1,990	548	9 138	
5,861							100		100	150	4,117	
77,895							3,512	2,007	6,503	10,769	1,75 480	
36,864					4,812		2 002	837	7 861	2 807	46,832	
5,669										1 150	4,134	
7,018										48	7 666	
5,760						25	1,800		1 316	874	7,010	
5,859						25	735	232	792	64	6,084	
14,804							1,304		1 308	1,863	17,665	
71,767					4,812	50	5 235	769	10,856	6,305	88,908	

FORM No. III.—Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities in

1	2	3	4							5								
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGE							PUBLIC SAFETY.								
			General administration—(a) office establishment, inspection, honorary magistrates' establishment &c	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c)	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c)	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c)	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts)	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	Total.	Water-supply.	Drainage		
NAME OF DISTRICT	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality													Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c	Capital outlay	Establishment, repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PALNA DIVISION—concluded			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bikaner	110	Chapra	2,424	1,549			70	40	4,082		2,209		18	2,227		187		288
	111	Revelganj	608	750	16				1,458		439			439				258
	112	Siwan	382	573					955		648			648	72		411	
		Total	3,498	2,872	16		79	40	6,515		3,290		34	3,324	72	187	411	646
Champaran	113	Motibari	581	710					1,300		601		10	611				58
	114	Bettiah	475	904		100			1,483		784			784	40			1,150
		Total	1,056	1,614		100			2,783		1,385		10	1,395	40			1,208
Muzaffarpur	115	Muzaffarpur	2,390	1,787		2,485	321	18	7,001		2,523		85	2,608		25	10,515	8,109
	116	Haypur	712	702		500	7		1,911		519			519				48
	117	Jaiganj	498	412		101			1,001		210	50	9	269		107		8
	118	Sitamarhi	512	310		200	20		1,172		177			177		312		
		Total	4,092	3,241		4,386	348	18	11,085		3,429	50	94	3,003		414	10,815	8,165
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga	1,706	1,552	60	4			3,408		1,711		35	1,746		92		70
	120	Madhubani	658	444		163			1,265		19		2	21			1,700	23
	121	Rosera	452	240					692		15		6	21		57		71
		Total	2,816	2,236	60	167			5,365		1,745		43	1,788		140	1,700	164
		Divisional Total	35,003	29,634	76	4,550	568	68	60,871	25	29,305	142	396	28,798	2,676	6,083	20,190	17,079
BHAGALPUR DIVISION																		
Monghyr	122	Monghyr	4,420	2,658					7,078		1,262		276	1,538				1,297
	123	Jamulpur	1,600	1,432		62			3,060				133	133		705		1,278
		Total	6,020	4,090		62			10,078		1,262		409	1,671		705		2,575
Bhagalpur	124	Bhagalpur	2,680	2,767					5,447		944		3	947	4,254	11,567	5,683	381
	125	Colgong	540	275		50			874		205		3	208			502	
		Total	3,220	3,042		50			6,311		1,149		6	1,155	4,254	11,567	6,185	381
Purnea	126	Purnea	1,402	1,078		117			2,587		750		62	822		441	210	929
	127	Kishanganj	500	470					1,066		507		6	513	180		179	
		Total	1,902	1,548		117			3,653		1,257		68	1,325	180	441	389	929
Malda	128	English Bazar	714	856					1,570	223	392		42	557		100		613
	129	Old Malda	304	210					574		123		10	133				141
		Total	1,078	1,066					2,144	223	414		52	690		100		754
Moulthai Parganas	130	Deoghur	556	579		182	6		1,323		734		6	740			295	101
	131	Sahlganj	1,247	600					1,016		793		24	817	226		167	26
		Total	1,803	1,179		182	6		2,339		1,527		30	1,557	226		462	127
		Divisional Total	14,044	10,984		411	6		35,435	233	5,018		880	6,407	4,660	12,873	8,919	4,856
ORISSA DIVISION																		
Cuttack	132	Cuttack	1,623	2,080	86		31		4,800	95	2,709		100	2,904		370		1,366
	133	Jeypur	376	533					899		12		27	39		10		38
	134	Kendrapara	430	801					1,231			24	10	26		40		
		Total	2,429	4,034	86		31		6,780	97	2,721	24	137	3,039		420		1,394
Balasore	135	Balasore	605	1,308		113	307		2,324		1,316		13	1,329	783		195	385
Puri	136	Puri	1,406	1,698					3,104		1,683		29	1,712			705	54
		GRAND TOTAL	4,821	7,180	86	113	338		12,598	97	5,780	24	179	6,080	783	420	461	1,823

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE

Conservancy (including road-cleaning, watering and latrine.)	Hospitals and dispensaries	Vaccination	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Ponds.	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works (a)				Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,804 2,804 1,517	9,367 1,445 1,678	382 164 120	409 164 978	3 16 978	60	3.9 48 184	619 390 463	1,683 1,070 900	22,032 8,636 8,353		
14,315	12,488	670	1,437	19	60	370	176	1,481	3,719		75,920
2,534 3,045	2,800 3,849	89 123	97 97	73 200		196 414	740	1,090 215	965 2,120		7,007 12,109
6,179	6,649	211	103	273		610	240	1,295	3,114		20,016
14,331 1,729 410 1,623	7,427 1,845 110 1,711	257 0 65 50	61 32 7 213	173		631 333 150 00	720 331 115 1,407	12,817 2,143 1,140 2,538	53,965 6,098 2,131 7,734		
18,002	8,004	437	134	173		611	543	2,483	18,041		99,918
8,743 1,677 933	2,705 2,113 1,346	310 96 60	48 483 30	370 2		1,479 0 348	444 52	3,169 3,607 430	17,445 9,685 3,274		
11,252	6,234	403	500	373		1,703	496	7,311	30,400		
1,40,339	77,624	4,440	2,079	1,083	60	2,633	7,548	13,105	81,175		9,48,608
20,362 8,039	9,702 341	577 406	2,117	8		1,123	1,273 747	177	5,785 5,653		42,413 17,245
24,491	10,011	945	2,147	8		1,122	2,019	177	11,418		50,638
10,080 083	4,115 1,170	334 23	212	35 3	296	554 18	854 126	7	6,741 208	7	51,244 7,200
17,913	5,886	377	212	35	220	578	980	7	6,000	7	54,513
2,525 941	3,471 1,103	64 141	1	5		1,109 253	230 150	2,131 1,101	11,115 4,118		
3,409	4,573	205	1	5		1,301	989	3,282	16,233		
5,129 442	5,124 679	102 33	235			310	154	1,718 67	11,301 1,616		
5,671	3,803	195	235			310	154	1,785	15,907		
3,551 5,146	1,682 1,086	29 101		29			367 964	236 879	6,327 8,454		
8,790	2,748	140		27			1,361	1,115	14,901		
84,054	27,060	1,899	2,585	80	226	1,694	4,670	2,078	23,909	7	1,57,372
15,224	1,081	440	528	747		180	1,075	7,002	26,849		
915 1,399	651 203	24 57	366	15 11		49 90	5	916 2,234	2,618 5,232		
17,728	5,407	621	689	773		207	1,080	46	10,158	91	50,029
4,485	1,850	121	565	278		178	577		1,359	312	10,919
14,731	4	123	410	294		73	403	264	1,391		23,248
86,698	1,011	770	1,873	1,530		649	2,000	263	12,301	603	70,366

				8	9								
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				CONTRIBUTIONS	MISCELLANEOUS								
Schools and colleges	Contributions	Libraries, museums, managers, &c	Total	For general purposes	Interest on loans		Actual cost of work done for private individuals.	Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary)				Total	
					Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year		Printing charges	Law charges.	Provident fund.	Miscellaneous		
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
313	1,221		1,221	.		98		638		23	4,331	5,067	
408	264		577					125			147	295	
	75		480					95			57	153	
719	1,500		2,278			48		868		23	4,635	5,514	
	484		454	200				239					
	606		505					220	9	24	337	600	
	1,079		1,079	200				405	9	24	337	836	
1,427			1,427	60		2,089		500		109	205	3,593	
	457		457					89			244	333	
5	332		322					126			59	187	
	205		210					97		14	181	292	
1,438	984		2,416	60		2,680		811		123	779	4,405	
	2,107		2,107					673	7	105	237	1,022	
	224		224					120	5	14	48	187	
	303		303					169			121	293	
	2,034		2,034					962	12	119	100	1,502	
2,307	17,072	300	19,739	680	7,007	9,826	40	8,407	2,075	875	23,160	51,049	
2,017			2,017					910			1,476	3,390	
	573		573					299			1,539	1,538	
2,917	873		3,490					1,209			3,015	4,224	
1,648	617		2,265			2,700	1,639	499	320	98	455	5,711	
384			384					73	54		119	240	
2,032	617		2,649			2,700	1,639	572	374	98	574	5,987	
	358		358							43	18	59	
	874		574					77		24	56	157	
	932		932					77		67	72	216	
	840		840					302			400	762	
	396		396					46	30	19	71	195	
	1,245		1,245					348	30	19	531	929	
	553		553						14	21	521	556	
	320		320					32		56	23	111	
	873		873					32	14	77	544	687	
4,949	4,240	.	9,189			2,700	1,639	2,388	418	281	4,738	11,082	
	2,100		2,100	.				698		82	2,743	3,493	
	532		532	80				101			12	113	
	836		836					137			19	156	
	3,408		3,408	80				986		82	2,774	3,769	
	996		996				27			52	248	321	
	980	.	980			808		708	40	35	.	1,644	
	5,416	...	5,416	80	.	808	27	1,644	40	192	3,016	5,727	

the Bhagalpur Division during the year ending 31st March 1896.

9(a)	10										11	12	13	14	
Total Expenditure	INVESTMENT		EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT										Carries balance	Grand Total	REMARKS
	In securities other than for Sinking Funds	In Savings Bank	Payments to sinking funds	Provisional Fund &c. &c. &c.	Repayment of loans	Advances		Deposits	Total						
						Permanent	Other								
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
35,539 9,404 8,598					220	20	1,371 110 96	1,140 05	4,113 10 131	118 40 1,102		4,070 134 9,511			
53,541					2,200	20	1,579	1,255	5,041	100		6,241			
11,103 15,206						20	1,230	657	1,912	170 1,061		13,300 17,163			
26,308						50	1,211	607	1,818	2,000		30,118			
68,054 9,348 5,900 9,545		240		47	975		4,091 1,400 110 10	4,130 121 73 113	10,219 1,001 184 223	10,800 1,504 1,141 50		9,120 12,803 0,000 12,117			
90,557		930		47	975		6,110	5,115	12,791	1,555		1,27,799			
25,725 11,112 4,555							800 5,232 00	1,100 800 45	1,000 5,508 61	8,110 5,003 080		40,000 11,503 815			
41,725							6,628	5,540	12,113	1,500		16,518			
5,56,535		330		17	11,272	90	38,107	28,092	81,138	1,55,047		1,80,710			
56,332 22,789							1,500 202	281	200 1,781	8,300 1,300		61,840 26,900			
79,121							1,500	481	1,981	6,700		8,860			
65,001 4,981		93	2,000	81		100	0,676 51	671	12,806 10	11,005 1,000		91,124 0,771			
70,585		100	2,000	81		100	0,711	671	1,200	14,847		8,907			
14,051 6,128		120 78		59 43			2,185 251	641 130	5,216 707	1,961 1,000		22,230 1,801			
21,379		207		101			2,740	971	4,003	4,005		1,607			
15,129 2,784		60					18	111 120	111 1,18	74 2,701		15,113 6,113			
17,913		60					18	2,71	300	2,801		1,016			
9,490 11,708		64 172				20 50	1,403	673	81 2,708	1,708 2,000		11,101 11,900			
21,227		240				70	1,403	5,3	2,800	1,808		2,417			
2,10,795		795	4,000	185		170	17,172	2,910	21,462	1,807		2,12,900			
41,965		250					2,704	2,421	5,344	800		48,905			
4,261 7,181						40	66 100	168 23	223 160	609 0,000		8,143 8,605			
53,807		200				40	2,800	2,501	7,000	2,407		6,043			
15,891							1,000	175	1,175	166		17,208			
30,883		208			1,098	80	1,184	100	3,900	2,000		80,700			
1,00,681		507			1,698	90	5,073	2,830	10,200	4,000		1,16,514			

Form No. III.—Statement showing the Expenditure of Municipalities of

1	2	3	4							5								
NAME OF DISTRICT	Serial number of Municipality	Name of Municipality	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES							PUBLIC SAFETY					Water-supply		Drainage	
			General administration—2) office establishment—3) printing & stationery—4) mess—5) laundry—6) fuel—7) light—8) water—9) telegraph—10) post—11) telephones—12) other charges	Collection of taxes including bonded warehouses (see also in purchases of account books and paper money boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.)	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	Survey of land	Refunds	Pensions and gratuities.	Total	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire engines, buckets, repairs, &c.)	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, furniture, &c. repairs to outfit, &c.)	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	Total	Capital outlay	Establishment repairs &c.	Capital outlay	Establishment repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	107	Hazaribagh	629	817				1	1 377		91	75	37	201	100	91	274	222
	108	Chittra	635	486					1 011		60		18	78		140	251	
		Total	1,074	1 313					2 388		151	75	55	279	100	231	485	222
Lohardaga	109	Ranchi	774	1,156					1 930		770		33	802	130	93		450
	110	Lohardaga	599	341					911		80			80				163
		Total	1 373	1,500					2 879		850		33	882	130	93		628
Palamau	111	Daltonganj	509	173					737		57		15	73	601		94	72
Manbhum	112	Purulia	1,263	689			1,008		2,058		1,000	150	32	1,191	1,415		1,035	
	113	Huunda	384	265					649		30		30	60				147
	114	Raghunathpur	220	252					472	17	40		2	59				
		Total	1 867	1 206			1,008		4,070	17	1,070	150	64	1,310	1,415		1,035	147
Rangbhum	115	Charhassa	512	338					850		290		20	310		139		343
		Divisional Total	5,370	5,548			1,000		10,927	17	2 127	225	105	2 864	2,246	407	1,614	1,405
		Grand Total	1 89 996	1 46,514	1,566	9 432	3 649	2 166	3 53 116	2 136 9	1 72 110	11 941	2,511	2 05 069	4 96 683	99 8 8	75,509	73,900
		Grand Total for 1905	1 80,260	1 44,113	1,787	3,374	2 145	1 114	3 40 511	20 752	1 60 596	12 530	3 001	2 05,679	7 30 231	61 072	2 02,413	71,238

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering and latrines)	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter houses.	Founds	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboretum, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works (a)				Total.
							Establishment	Buildings	Roads	Stores	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 684 1 404	3,007 911	96 71	165 47	6		17 60	117	25 43	941 212		6 877 3,300
4,089	4,918	175	213			77	117	68	1,173		9,877
7,035 628	2 500 496	118 62		207	62	10	141 129		4,477 581		13 788 2,058
8,254	2 996	180		207	62	10	201		5 060		13,810
1 032	120	90	42	298			52	442	588		4 477
3 146 480 319	1,540 714 668	133	608 62	125		40 11		976 300	1,257 299 800		10 825 2 010 1,380
3,975	3,242	134	670	125	61			1 276	1,466		18,098
800	1 390	10		98			191		290		3,300
18,157	10 676	6 0	924	606	103	93	621	1 780	6,959		46 864
8 94 000	3 02,792	19 737	38 513	6 200	229	11 540	61,151	1 900	3,81,529	2 000	29,28,220
8,44 801	3 31 052	18 614	22 909	6 137	419	9,717	66 736	66,158	4,98,097	7,956	20,31 049

2812a

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS							
Schools and colleges.	Contributions	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c	Total	For general purposes.	Interest on loans		Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary)				Total
33	33	34	35	36	Interest due on account of previous years	Interest due on account of current year	39	Printing charges.	Law charges.	Provident Fund	Miscellaneous	44
Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	672 5 32		672 532					231 120		18 10	18	250 157
	1,164		1,164					951		38	18	407
134	602 280		602 454					98		61	167 54	228 154
134	902		1 030					98		61	223	382
	140		140					85		19	169	267
	648 330 208		648 330 258					218 49		112 24 14	410 35 2	740 50 80
	1,346		1,346					217	24	150	447	588
	240		240							12	72	84
134	3,082		3 816					801	24	274	929	2,028
60,902	74 780	1,915	1 37,637	0 175	0 314	57 529	0 844	31,042	12 183	6 525	70 040	2,00 478
7,091	77,047	1,186	1,38,534	7,190	7 549	32,314	0,001	29,617	10,073	6 604	68 381	1 60 428

28126

the Chota Nagpur Division during the year 1895-96.

9(a)	10							11	12	13		
Total expenditure.	EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT											
	Investments.		Payments to Sinking Funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals	Repayment of loans	Advances.		Deposits	Total	Closing balance	Grand Total	
	In securities other than for Sinking funds	In Savings Banks.				Permanent	Other					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
9,029 5,078		58	...				270 50	465 103	755 270	810 240	10,504 5,017	
14,107		58					340	637	1,085	1,079	16,211	
17,320 3,608	..	184	..				275 401	336 68	755 472	1 13 244	18 209 4,406	
20,928		184					639	404	1,237	57	22,078	
4,503		28					175	416	610	867	6,070	
16,062 3,108 2,978		43	..	...			70	370 144	440 187	4,904 1,705 1,236	21 512 5 108 3 081
21,448		43					70	520	633	8,025	30,100	
4,862		30					40	25	104	646	* 5,692	
65,990		349					1,264	1,302	2,606	11,114	89,718	
38,34,815		12,251	16,680	1,310	62,168	1,630	1,31,958	90,805	2,96,747	4,71,117	46,22,079	
37,81,701		10,734	4,524	468	80,404	2,708	1,44,021	64,184	2,86,010	4,66,000	45,54,380	

REMARKS.

REMARKS.

SCARCITY IN THE PATNA AND OTHER DIVISIONS OF BENGAL.

No 5389 Agri., the 22nd December 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 5259 Agri., dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1896.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 4549 Agri., dated the 18th November 1896, submitting, with the remarks of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the report drawn up by the Commissioner of Patna under section 9 of the Famine Code, and of this office letter No. 4868 Agri., dated 30th November 1896, submitting Mr. Bourdillon's report under section 13 of the Famine Code for the first fortnight of November, I am now directed to lay before the Government of India Mr. Bourdillon's report for the second fortnight of November, together with the reports of the District Officers, upon which the Commissioner's fortnightly reports are based, as well as a memorandum prepared by Mr. Bourdillon, in which he estimates the numbers likely to need relief and the probable expenditure upon relief works in the Patna Division. I am also to submit the following general report upon the prospects of the crops and the probability of distress, and the measures which are being taken to combat distress, both in that division and in the rest of Bengal.

2. Since the report of the 18th November was submitted, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has taken the opportunity afforded by the assemblage of non-official and official gentlemen at the Sonapore Fair to hold a conference, at which the outlook in Bihar was discussed, the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane has more recently been on tour in North Bihar, and was present at an official conference at Muzaffarpur. His Honour has recorded a Resolution upon the notes of the tour

1 Letter No 4748 Agri., dated the 26th November 1896

2 Letter No 5131 Agri., dated the 10th December 1896

and of both conferences; and these documents have been submitted to the Government of India with the communications noted on the margin. Further, the orders of the Government of India on certain

financial and other matters have been asked for in my letter No. 5183^A dated the 11th December.

3 In paragraph 15 of my letter of the 18th November, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the hope that the outturn of this year's crops and the amount of the stocks in hand had at first been under-estimated and the area likely to be affected over-estimated by Mr. Bourdillon and the District Officers. The number of persons likely to require relief had also, it was thought, been under-estimated. The reports now before His Honour show that, taking the Division as a whole, this surmise was a correct one, but as regards the estimates of numbers who will require relief, Mr. Bourdillon explains that the number (174,000) previously given by him was intended to cover only those who will require relief during the few months following the date of his report, namely, December, January and February, and not the much greater numbers who will need relief from March to September. The rain which fell in the districts of South Bihar (Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad) on the 22nd and 23rd November made the *rahi* crops in those districts practically safe; and assuming that the similarity between the meteorological phenomena of the present year and those of 1873-74, to which Mr. Bourdillon directed attention in his report of the 11th November, will continue, and that, as in that year,

each district may expect to receive in the months of December, January, February, and March from 1·44 to 1·80 inches of rain, the Commissioner now estimates the outturn at 16 annas in all three districts. With regard to the districts of North Bihar, he adheres to his original estimate of a 10-anna *rabi* crop in Muzaffarpur and an 8-anna *rabi* crop in Champaran, Saran and Darbhanga.

The rainfall has had little or no effect in lowering the prices of food-grains, which are still at famine rates in the whole of Bihar, and indeed throughout Bengal.

4. Besides rendering the *rabi* crop practically safe in South Bihar, the rain to some extent benefited the rice crop in that part of the Division; and the irrigation operations of the Sone Canals have been unprecedentedly successful, the area irrigated having exceeded the previous maximum by 11 per cent., so that for Shahabad Mr. Bourdillon is now able to estimate an outturn of 50,35,000 maunds in place of the 24,06,000 maunds estimated in his report of the 11th November. These facts have, it may be said, practically removed from the danger of distress the whole of the Patna Division south of the Ganges, excepting only an area of 229 square miles in the Patna district, with a population (including that of three towns) of 420,092, and possibly an area in the Bhabhun subdivision, which is now being visited by Mr. Bourdillon. In North Bihar the rainfall was very slight, except only in those tracts lying along the left bank of the Ganges, in which the *rabi* crop was already practically safe. The Lieutenant-Governor considers, however, that the whole district of Saran, with the exception of a rice-growing tract of 766 square miles in the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions, may be excluded from the area likely to be seriously affected by distress; and that it is very doubtful whether relief works will be required in the rest of the district. It is also possible to exclude from the area likely to be affected large portions of the Hajipur subdivision of Muzaffarpur and the Samastipur subdivision of Darbhanga, or 700 square miles in the former district and 414 square miles in the latter. On the other hand, in the zone which runs along the Nepal frontier throughout the Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran districts which is mainly a rice-growing tract, the failure of the rice crop is now found to be even greater than was at first supposed. The general condition of this tract causes the gravest anxiety.

5. I am now to summarise the information available with regard to the particular tracts in which distress is anticipated, both in the Patna and other divisions.

Patna district.—An area of 229 square miles with a population of 420,092 is all that is now reported as affected in this district. This includes the towns of Patna, Dinapore and Bihar with an aggregate population of 257,331; and the whole of the Islampur thana, and two-thirds of the Dinapore and Maner thanas. These are rural tracts, having a population of 162,758 and an area of 210 square miles. They have been described as “affected” because of the failure to a large

tent of the rice crop; but the prospects of this crop were to a certain extent saved by the rainfall of 22nd November, which also facilitated further sowing. The outturn of the rice crop is estimated at 6 annas in Chana Islampur. The most relief works were opened at six places in this rural area. None of them was largely attended, although the wages given appear to have been higher than is allowed by the Famine Code, and they have therefore been closed. Altogether it is very doubtful whether relief measures on a considerable scale will be required in this district; and certainly they will not be required until May or June. The Collector is convinced that the stocks of food-grain are sufficient, and the communications in the district which is served throughout its length by the main line of the East Indian Railway leave nothing to be desired.

6. *Saran district.*—The area affected in this district may now be reduced to a tract of about 766 square miles in the north-east, with a population of 665,830, namely, the whole of the Gopalganj subdivision, excluding the *diara* lands on the Gandak river, and the almost adjacent pargana Chowbar in the Siwan subdivision. This is a rice-growing country, and it is owing to the failure of that crop that distress is apprehended. The outturn is estimated at 2 to 3 annas. Taking 8 per cent. of the population of this tract as being likely to require relief, the Commissioner estimates the number at 53,266. The *rabi* crop is one of little importance, and distress is likely to continue until a good *bhadon*

harvest is reaped; that cannot be until the September of next year, and nine months may therefore be taken as the period during which the above number will require relief.

Test relief works have been opened at two places in the Gopalganj subdivision, but they have not been conducted in strict accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code, the task exacted being much too low, and they have consequently little value as a test of future requirements. Loans and advances are being freely given both by the district authorities and the Hutwa Raj, on behalf of which the Court of Wards has recently sanctioned the purchase of 50,000 maunds of grain. Information as to the stocks of grain is not at present available, but imports are increasing, and as Saran is a district which imports largely in ordinary years, it should be better able than other districts to provide for its own requirements in the present year.

7. *Champaran district*—The condition of this district is at present most serious. The three tracts noted in the margin which are now reported as requiring immediate relief have an aggregate area of 570 square miles and an aggregate population of 271,415. They grow almost nothing but rice, and in the Ramnagar tract the soil is for the most part hard clay and unsuited for *rabi* cultivation, unless heavily irrigated. Both the *bhadoi* and *aghani* rice crops have proved an almost entire failure, and the Collector forecasts that distress will continue in all three tracts until the next *bhadoi* harvest is gathered, but will be mitigated in the Araraj and Madhuban tracts if there are fair cold-weather rains to help on the *rabi* crop. Unfortunately these latter tracts together extend over 165 square miles only, considerably less than one-third of the entire area that is acutely distressed. In the Ramnagar tract there is no hope of improvement until the next *bhadoi* harvest, special endeavours have, however, been made to encourage cultivators in sowing *rabi*. Besides these tracts, an area of 2,022 square miles—practically the whole district, except hills and jungles—has to be placed in the “loss seriously affected” class; and the Collector considers that a large portion of it will require relief within a very few weeks. The Commissioner calculates that only 5 per cent of the whole population of the 2,592 square miles is likely to be affected, and that the following numbers will require relief—13,570 persons for 10 months (in the three acutely distressed tracts), and in addition 39,466 for nine months, 13,082 for eight months, and 7,345 for six months. The information regarding food-stocks is still incomplete; importation has indeed begun, but on a very trifling scale. The communications of the district are fairly adequate, except in the north-east of the Ramnagar tract, which is 50 miles removed from the Bettiah Railway terminus.

The scarcity has as yet had no decided effect upon the public health, but the north of Bettiah subdivision (the Ramnagar tract) is always unhealthy, and here the physique of the poorer classes is beginning to deteriorate. A further indication of scarcity is found in the increase of thefts and burglaries reported during the month of November, when 209 cases were reported against 144 in November 1895.

Eight test relief works have been opened, and all but one (the site of which was ill-chosen) have been continued as permanent relief works. During the second fortnight of November a daily average of 1,330 male units was employed on these works; the wage given was not at first calculated according to the provisions of the Famine Code, but the mistake has now been corrected. A number of works have been undertaken specially to provide employment for the needy by loading indigo-planters and by the Bettiah Raj. Advances have been made for the digging of wells, in order, as already stated, to facilitate the sowing of the *rabi* crop and to secure the *rabi* crops already sown.

8. *Muzaffarpur district*.—The area of this district is 3,005 square miles; and of this only 700 square miles can be regarded as quite safe. Of the remainder, an area of 1,851 square miles with a population of 1,660,000 is considered to require relief works from 1st January, and an area of 454 square miles with a population of 352,857 is expected to require them from the 1st April. The portion of the district that is held to be safe consists of the Hajipur thana (the very fertile tract which lies along the bank of the united Ganges and Gandak) and of scattered areas mostly in the neighbourhood of the lesser rivers. The parts most affected by distress are the Sitamarhi subdivision and the Katra

Thana of the Sadar subdivision. These are mainly, the Sitamarhi subdivision almost entirely, rice-producing tracts, and it is to the failure of this crop that distress is due. *Alu* (yams) have been cultivated in the Sitamarhi subdivision to a far greater extent than is usual, and a commendable effort made with much success by Mr. Russell, C.S., the Subdivisional Officer, to encourage the cultivation of *rabi* by means of temporary wells. The Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned for this purpose a reward of Re. 1 to be paid by Government for each well that is made. No considerable improvement in the condition of the district can, however, be expected before the next *bhadoi* harvest; and taking 8 per cent. of the population in the tracts affected, Mr. Bourdillon estimates that 132,800 persons will require relief for nine months, and 28,228 persons more for six months. Two test relief works were opened in November, but the numbers which attended them were very small, as employment was at the time to be found in cutting the rice crop and in preparing indigo lands, but these openings for employment have either been already closed or will be closed very soon. Scarcity does not appear as yet to have had any appreciable effect on the death-rate; and the condition of the people in this district is clearly better than in those of Champaran and Darbhanga which adjoin it on either side. It has not yet been found possible to estimate the amount of the food-stocks, but the railway statistics show that as regards such slight external traffic as exists, the imports exceed the exports.

9. *Darbhanga district*.—The crops of this district present characteristics similar to those of the adjoining district of Muzaffarpur. The northern portion, including the Madhubani subdivision, is a purely rice-producing tract, the south is a fertile *rabi* country, and the central portion unites both conditions. As in Muzaffarpur, the *rabi* crop has been benefited by the recent rain to some extent, and Mr. Carlyle, the Collector, now sees no reason why an average *rabi* crop should not be expected over the whole district south of Darbhanga town. Even in the north, the *rabi* crop is germinating better than was expected. Acute distress is expected in an area of 2,044 square miles at the end of December; this tract has a population of 1,720,000 approximately and covers generally the purely rice-growing country in the centre and north of the district. In an area of 674 square miles with a population of 545,000, relief works will not probably be required before the 1st March, and in an area of 203 square miles before the 1st May; but in portions of the former area, and throughout the latter, there has been a good rice crop, and possibly there may be no distress. The outturn of rice of the whole district is not estimated at more than five annas, and the failure has been most complete in the tracts in which rice is the principal crop. Distress cannot therefore be expected to diminish until the next rice harvest. Taking 8 per cent. of the population as requiring relief from the dates above given until the next *bhadoi* harvest, the Commissioner estimates that 37,600 persons may be expected to require relief for nine months, 43,600 more for seven months, and 14,800 for five months. Three test works only have been opened so far, but relief works are now being actively organized.

A considerable excess of exports over imports still continues from the Darbhanga district, and it is feared that the people have been induced to part with much of their reserves from the *bhadoi* harvest. The information available regarding the food-stocks generally is very scanty. An indication of distress is afforded by the jail observations of the physique of convicts admitted during the month of November; 56 per cent. of the whole number were admitted in bad health, against 43 per cent. in November of 1895.

10. The three districts in which distress is most serious border on Nepal; and the tracts of those districts most acutely affected immediately adjoin the boundary. The Nepal authorities have recently forbidden exports of grain and prohibited British subjects from crossing the frontier, whether to reap the rice harvest or to cut and sell jungle produce, and it is feared that grazing may be forbidden also. If this should be so, the consequences cannot fail to be serious, for it is reported that 60 per cent. of the cattle from the northern thanas of Muzaffarpur are taken across the frontier to graze even in ordinary years; and the custom in North Darbhanga in this respect is much the same. The Lieutenant-Governor would invite the attention of the Government of India to this action on the part of the Nepal Darbar.

11. In the foregoing paragraphs Mr. Bourdillon's estimates of the relief required in each district have been given. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has accepted them in their entirety, and considers that, far from being in any way exaggerated, they have been prepared with great care and moderation. The estimated cost has been calculated, by taking what, according to the Famine Commissioners, is a very moderate percentage of the population in the areas affected, as being likely to require relief by reducing all the figures of persons employed on relief works and on receipt of charitable relief to terms of one day and by calculating that one anna will cover the expenses of relief for one unit per one day. This rate of wage and of relief ration has been calculated at even less than the present prices of grain, but it must be remembered that if these prices rise instead of falling (as it is far from unlikely that they may do), the averagedaily cost will be considerably more than one anna. It was much higher in 1873-74, as the subjoined table shows, and was also higher in all scarcities that have occurred since that time. This table shows the estimated expenditure to be incurred on famine relief in the Patna Division up to the end of September next (the period of the *bhadoi* harvest) calculated on the principle above described. The cost of the relief works which may possibly be required in parts of the Patna and Shahabad districts has been left out of account.

DISTRICT	NUMBER TO BE RELIEVED FOR ONE DAY		COST.		RATE PER HEAD PER DIEM	
	1873-74.	1896-97	1873-74	1896-97	1873-74.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saran	35,647,284	14,381,830	Rs. 31,53,939	Rs. 8,98,863	A. P. 1 5	A. P. 1 0
Champanan	17,187,600	14,188,600	16,30,966	11,99,287	1 6	1 0
Muzaffarpur	28,970,772	40,987,040	26,81,372	25,48,565	1 12	1 0
Darbhanga	74,743,804	48,548,000	61,64,819	30,83,000	1 8	1 0
Total	170,548,980	123,085,460	1,36,30,596	76,89,715	..	..

It will be noticed that with similar meteorological conditions and similar reported crop outturns, the estimated expenditure is only about half of what was incurred in 1873-74, and does not take into consideration the loss sustained by sale of grain imported by Government in that year.

12. The following statement shows that the expenditure which it is anticipated by the Commissioner will have to be incurred on famine relief before the close of the present financial year amounts to about twenty-two lakhs of rupees:—

DISTRICT	Number of persons to be relieved for one day during the first year, 1896-97.	Cost during 1896-97.	Rate per head per diem.
1	2	3	4
Saran	4,793,940	Rs. 2,99,621	A. P. 1 0
Champanan	5,965,260	3,72,825	1 0
Muzaffarpur	11,952,000	7,47,000	1 0
Darbhanga	13,692,000	8,55,750	1 0
Total	36,403,200	22,75,196	1 0

These estimates do not include cost of establishment, tents, implements, and various other items of famine relief administration, but on the other hand they take no account of assistance which it is expected will be rendered by zamindars, substantial village headmen, and other private individuals in opening up relief works in their estates and villages, thus reducing the numbers to be maintained at the expense of the State.

The Lieutenant-Governor has received assurance of help of this kind, on a large scale, from the Maharaja of Darbhanga and other great landed proprietors in Bihar. His Honour has no doubt that such aid will be forthcoming, but with every desire to avoid unfounded alarm and unnecessary expenditure, Sir Alexander Mackenzie still feels that it would not be safe to say that the total amount estimated for by the Commissioner may not have to be incurred. As has been already pointed out in the Resolution referred to in paragraph 2 above, the failure of the rice crop in purely rice-growing tracts entails more severe and protracted distress than the failure of any other single harvest can do in areas which largely grow *rahi* and *bhadai* crops. Though this Government will make every possible effort to avoid, and has taken every precaution to guard against, waste, His Honour cannot feel assured that the Commissioner's estimates, high as they are, may not have to be exceeded.

13. I am now briefly to notice the prospects in the other divisions.

Orissa Division.—As in the Patna Division, there was some slight rain in parts of Orissa on the 24th and 25th November 1896, but not enough to do any good to the standing crops. There is, however, an easier feeling in the rice market now than before, owing to the new rice coming in, and labourers are finding employment in the fields and on railway and District Board works. Although there is no actual distress, yet in Orissa the outlook in parts of the division, like Deogan in Cuttack and Mallool in Puri, is reported to be gloomy, and it is, according to the Commissioner, certain that relief works on an extensive scale will have to be provided in the months of March, April, and May. The budgets of the District Boards for this and the next year will be revised accordingly, but it is of great importance that the earthwork on the railway in Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore should, if possible, be continued till the beginning of the next rains.

14. *Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Dacca Divisions.*—In the Rajshahi Division certain parts of the districts of Rajshahi and Pabna are giving anxiety. The Commissioner is now on a visit to these tracts, and His Honour awaits a full report from him under section 9 of the Famine Code. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division anticipates a high range of prices till the next autumn crop comes into the market, which may cause some distress among the landless labourers, but no actual scarcity is apprehended in any of the districts in that Division. As regards the Dacca Division, the position remains practically unchanged since the date of my last report.

15. *Presidency Division.*—The worst tract in the Presidency Division is an area of 477 square miles with a population of 262,000, in the Satkhira subdivision of the district of Khulna. Winter rice is the only crop grown in this area, and owing to an influx of salt water in the preceding year and shortness of rainfall in this, the outturn of the crop during the current year is estimated at only two annas, while last year there was not more than a six-anna crop. It is reported that rice is being imported from Calcutta by small local dealers, and the Commissioner, who was directed to visit the tract, found the selling price of rice to be Rs. 4-8 a maund, or about 9 seers the rupee. Sanction has been accorded to test works being opened in strict accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code, but the local officers have been directed to make a further careful enquiry, the results of which have not yet been reported to the Lieutenant-Governor. Certain areas, aggregating 379 square miles, with a total population of 168,571 persons, in the Sadar and Meherpur subdivisions of the Nadia district, are also reported to have a very short rice crop. The outturn of the *aus* or autumn rice crop is reported to have been not more than 6 annas, and that of winter rice is said to be only one anna. These estimates appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be too low, and the local officers have been asked to make further enquiries and to submit fuller information. In Jessore also the outturn of the winter rice crop has been very poor, and distress is likely to be felt in parts of the district. But no report under

section 9 of the Famine Code has yet been received, and this Government is not now in a position to furnish more precise information.

16. *Bhagalpur Division*.—There is at present no distress in any part of the Bhagalpur Division, but the Commissioner writes that although the agricultural position of the Division is infinitely better than it was at a corresponding period in 1873-74, and although there is no reason to despair of the *rabi* harvest, and money and work are still plentiful, it cannot be hoped that it will escape the distress which is impending over so many other parts of India, because of the drain on its resources and the high prices prevailing.

17. *Chota Nagpur Division*.—The outturn of the winter rice crop in the district of Hazaribagh, previously reported at from 5 to 6 annas, is now estimated at 7 annas. Prices still continue to be very high, although they are reported to be slightly easier. Some distress is, however, apprehended, and orders have been issued for test works to be opened and charitable relief to be given where necessary. Of the other districts in the Chota Nagpur Division, Manbhum and Palamau give cause for anxiety, and as a means of relief, the reserved and protected forests in the Chota Nagpur Division, and also in the Sonthal Parganas and in Puri and Angul, have been thrown open to the public to collect *mahua* and other edible forest produce free of charge.

18. The tabular statements required under section 29 of the Code are herewith submitted.

A map of the affected areas in the Patna Division is also annexed.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 28th November 1896

District	Area of the district.	Population in thousands	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH					Numbers on gratuitous relief	PRICES OF PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.						MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—			Deaths to starvation.
					Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Total.		Common rice	Wheat	Barley	Maize	Gram	Mango	In the district	In the affected area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Patna Division.																				
	Sq miles	1,773	Sq miles.	420	48	441			49		Srs. ch	Srs ch	Srs ch	Srs ch	Srs ch	Srs. ch.	2 41	2 86	NIL	
Patna	3,089	2,089	230	116	49	411			49		14 to 11	8	11 to 14	10 to 13	10 to 13	..	Not known	2 73	NIL	
Shahabad	1,301	3,033	430	200	28	14			925	17	9 6	8	..	..	..	..	..	2 68	NIL
Saran	2,651	2,466	793	655	28				38		12 0	8	..	..	..	..	..	2 56	NIL
Muzaffarpur	3,015	3,713	1,291	1,605	6				6		8 8	8	..	..	..	..	..	15 8	NIL
Chhapra	3,131	1,580	871	620	61	1,339		85	2,416		9 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	..	..	2 91	2 85	NIL
Barh	3,355	2,601	2,044	1,730	287				287	12	10 0	10 0	..	13 4	..	15 0	2 91	1 92	NIL	
Total	15,908	13,674	5,960	4,851	1,465	2,094	61	53	3,705	29								..		

N.B.—The statement for Gaya is blank.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 28th November 1896.

District	Maximum number of whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief work.		Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme or date of report.		Expenditure since 1st April 1896.		Advances since 1st April 1896 up to end of the month under—		Revenue suspended	
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land improvement Loans Act.	Termisturs Loans Act.	Revenue suspended	Revenue suspended
		For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.
Patna Division	17,000	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.
Patna	38,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Shahabad	38,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Saran	38,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Muzaffarpur	38,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Chhapra	38,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Barh	38,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Barbours	38,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Total	68,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000

N.B.—The statement for Gaya is blank.
* Including railways.

No. 671G., dated Bankipore, the 8th December 1896.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with section 13 of the Famine Code, to forward herewith my scarcity report for the two weeks ending the 21st and 28th November 1896.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. This report was due to Government on the 5th instant, but is unavoidably a few days late, as three of my Collectors (those of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga) and myself were engaged on the 4th and 5th instant at a Conference at Muzaffarpur at which you also were present. Moreover, Mr. Macpherson of Champaran had been so busy touring through his district with yourself that he found no time to write his report till the Conference was over.

3. In accordance with the permission conveyed in your letter No. 4866, of the 28th ultimo, the district narratives are now sent in original with their enclosures, and with the following brief comments upon them.

4. Before turning to them, however, I desire to notice a point referred to in paragraph 12 of your letter to the Government of India, No. 4549, of the 18th ultimo. It was therein stated that my estimate of the population to be affected was 3,400,000, and the forecast was pronounced extremely sanguine. I regret much that I did not make my meaning more clear. The figures I gave were merely those of persons dwelling in the tracts which I supposed would require relief within a short time, and they were in no way intended to be an estimate covering the whole operations. This was pointed out in the previous paragraphs which dealt with district statistics, but I unfortunately did not repeat the qualification when reproducing the figures in paragraph 104 of my report.

5. Most District Officers have now supplied me with fuller and more reliable information, both as to the outturn of the harvests, the area and population likely to be affected at different times during the next nine months, the means proposed to combat scarcity, and the probable cost of the operations. I propose in a separate letter to submit a revised estimate on these points in a few days, but I do not delay this report in order to include these statistics, as it is already overdue.

6. I hope also before long to submit a full report on the stocks in hand, the exports and imports, the food demand of the people in ordinary years and in 1896-97, as well as on the amount required to supply the local deficiency. But some of these statistics cannot be easily or quickly collected, and in particular the utmost difficulty is being felt in obtaining reliable information as to stocks in hand. The subject has my constant and assiduous attention.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

7. *Patna*.—The Collector's report is satisfactory and reassuring. The rain which fell on the 22nd ultimo has been of some benefit to the rice, and has benefited the *rabi* still more. The area affected by the scarcity is said to be 229 square miles with a population of 420,092, including that of the towns, against 250 square miles and 715,263 persons previously reported, for the Collector has eliminated altogether a tract along the north of the district, where the rice crop has been much better than he at first thought. It is calculated that with a fair *rabi* there will be no want of employment, and that the people will do well enough till the end of April, so that relief works will only be required in May and June, if at all. For the present none are necessary, and the test works opened are patronised only by professional earthworkers: they will be closed until there are clearer signs that they are required. A very significant indication of the comparatively prosperous condition of the cultivators is the fact that they were able to buy bullocks at the Sonpore Fair.

8. Mr. Inglis' information as to food-stocks is not complete, and enquiries are progressing. To enable Government to judge of the value of the estimates which he gives, it is essential to know how they were prepared, and this I will

ascertain. But it is satisfactory to learn that from enquiries made the Collector is able to repeat his conviction that sufficient stocks exist.

9. I make no comments on the imports and exports, because I propose to submit a separate report on the subject as soon as my materials are fairly complete. A comparison of the statistics of one fortnight with those of another during the present season is not so instructive as a comparison between the figures of the present and the past year. It will be enough to say that exports largely exceeded imports (by 85,033 maunds), but that the figures are not so high as in the previous month.

10. The necessary statements are appended as well as a map of the district which I have obtained from the Collector. According to his present report the tract coloured blue should be eliminated. Some of the statements are up to the 30th November instead of being confined to the fortnight ending the 28th idem. This will be pointed out to Mr. Inglis.

11. *Gaya*.—After the rainfall of the 22nd and after making further enquiries into the condition of the district, the Collector considers that no part of his district is affected. He believes that, barring accidents, the district is certain of a 12-anna *rabi* crop, and suitable rain during the remainder of the cold weather will secure a 16-anna, or even a bumper, crop.

12. Of the three tracts reported previously as likely to be affected, the Collector strikes out the Sherghati tract as quite safe, and, with rather less confidence, he eliminates, for the present, the remaining two in the vicinity of Jahanabad and Rafiganj.

13. Mr. Savage reports that stocks are everywhere sufficient. His reply to the Government Circular of the 3rd November on the subject will doubtless explain further the grounds on which this conviction is founded.

14. Prices still rule high, and this circumstance must cause distress among those who have no reserves and are obliged to purchase grain for their daily consumption. In noting the comparative prosperity of the agriculturists, Mr. Savage is in danger, I think, of overlooking the wants of the artisans and the poor middle class, and his attention will again be invited to the necessity of remaining on the alert for distress among them.

15. *Shahabad*.—This district perhaps benefited from the rainfall of the 22nd and 23rd November to a greater degree than any other in Bihar, because in the first place the rain was more plentiful here than elsewhere, and, secondly, because the district required rain more than other district of South Bihar. Moreover, the rain fell most plentifully exactly where it was most required. Every inch of available land is being sown with *rabi*, and the *rabi* already sown has greatly improved.

16. Of the test relief works two are to be closed at once, but a new one has been opened to the south-east of Bhabua. The services of the Circle Officer will shortly be dispensed with. As a proof of the prosperity of the relief workers Mr. Egerton reports that after getting their wage for Sunday, the 22nd November, the recipients stayed away for Monday also.

17. Enquiries into food-stocks are not yet complete.

18. The Collector has omitted to give the comparative statement of prices required by section 26 (IV) of the Code, but from the weekly reports and paragraph 2 of his present report it appears that there is little or no change, the tendency, if any, being towards easier rates.

19. The number of persons on daily wages, irrespective of task work, is again very large, especially for the week ending the 21st November, but the Collector has explained the cause. The same explanation applies to the similar phenomenon noticed in my last report.

20. Exports still greatly exceed imports, the figures being 28,520 maunds to 6,753. Buxar was the largest exporting station, the grain being chiefly millets, and the destination almost exclusively stations in the North-Western Provinces. Arrah comes second with similar details. The character of the grain exported would seem to suggest a better *bhadai* crop than the Collector has estimated, and the magnitude of the operations implies considerable confidence in the outturn of the rice and the *rabi*.

21. I am disposed to think that the Collector's estimate of 4 annas for the rice crop which now holds the field is too low. The figures given in the memorandum recorded by the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, on the

kharif operations of 1896, dated the 6th November last, justify an estimate of 6 annas for the whole district, which means an outturn of 50,35,000 maunds against that of 24,06,000 maunds published in Appendix D of my report of the 11th November. The efforts of Mr. Buckley and his subordinates have been unremitting and have been crowned with unexampled success: they have practically secured a full crop over more than one-fifth of the rice area of the district, and have gone far to protect three of its subdivisions from scarcity.

22. *Saran*—Little change in the position of affairs is disclosed by the Collector's report, but he is able to give a somewhat better report of the crops, and he has slightly altered the limits of the area in which he anticipates that relief will be wanted at an early date. Mr. Earle and his Subdivisional Officers have been revising their estimates, and the following figures represent their present expectations in regard to early relief:—

Subdivision	Area	Population.
Sadar ...	Nil	Nil.
Siwan ..	93	87,000
Gopalganj ...	673	578,830
Total ...	766	665,830

23. The rest of the district is coloured blue in the Collector's map, as he still considers that it is "affected;" but, as I have already stated in previous reports, though this is technically correct owing to the high prices of food-grains, yet relief works are certainly not required there at present, and I am very doubtful whether they will be. I do not comment further on this subject, nor upon Mr. Earle's proposals for charges and circles for reasons stated in paragraph 5 of this letter.

24. Prices show little variation. In Chapra they are practically stationary: in Siwan they are a little easier, and in Gopalganj a little higher than in the previous fortnight.

25. Imports continue to exceed exports, but their volume was a little less than in the preceding fortnight: the exports were a good deal less. The net figures are these.—Imports 95,499 maunds against 1,10,039 maunds, and exports 8,703 maunds against 19,593 maunds; the total gain of the district during the fortnight being thus 86,796 maunds against 90,446 maunds, but the earlier figures include traffic within the district. It is hardly necessary to repeat that Saran always imports even in ordinary years. The registration of boat traffic at Revilganj shows that this mart is practically a mere changing depôt, but it is remarkable that whereas in ordinary years most of its grain comes from the west down the Gogra and Ganges, most of it now comes up-stream from the eastward.

26. In this district as in others of North Bihar the rainfall of the 22nd November was extremely slight, and fell only in the tracts which were already practically safe. However, even there it will materially improve the outturn of the *rabi* crop.

27. The opening of test relief works appears to have been attended with some confusion and misunderstanding of orders, but this has now been set right. The task exacted was much too low: there was also some laxity in the distribution of charitable relief.

28. Loans and advances are being vigorously pushed by the district authorities and the Hutwa Raj, and though the Collector does not refer to it, the Court of Wards have lately sanctioned the purchase, on behalf of the Hutwa Raj, of 50,000 maunds of grain for the relief of the raiyats of the estate and others, should occasion arise.

29. Meetings have been held, and arranged for, to consider the question of charitable relief. At the Chapra meeting it was decided that the labouring classes at present required no help, but that a sub-committee should be appointed to consider the needs of the indigent gentry, widows and other dependants. No orders will be passed on this point till I have learned the mind of the Lieutenant-Governor and heard what, if anything, is to be done in Calcutta.

30. The required statements and a map are appended. It will be noticed that the railway figures in forms 8 and 9 are for the half-month ending 15th

November, and not up to the 28th idem, as they should be. An explanation will be called for.

31. *Champaran*.—The Collector submits his report with commendable punctuality considering that up till the afternoon of the 5th he was engaged at the Muzaffarpur Conference after having spent the previous week in travelling through his district with Mr. Finucane.

32. The tracts now reported as requiring immediate relief are three in number with a total area of 570 square miles and a population of 271,415.

33. The rain of the 22nd November was extremely light in Champaran, nowhere exceeding two-tenths of an inch except in a tract near the foot hills which has already been classed as safe. Practically the rainfall has been of no benefit to the crops of the district.

34. Mr. Macpherson reports that his enquiries as to food-stocks are incomplete. It is to be observed that exportation still remains very small—only 6,330 maunds in all, while imports have begun, but only aggregated 1,217 maunds. Much is hoped from the heavy rice crops in the irrigated tracts and a broad belt of country along the north of the district which is protected by hill streams.

35. Prices are about the same as they were at the time of my last report and about twice as high as the normal rate.

36. The reported death-rate so far does not indicate any deterioration of the public health, but the Collector's personal observations in the north of Bettiah (always an unhealthy tract) lead him to believe that the physique of the people is beginning to deteriorate.

37. Six new relief works were started during the period under report, of which only one was closed. The average number of male units per diem for the whole fortnight was 1,429 as against 625 in the preceding fortnight. The outturn of work is very low (56 cubic feet) and the earnings and rate per 1,000 cubic feet small also. Several mistakes were made at first, but the Collector has corrected these, and I trust they will not recur. The number of persons relieved without task work is only 7·4 of the workers, but the proportion of B and C class labourers is much larger here than in other districts. All these facts point to the conclusion that Champaran is more in want of immediate assistance than the other districts of Bihar.

38. Preparations for the distribution of charitable relief are well in train.

39. The required statements and a map are appended.

40. *Muzaffarpur*.—The rainfall of the 22nd November hardly extended to this district, and Mr. Hare's estimate of the crops remains the same. Hajipur, which is the most prosperous subdivision in the district, was the only one which had an appreciable rainfall. The Collector now estimates that the affected area of his district is 1,851 square miles and the population 1,660,000. One circumstance which he reports as very regrettable, namely, that the Nepalese authorities have prohibited the immigration of residents in British territory, whether to reap the rice harvest, or to cut and sell jungle produce: it is feared that grazing may be forbidden also, and if this is the case, the consequence to the cattle of the northern thanas all along the frontier will be serious. I fear that no representation to the Darbar would be successful, but it is for the Lieutenant-Governor to consider whether the attempt should be made. I have spoken to the Resident, Colonel Wylie, on the subject, and he agrees with me.

41. Railway traffic in food-grains is in favour of the district, the imports being 14,979 maunds as against 6,579 maunds of exports. The chief imports are "Other food-grains," for they represent more than 50 per cent. of the total. Out of exports rice contributes the largest proportion, namely, 3,697 maunds out of 6,579.

42. Prices are a little easier at all three subdivisions.

43. The numbers on relief works in two places are very small, as shown by Statements D and E (Forms 5 and 6), and the outturn is low. These are admittedly only test works, and the statistics prove that they are not yet required.

44. The statement of reported deaths shows that the scarcity has not yet had any appreciable effect on the death-rate of the district and the people are clearly better off than in Darbhanga and Champaran.

45. Mr. Hare's report is accompanied by a careful note on the probable extent of distress in his district and on its requirements which I withhold for the present till I can obtain similar statistics from other districts and submit them together. The usual statements are appended, but there is no map. This will be called for and submitted later.

46. *Darbhanga* —The Collector's report is slightly more favourable. He announces that in spite of the small quantity of rain which fell on the 22nd November, viz., three or four-tenths in the centre and south of the district and only a tenth or so in the north, yet it has done much to freshen up the *rabi*, and with favourable weather he expects an average crop over the southern half of the district.

47. The excess of exports which still continues is remarkable, and unless much more is surreptitiously imported from Nepal than we know of, the figures show that, as in Shahabad, the people have been encouraged by the better prospects of the *rabi* to part with some more of their reserves from the *bhadoi* harvest. It will be seen that out of a total export of 43,964 maunds, as much as 35,812 were "Other grains," i.e., millets, and 970 Indian-corn, the imports of those cereals being 17,905 and 5,378, so that the amount drawn from reserves was apparently 13,499 maunds.

48. No relief works have yet been opened, but the comparatively poor condition of the persons admitted to jail is a sign that relief is wanted without delay. Many moot points were cleared up at the Muzaffarpur Conference on the 4th and 5th, including the distribution of circles, and Mr. Carlyle hastened back to Darbhanga to open relief works at once.

49. I trust that the alleged death from starvation may prove to be incorrect. At any rate it is clear that house-to-house enquiries by Circle Officers should be pushed on. Mr. Carlyle's 19th paragraph explains what has already been done in this direction.

50. The prescribed map is appended as well as the required statements of the Famine Code.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

51. The foregoing paragraphs show that there has not been much change in the situation in North Bihar during the past fortnight, but that the condition of the districts in South Bihar is a good deal better.

52. The rain which fell on the 22nd November was most plentiful in Shahabad where it was most needed, and it has, I believe, made the *rabi* crop in that district fairly secure. In Patna the Collector has excluded his diara lands from the category of affected areas, and from Gaya the Collector has reported that no tract can now be considered distressed. In North Bihar the rain was appreciable in amount only along the bank of the Ganges, and over the greater part of the distressed area it has done but little good. With the ordinary rains which usually fall during the cold season in Bihar, and which average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the four months, December to March, and with the aid of the incessant irrigation which is going on almost everywhere, I believe that we shall secure very nearly an average crop of *rabi*, and certainly not less than the outturn of 1873-74.

53. Distress is reported from no quarter, but, both in Bettiah and in Madhubani, there is no doubt that the physique of the people is deteriorating. The figures supplied by the Civil Surgeon of Darbhanga are instructive, and similar statistics will be called for from other districts.

54. Charitable relief has not yet been completely organised anywhere, as some uncertainty was felt as to the agency by which it was to be administered, and also as to the necessity for it at this stage. The preparation of lists of dependants and other persons likely to require charitable relief has been in hand for some time, and at the Muzaffarpur Conference on the 4th instant, where the partition of the three districts first to be affected into suitable relief areas was settled, it was decided that in several circles in each district Circle Officers were to be appointed forthwith, whose first duty would be the examination of these lists, and the institution of further enquiries in the villages. The high prices prevailing cause this operation to be necessary at a much earlier stage than in previous times of scarcity.

55. Relief works are in full working order only in Shahabad and Cham-

DISTRICT	1st week	2nd week
1	2	3
Patna	129	123
Gaya		
Shahabad	223	329
Saran		79
Champanan	1,236	1,423
Muzaffarpur	243	318
Darbhanga	68	312
Total	1,897	2,484

paran, and in Shahabad two have been closed as unnecessary. In Gaya none have been attempted even as test works. In Patna they were commenced and closed, and in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, although there was some confusion about their first inception, it was made clear enough that they were not yet a necessity. The average number of male units employed on relief work during each day of the two weeks under report is exhibited in the margin.

56. No reliable information has yet been obtained as to stocks in hand, but,

except in Champaran, District Officers are still confident that the supply is sufficient for the present

57. The movement of food-grains during the fortnight as shown by the statistics of railway traffic is summarised as follows—

DISTRICT	Imports	Exports.	Excess
1	2	3	4
Patna	11,836	96,869	E. 85,033
Gaya	6,153	2,641	I. 3,512
Shahabad	6,753	28,520	E. 21,767
Saran	95,499	8,703	I. 86,796
Champanan	1,270	6,330	E. 5,113
Muzaffarpur	15,034	6,579	I. 8,455
Darbhanga	19,212	43,964	E. 24,742

58. Prices are practically stationary. The marginal abstract will show the price of common rice at each district head-quarters on the 14th and 28th November. It is reported that at inland stations prices show a tendency to fall with the incoming of the new rice crop.

DISTRICT.	November 14th	November 28th
1	2	3
Patna	10	9
Gaya	9	9½
Shahabad	9	9
Saran	9	9
Champanan	9	9
Muzaffarpur	8½	8½
Darbhanga	10	10

59. The public health remains good, there is no wandering, the cattle are in unusually good condition, and water for men and cattle is still sufficient.

60. A prominent event of the fortnight under report was the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Sonapur and the Famine Conference held there on the 20th ultimo. The proceedings of that Con-

ference have already been published and need no further notice here. I need only say that it is a matter of extreme satisfaction to myself, and all the District Officers of this Division, to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor, after personal consultation, was able to say that he accepted our appraisement of the situation, and was satisfied that proper steps were being taken to meet the approaching scarcity. The fall of rain which immediately succeeded the Lieutenant-Governor's visit has created a profound impression upon the minds of the superstitious.

61. Another important incident to be noted is your tour through the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran with the Collector of the district in each case. Starting from Sonapur on the 23rd November, you completed your circuit, and reached Muzaffarpur on the 4th December in time to take part in the Conference on that and the following day. It is understood

that the result of your tour has been to satisfy you that the estimates of the Collectors are sound and judicious, and that they have correctly appreciated the position. It is a matter of great regret to me that an injury to my foot prevented me from accompanying you.

62. The proceedings of the Conference have already been submitted to Government with my letter No. 665G., of the 6th instant, and they, with the

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane
The Hon'ble Mr. Glass, C. I. E.
Mr. Bourdillon, Officiating Commissioner
„ Hare, Collector of Muzaffarpur
„ Macpherson, Collector of Champaran
„ Carlyle, Collector of Darbhanga
„ Stevenson-Moore, Settlement Officer.
„ Mills, Inspector of Works, Bihar
Division
„ Sealy, District Engineer, Champaran

orders of Government upon them, will be noted in my next fortnightly report. It is enough to say here that the gentlemen named in the margin were present and that they were of opinion that the condition of parts of Champaran was at the present time the most critical, but that eventually Darbhanga would require the greatest amount of help.

63. I have to report in conclusion that, as you have lately visited the worst tracts in the three northernmost districts in the Division, I now propose to make a short tour in the remaining two in which some distress has been, or is, anticipated. I have arranged to visit Sasaram and Bhabua between the 11th and the 18th instant, and shall proceed to Saran after my return, probably about the 21st or 22nd December after submitting my next report.

Memorandum on the numbers likely to need relief and the probable expenditure in each district of Bihar.

It is clear from the reports received up to date and from the information laid before the Conference at Munaffarpur on the 4th and 5th instant that District Officers are now in possession of materials sufficient for the formation of some sort of estimate of the numbers to be relieved, and the expense of relieving them between the present time and the end of September when the *bhados* crops of 1897 will be in the market, and all relief may be expected to cease. In the following paragraphs I shall attempt to set down, as clearly as may be, the requirements of each district, but it is first necessary to state a few general principles which will apply to all districts.

2. In the first place, it is necessary to say that I proceed on the assumption that the meteorological phenomena of 1873-74 will be repeated to the end of the scarcity, as they have been repeated hitherto. I have already in my report to Government of the 11th November shown how closely the features of the two years resembled each other up to that date, and I fully believe that this correspondence will be maintained. I give below for each district the rainfall during the four months (December to March) in 1873-74 and the normal rainfall.

District.	December.		January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.	
	Normal.	1873-74.	Normal.	1873-74.	Normal.	1873-74.	Normal.	1873-74.	Normal.	1873-74.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11.
Patna	0.16	0.7	0.57	0.41	0.41	0.87	0.30	0.61	1.44	2.06
Gaya	0.20	0.11	0.08	0.78	0.42	1.04	0.39	0.29	1.73	2.21
Shahabad	0.23	0.06	0.66	0.43	0.40	0.99	0.41	0.28	1.80	1.91
Saran	0.17	0.04	0.75	0.13	0.46	0.83	0.31	0.40	1.88	1.38
Champana	0.21	0.22	0.67	0.05	0.38	1.05	0.27	0.15	1.68	1.47
Munaffarpur	0.12	0.24	0.60	0.14	0.39	0.71	0.48	0.21	1.68	1.38
Darbhanga	0.11	0.15	0.64	0.29	0.40	0.74	0.20	0.15	1.48	1.33

3. These figures show that every district may expect to receive, during the four months in question, from 1.44 to 1.80 inches of rain. They also show that in 1873-74, while the districts of South Bihar received more than their normal rainfall, those north of the Ganges suffered from some deficiency. As the experience of them all as regards the autumn rains in 1873 was about the same, the above differences go far to explain why it was that the *rabi* outturn was as follows in 1874, viz, Patna, 12 annas; Gaya and Shahabad, 16 annas; Saran, 7 annas; Champaran, 8 annas; Munaffarpur, 10 annas; and Darbhanga, 8 annas. If we assume that we shall everywhere receive the normal fall, we shall get crops a little better than those of 1873-74; but if we only estimate rain such as fell in that year, we shall still hardly fail to obtain a fair outturn. But the rain which fell in November has already improved the estimate of the crops in South Bihar, and therefore in modification of the estimates given in paragraph 102 of my report of the 11th November, I propound the following forecast of the *rabi* which is based on what has happened up to date and on what is likely to occur during the next four months:—Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad, 16 annas; Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga, 8 annas each; and Munaffarpur, 10 annas. This estimate, added to the ascertained outturn in annas of the *bhados* and *aghani* crops, is the basis of the calculations which follow, and will so remain unless and until a failure of the winter rains necessitates a review of the situation.

4. Next as to the proportion of the population to be relieved, it is stated in the Famine Commission's Report (Part I, paragraph 75) that in times of famine about 7 or 8 per cent. of the population may be expected to require relief for a long period, but that in particular places, and for a short period, the proportion may run up to 15 per cent. In the same passage it is stated that in 1873-74 the proportion of the population on relief works in Bihar was about 10 per cent. for nine months, and as high as 20 per cent. for a short time; but I do not propose to accept the administration of that famine as a perfect example, since it is well known that expenditure was very lavish, and that relief was not always judiciously given. I believe that the people started on the present scarcity in better condition than they did in 1873-74; but, on the other hand, prices have risen to famine rates at a much earlier date. After full consideration, I am disposed to think that we shall get a fair estimate of the number to be relieved if we take 8 per cent. as the general average proportion of the population to be maintained, and bear in mind that charitable relief will be wanted a little earlier than usual.

5. This conclusion leads to my next point, which is that it is important to remember that there are two ways in which relief is given, viz., (a) by relief works, and (b) in charitable relief. Relief works are already open in Champaran; they have been tried as test works elsewhere, and they will be wanted in Munaffarpur and Darbhanga (and to a smaller extent in Saran) from the 1st January. It was the experience of 1873-74 that relief works were

needed long before charitable relief; but the high prices this year led to the conclusion that charitable relief-works have to be given much earlier, and that it will last longer. In 1873-74 charitable relief was first distributed in Saran at the end of February, in Gaya and Shahabad during the first week in March, and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga from the 25th of the same month. No information is available for Champaran. I am disposed to think that in that district and Darbhanga charitable relief will be required to some extent from the 1st January and in Saran and Muzaffarpur from the 1st February. I hope that in other districts it may perhaps not be necessary to give charitable relief on an extended scale till May.

6 All the District Officers of the northern districts have divided their districts into zones of distress the population on which will require relief in instalments or stages. This greatly facilitates the work of computation.

7 Lastly, I propose to reduce all the figures to terms of one day, and to calculate that one anna a day will cover all the expenses of relief, excluding of course the charge for ordinary establishment, which, under article 194 of the Famine Code, is not debitable to famine relief. This is the rate accepted for purposes of calculation in the Report of the Famine Commission, and paragraph 24 of the Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the Bundelkhand relief operations at the beginning of the present year shows that the average cost per head per diem of the people relieved was 1½ pies. But the prices of grain are now extraordinarily high, and I think that a rate of one anna (or 12 pies) per head is most suitable. The average cost was much higher than this in 1873-74.

SARAN DISTRICT.

8. The Collector estimates that the whole of his district, which measures 2,651 square miles and has a population of 2,466,065 persons, will be affected; but he considers that an area will be at once affected, of which the area is 766 square miles and the population 665,830. I greatly doubt whether any other part of the district will require relief, and I therefore for the present assume that it will not. This leaves for consideration only the figures above. Eight per cent of 665,830 gives 53,266 persons to be relieved for 9 months, i.e., $53,266 \times 270 = 14,381,820$ for one day: at one anna a day, the cost of relief would be Rs 8,98,863.

9. In 1873-74 the number of persons employed on relief works amounted to 34,633,950 for one day, and those charitably relieved were the equivalent of 1,013,334, total 35,647,284, the cost of relieving whom at one anna a day would have been Rs. 22,27,955. As a fact, the cost was, as follows for wages and charitable relief:—Cash, Rs 17,99,075; grain (at 4 a maund); Rs 13,54,864; total, Rs 31,53,939; This total gives an average rate of nearly 1 anna 5 pies per head.

CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.

10 Excluding the hilly and jungly areas in his district and those tracts which are in his opinion practically safe from distress, the Collector, Mr. Macpherson, divides the affected area of his district into four grades, as follows:—

	Area. Sq. miles.	Population.	Date when relief will be required.
Class A	570	271,415	1st December.
" B	1,282	749,384	1st January.
" C	436	261,655	1st February.
" D	804	146,904	1st April.
	2,692	1,469,308	

11 If we take 8 per cent. of the above population, we get the following figures:—21,718 for ten months, 68,146 for nine months, 20,932 for eight months and 11,752 for six months.

21,718 × 300	=	6,515,300
68,146 × 270	=	17,499,420
20,932 × 240	=	5,023,680
11,752 × 180	=	2,115,360
Total for one day	=	30,702,360

If these figures are reduced to terms of one day, we get the results in the margin. The cost of relieving this multitude at one anna a head comes to Rs. 19,18,497.

12. The figures are enormous in themselves, and in respect of numbers are nearly double those of 1873-74.

The statistics given in the memoranda circulated by Government show that the attendance on relief works in that year comes to 14,871,030 persons for one day: adding those who received charitable relief according to Sir A. P. MacDonnell's estimate, viz., 2,316,570 for one day, we get a total of 17,187,600 persons relieved for one day, against the Collector's present estimate of 30,702,360. Turning next to cost, I find that cash was spent to the extent of Rs. 6,80,703, besides grain to the value of Rs. 9,50,208 (i.e., 8,484 tons at Rs. 4 a maund).

The total expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 16,30,900, or more than 1 anna 6 pie per head per diem.

13. In paragraph 94 of my report of the 11th November, I compared the crop estimates of 1895-96 and 1872-73, and showed that so far as the *bhadet* and *aghar*, so, the aggregate outturn was exactly the same in both years, being 12 annas out of 32. I have already assumed that the *rabt* crop this year will be what it was in 1873-74, and all the conditions

therefore are identical. I am thus driven to the conclusion that Mr. Macpherson's estimates are too gloomy, because under exactly the same condition as existed in 1873-74 he now expects to have to assist 30 million persons instead of 17 millions. The shortest way to correct the overestimate is to reduce the percentage of persons to be relieved, and therefore instead of 8 per cent. of the population of the affected area I propound a percentage of 5.

13,570 × 300 =	4,071,000
39,466 × 370 =	10,855,820
13,082 × 340 =	8,189,680
7,345 × 190 =	1,322,100
	19,188,600

14. This percentage will give the figures in the margin as the number to be relieved for one day, and the cost at one anna a head will be Rs. 11,99,287, say, 12 lakhs.

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

15. For the Muzaffarpur district the Collector has unfortunately not divided his area into zones, as has been done in Darbhanga and Champaran. But I understand that out of the whole area and population of his district, which are respectively 3,005 square miles and 2,712,857 persons, he estimates that about 700 square miles and a population of 700,000 persons are quite safe. The remainder I believe may be divided into two classes as far as he can at present say.

		Area. Sq. miles.	Population.	Date when relief works will be required.
Class A	...	1,851	1,660,000	1st January.
" B	...	454	352,857	1st April
		2,305	2,012,857	

16. Treating these figures in the usual way and taking 8 per cent. of the population as likely to require relief, we get the figures in the margin, a total of 40,937,040 persons to be relieved for one day; and taking the cost of doing so at one anna per head, the result is Rs. 40,937,040.

132,800 × 270 =	25,856,000
28,228 × 180 =	5,081,040
For one day	40,937,040

17. Comparing these figures with those for 1873-74, I am inclined to think that they are on the side of moderation. In that year the number of persons on relief works gives a total for one day of 33,709,050, and the number of receipt of charitable relief works amount to 5,261,722; the grand total is, therefore, 38,970,772. The actual expenditure on relief works and charitable relief appears to have been as follows:—Cash, Rs. 12,42,396; grain (at Rs. 4 the maund), Rs. 14,38,976; total, Rs. 26,81,372. These figures come to a daily rate of about 1 anna 1½ pies per head.

18. But I fear that the crops in 1896 have been a good deal worse than they were in 1873-74. I have explained in my report of the 11th November that the proportion of the various crops in Muzaffarpur is as follows, taking 100 as the full crop of the district: *bhadoi* 24.21, *aghani* 48.65 and *rabi* 30.21. I assume that the *rabi* will be the same in both years; but whereas in 1873-74 the *bhadoi* was 12 annas in 1896, it was only 5 annas, and *aghani* has now been only 3 annas instead of 5 as in the earlier year. Working these figures together, we find that, instead of the figure 100 which three good crops ought to yield, the harvest of Muzaffarpur in the two years under comparison are as in the margin. In other words, whereas in 1873-74 the district after all got a little more than half a full crop, we cannot now expect much more than one-third of a full crop, and the people are by so much the worse off.

	1873-74.	1896 97.
Bhadoi	12 08	7 22
Aghani	24 26	15 64
Rabi	18 88	18 88
	55 22	31 97

19. Looking at these facts, I am disposed to think that 8 per cent. of the population is too small a number to take, and that a safer estimate would be 12 per cent., which would give a day's total of 61,405,560 and an expenditure of Rs. 61,405,560. However, I let the Collector's estimate stand for the present.

DARBHANGA DISTRICT.

20. The Collector has divided the parts of his district which are likely to be affected into three classes, of which the area and population are as follows:—

		Area. Sq. miles.	Population.	Date when relief will be required
Class A	...	2,044	1,720,000	1st January.
" B	...	674	545,000	1st March.
" C	...	208	185,000	1st May.

If we take 8 per cent. of the above population as likely to need relief, we get the following figures:—137,600 for nine months, 43,600 more for seven months, and 14,800 more for five months. In other words, to reduce them all to terms of one day, we obtain the results given in the margin. To feed 48,628,000 persons for one day at 1 anna a head will cost Rs. 48,628,000 in all.

87,600 × 270 =	23,552,000
43,600 × 210 =	9,156,000
14,800 × 150 =	2,220,000
	48,628,000

21. In 1873-74, the figures reduced as before to terms of one day were as follows:—

	Rs.
Persons on relief work	55,365,660
Do. charitable relief	23,877,704
Total	79,243,364

to feed whom would, at one anna a day, cost Rs. 49,21,456. As a matter of fact, the expenditure in cash and grain (taking the latter at Rs. 4 a maund) was Rs. 53,62,079 and Rs. 26,02,240, total Rs. 61,64,319. The result is a little more than one anna three pies per head.

22. It will be observed that the estimate of persons likely to need relief is much below that of those actually relieved in 1873-74; but it is well known that in Darbhanga, as in other districts of North Bihar, relief was given on a very lavish scale and often without much discrimination.

23. I do not think that any relief will be required in South Bihar, and I have now to give an abstract of the foregoing paragraphs which I do in the following form:—

District.	NUMBER TO BE RELIEVED FOR ONE DAY.		Cost.		RATE PER HEAD PER DIEM.	
	1873-74.	1896-97.	1873-74.	1896-97.	1873-74.	1896-97.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saran	35,647,284	14,281,820	Rs. 31,63,939	Rs. 8,95,869	1 5	1 0
Champaran	17,147,600	19,188,600	17,30,306	17,29,287	1 3	1 0
Muzaffarpur	38,970,772	40,937,040	24,81,372	25,58,566	1 1½	1 0
Darbhanga	78,742,304	48,523,000	61,64,319	30,37,000	1 3	1 0
Total	170,548,960	1,23,035,460	1,36,30,596	76,89,716	.....	.....

24. In conclusion, I would add two remarks. The first is that these figures are confessedly only approximate, because they are based on estimates. Moreover, in order to get the number of persons for one day, I have always multiplied by multiples of 30. In the next place, with grain at the rates it has now reached, one anna a day will perhaps prove too small an allowance. However such as they are, I present the above figures as a first estimate of the magnitude of our impending operations.

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Commissioner of the Patna Division.

The 9th December 1896.

APPREHENDED DISTRESS IN THE DISTRICT OF HAZARIBAGH.

No. 327T —M R., dated Camp Purulia, the 7th December 1896

From—C R. MARINDIN, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 606M.R., dated the 12th November 1896, I have the honour to forward the enclosed copy of a note and instructions issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh. The Deputy Commissioner is utilizing a great many sources of information, and, so far, has received no really alarming reports of the condition of the people, and does not himself consider that any necessity has yet arisen for opening test relief works; but for the reasons given in my note, I am of opinion that it will be safer to open some at once in selected tracts, to enable the Deputy Commissioner to determine with more precision whether scarcity should be declared in his district, than he can do with merely the information afforded him by the reports of the zamindars, police, and others. I think that the movement of people in search of work, and the increased number of wanderers on the roads and in the town of Hazaribagh, indicates that the pinch of high prices is beginning to be severely felt by those who have no grain of their own and are not regular agricultural labourers, and that relief works may become necessary sooner than was anticipated. I have also thought it desirable that small sums of money should be given to the police to relieve destitute travellers on the Grand Trunk Road and other pilgrim routes, as the number of such persons is said to be unusually large, and also to relieve stray cases of distress in villages; and to put in motion the sources of private charity in the town of Hazaribagh for the relief of destitute wanderers who are said to be gathering there. If the test relief works show that scarcity prevails, the Deputy Commissioner has been instructed to submit the required report under section 10, chapter II of the Famine Code. I am also writing to the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum to take similar measures for the relief of destitute travellers on that portion of the Grand Trunk Road that passes through his district.

MEMORANDUM.

I RECEIVED a further demi-official report, dated the 26th November, from Mr Herald, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, on the prospects of his district, in which in some respects he takes a more hopeful view of affairs than in his former report.

He has found some villages where the outturn of rice will not be less than 12 or 14 annas, and on the whole he expects a 7-anna outturn for the entire district. The late rain has improved the prospects of the *rali* crops, and though these are not an important item in the food-supply of the district, still they will, if further rain falls and the yield is fair, have a considerable effect in enabling people to tide over till next September. Much help is also expected from the mahua crop, though it is too early to say what this will be like. Altogether, Mr. Herald says that there is undoubtedly enough food in the district to give full rations until March or April, which, if supplemented by a good crop of pulses and mahua, will suffice the people till September and October. The Deputy Commissioner is collecting information about stocks of grain, and until he has obtained all the statistics, it would be premature to say whether there will be sufficient food-supply to carry on the people through the hot weather and rains, but no doubt the estimate may be so far accepted as showing that there is no want of food-supplies in the district at present. Mr. Herald thinks that under these circumstances he will be quite safe in refraining from active measures for another three or four weeks.

In some other respects his report is not so reassuring. Prices, though slightly easier, continue very high. Rice is selling at 9 and 10 seers at the sadar and 8 and 9 seers at Giridih. The cultivators are holding their stocks, which of course contributes to send up prices and is an indication that they themselves anticipate distress.

Though some villages will have a fair outturn of rice, others will have little or none, and, as Mr. Herald says, owing to the general holding up of stocks, the bad villages will get little or no advantage from the better crops reaped in neighbouring ones. The movements of the population, moreover, are indicative of some present symptoms of distress. Many people, Mr. Herald says, are leaving for the Giridih and Jheria mines.

2. On the whole, I considered it best to come at once to Giridih and meet Mr. Herald and confer with him personally as to the state of things, and this morning have discussed matters with him and the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Martin. Besides the movements of the population referred to above, I have learnt from Mr. Herald that many of the people who

went to the Jhoria mines have returned from there, failing apparently to get employment. On the Grand Trunk Road there is an unusual number of indigent travellers, some of whom, in a more or less destitute condition, have been sent into the head-quarters dispensary by the Sub-Inspector of Burhi.

Dr. Nott, the Civil Surgeon, in a demi-official letter just received by Mr Herald, says that the number of wanderers in the town of Hazaribagh is perceptibly increasing, that these show unmistakeable signs of want, and that some of the coolies he has examined for emigration are much emaciated. Dr. Nott adds that he is keeping patients in the dispensary who have practically recovered from their sickness, because, if he turned them out, they would starve. Mr Martin, the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, informs us that the police had reported six cases of families destitute of any means of subsistence, whom they had had to relieve through the assistance of the local zamindars. In my opinion these signs of distress are rather ominous and should not be neglected, and show that though there may be plenty of grain in the district, the poorest classes, including labourers who are not Kamias or regular agricultural servants, are beginning to feel the pinch of high prices and to suffer from want of food, especially as the rice harvest in many places is over, and therefore, though Mr Herald thinks that no action is yet required, I consider that the time has come when test relief works should be started in certain areas to gauge the extent to which distress exists, and that some measures must be taken to relieve wandering and destitute people on the main roads and in the town of Hazaribagh.

3. The following measures have therefore been agreed upon —

Mr Herald has produced a map in which he has marked off the outturn of the present crop as he estimates it. The worst portion of the district, according to this map, is the thana of Kasmar, but this thana contains a good many large villages with well-to-do cultivators where the labouring classes are probably for the most part Kamias who will be supported at present by their employers. Dr. Nott is shortly to visit this thana on vaccination work, and it will be safe to defer any action there till Mr. Herald gets reliable information from him of the actual state of things.

The next bad area is a strip of country running across the district from north to south, between the Hazaribagh and Giridih plateau. This is high land: there are no *bundhs* for irrigation, and the outturn will not be more than five annas. This tract is traversed by the Grand Trunk Road. It comprises the following thanas —

	Area.	Population.
Koderma ...	442	77,686, 176 per square mile.
Burhi	353	51,693, 146 " "
Bagodar . . .	442	64,722, 146 " "
Dhumri	509	80,277, 158 " "

Only the Sadar thana of Dhumri is included in this tract, and not its outposts. Test relief works will be started at once in the above area under section 11 of the Famine Code, and the Deputy Commissioner will be strictly guided by the provisions of the Code in fixing and regulating the rates of wages, quantity of work, &c. As the labouring classes are in the habit of consuming the coarser food-grains, the standard for the wage rate will be *makai*, which is said to be easily procurable and cheaper than rice. The calculation of the wage should be by a grain equivalent under section 104 at the current price of *makai* in the neighbourhood of the work. Daily rates of wage are not to be given. One test work will be opened on a road which it is proposed to open out from Utka to Maskucha, which is about the middle of the above tract of country. There is a track at present, and no difficulty is anticipated about the land required for the road. In the north of the tract about Burhi and Koderma and in the south in the Dhumri thana, villages will be selected and *bundhs* started on the same principles as regards wages.

The services of Mr. Gantzer and his staff will be utilised in opening and supervising these works, and I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to depute Babu Suresh Chundra Das, the Excise and Income-tax Deputy Collector, who is now on tour about the neighbourhood of Koderma, to select the sites for the *bundhs* in that part and to watch the opening and progress of the works, and to depute Mr. Martin, the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, to do the same in the Dhumri thana. The District Road Committee will supply the necessary funds for these test works, and those started in the Koderma Government estate can be paid for from the money in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner for works of improvement in Government estates. The above test works seem likely to suffice for the present, but it might be advisable now or a little later to start some in the Hazaribagh thana, where the outturn is estimated at six annas, and where wanderers seem to be coming into the Sadar station.

4. The next point considered was the relief of travellers. The roads which are said to demand attention are the Grand Trunk Road, which runs for about 80 miles through the district, the Deoghar-Gaya Road, a pilgrim route across the north-east corner of it, and the Lohardaga-Shergotti Road, another pilgrim route on the north-west corner. On the Grand Trunk Road there are the following thanas and outposts —

Thana Chauparan	Outpost Barkatta.
" Burhi.	Thana Bagodar.
Thana Dhumri.	

These are about from 8 to 17 miles apart. A small sum, say Rs. 10, should be advanced to the police officer in charge of each of these stations, with instructions that he is to spend it in relieving any really destitute travellers by a meal of cooked food, and he should also be ordered to direct persons travelling in search of employment to the nearest relief work.

At Burhi thana the Deputy Commissioner proposes to put this relief in the hands of the Rural Sub-Registrar, who has already, it is believed, started a fund for the purpose. There is no objection to this. Similar arrangements with the police should be made on the Lohardaga-Shergutti Road and at all thanas to relieve stray cases of want. The Deputy Commissioner informs me that he has already called upon zamindars to relieve any cases of destitution that come to light in their estates. On the Gaya-Deoghar Road, a route for Baidyanath, help is said to be given already at two places by the Thakot of Gawan and the zamindars of Satgaon. This covers about the first 20 miles of the road. The Subdivisional Officer of Giridih should enquire and report if any other arrangements are wanted to meet the case of travellers on the further length of road to be covered before the borders of the Monghyr district are reached.

5 The case of wanderers in the town of Hazaribagh remains to be considered. Judging from Dr. Nott's information, I certainly think that the sources of private charity should now be indented on to relieve these cases, and the Deputy Commissioner is requested to arrange for this. As it is important that he should continue his present tour, and thus will not allow of his returning to Hazaribagh to initiate this measure of relief, it would be best for him to ask the Civil Surgeon or senior Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Warde-Jones, to act on his behalf

* A fund is being raised in Giridih town, but Mr. Martin assures us that no help is wanted at present by the beggars who still get their alms in the ordinary way. in communication with Rai Bahadur Jadu Nath Mukerjee and other leading inhabitants of the town. A supply of cooked food will be the form of relief most applicable to this case, and the Committee should be guided by the rules* of the Famine Code in the distribution of this relief

6 Mr. Herald is requested to report the result of the test relief works to be undertaken in due course. I hope that his anticipations that they are not yet wanted may be fulfilled, but by opening them we shall be able to diagnose the situation more accurately than it is possible to do at present. The Deputy Commissioner is also requested to map out relief circles for his district, so as to be ready for more extended relief measures if they are wanted. If the test works show that distress exists in consequence of the scarcity and high prices, a report under section 10, chapter II of the Famine Code, should be submitted.

C. R. MARINDIN,

Offg. Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

CAMP GIRIDIH,
The 3rd December 1896

ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS, 1895-96.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—R & P W. CESS

Calcutta, the 21st December 1896

RESOLUTION—No 6241. P

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess Operations for the year 1895-96.

The delay of two months and-a-half in submitting the report is stated by the Board to be due to the difficulty which many collectorate establishments experienced in understanding correctly the details of the new tauzi procedure, in consequence of which the returns had to be referred back more than once for revision. Even now the statistics attached to the report are not absolutely correct, as only approximate figures have been furnished by the Collector of Patna.

2. The Road and Public Works Cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the districts where the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force. The following statement shows the main results of the working of the Act during the past two years.—

		1894-95	1895-96
(1)	Current demand	Rs 83,21,993	Rs. 84,88,612
(2)	Arrear „	„ 14,85,984	„ 11,80,123
(3)	Total „	„ 98,07,977	„ 96,68,735
(4)	Total collections	„ 82,58,755	„ 82,58,761
(5)	Remissions	„ 27,571	„ 84,859
(6)	Net balance	„ 15,17,286	„ 17,27,671
(7)	Percentage of total collections on current demand	99.2	97.3
(8)	Percentage of current collections on current demand	84.8	82.1
(9)	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	77.9	78.0
(10)	Number of revenue paying estates assessed	222,130	230,637
(11)	Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed	158,012	129,373
(12)	Number of tenures assessed	1,348,002	1,451,837
(13)	Number of recorded share-holders in estates	1,394,559	1,410,487
(14)	Number of recorded share holders in tenures	2,417,364	2,535,943
(15)	Current demand of land revenue ..	Rs 3,81,98,931	Rs. 3,82,73,908

The total collections in the two years remained almost the same; but owing to the enhanced demand in the year under review, the balance outstanding at the end of 1895-96 was greater by Rs 2,10,385.

3. The following districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration for the first class, and showed a percentage of current collections above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year —

DISTRICT	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1895-96.	1894-95	1893-94.	1895-96.	1894-95	1893-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jalpaiguri ..	99.7	99.3	91.6	88.2	100	99
Singhbhum ..	94.6	99.14	98	83.3	11.8	97.1
Malda ..	97.3	94.8	97.4	99.5	99.3	99.7
Puri ..	97.3	98	97.9	90.6	90.4	93.1
Dinajpur ...	95.3	92.6	92.3	99.6	99.7	99.6
Bogra ...	93.9	94.74	91.9	98	100	100
Hazaribagh .	93.4	97.44	96	99.8	100	99.7
Rajshahi .	93.2	87.1	84.2	90.2	97	89.1
Mymensingh ..	93.3	93.5	93.1	95.7	96.8	95.6
Bubbhum .	93.1	92.7	95	96.8	89.3	95.1
Noakhali ..	92.5	93.27	90.8	91.7	92.4	84.8
Khulna ...	91.7	91.2	90.5	90.8	90.2	85.5
Darjeeling .	91	99.6	99.9	100	100	100
Dacca ...	90.9	90.6	87.3	80.2	92.4	90.4
Rangpur ...	90.5	93.02	93	96.7	94.6	94.9
Patna ...	90.4	86.4	87.1	84	88.2	95

All of these, except Singhbhum, Rajshahi and Pabna, showed equally good results in the previous year. In arrear collections the standard has been attained by all the districts mentioned in the foregoing list, except Singhbhum, during each of the past three years, but in current collections Rajshahi and Pabna failed to attain the standard in two years, and Dacca in one year. The results are creditable to the officers concerned.

4. Burdwan and Balasore are the only two districts which fall into the second class, i.e., collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand and less than 80 per cent. of the arrear* demand. The short collections in Burdwan are ascribed to the heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures and revenue-free estates, but it is not explained why these large arrears were allowed to accumulate. The Board report that certificates have since issued for the realization of these sums. The explanation of the local officers that the falling off in arrear collections in Balasore was entirely due to the amalgamation of the Land Revenue and Cess *tauzis* from the beginning of the year, and to the introduction of many changes in the accounts of the *Tauzi* Department, has not been accepted by the Board.

5. In the districts of the third class mentioned below, the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent.:—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manbhum... 73·3	59·6	68	91·4	99·9	98·6	99·5
Lohardaga 100·0	68·9	84·5	82·3	100·	100·	100·
Muzaffarpur *	69·7	68·5	72·1	84·9	78·5	76·4
Ohamparan 96·6	77·7	81·5	86·6	97·3	97·6	98·6
Midnapore... 82·4	79·8	83·1	76·4	87·4	91·9	89·
Faridpur ... 91·1	79·3	74·5	76·	92·6	94·1	86·2
Backergunge 91·5	80·7	85·3	84·5	98·5	99·5	99·6
Cuttack †	80	84·8	81·3	81·5	75·37	83·2
Jessore ... 85·4	81·6	84·5	77·5	93·6	93·2	89
Chittagong †	83·9	92·3	91·5	95·7	98·8	96·5
Nadia ... 88·4	84·8	93·4	90·	97·8	97·1	91·7
24-Parganas 88·9	85·4	84·	86·4	83·5	91·5	91·5
Palamau ... 98·3	85·3	88·3	92·4	99·8	100	99·8
Bhagalpur .. 92·7	86·3	92·	89·2	93·5	89·5	80·7
Tippera .. 89·4	87·5	88·6	83·4	91·1	90·6	87·8
Purnea ... 96·8	88·1	88·7	86·4	83·1	73·2	99·1

* Figures not submitted by the Collector

† There is no March kist

The figures in the first column of the above statement represent the percentages of collections on the net current demand of the districts against which they are noted, after eliminating the sums affected by the period of grace which ended after the close of the year, and for the realization of which no coercive measures could be taken within the year. The balance thus arrived at is the true arrear for the collection of which the District Officer is held responsible. Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, and Purnea are the only districts which have not invariably reached the standard for arrear collections in the three years; but in current collections all the districts show short percentages, except Chittagong and Nadia for two years and Manbhum, Palamau and Bhagalpur for one year. Eliminating, however, the amounts affected by the 15 days' grace, Lohardaga, Champaran, Faridpur, Backergunge, Palamau, Bhagalpur, and Purnea reached the prescribed standard in the case of current collections during the year under review. The short collections in Manbhum are ascribed to the fact that the *Pachete Estado*, which was lately brought under the *Encumbered Estates Act*, was unable to pay up its dues within the year, and in Lohardaga and Palamau to the fact that the last kist fell due on the 28th March, and no coercive measures could be adopted till after the close of the year. Poor harvests, the cadastral survey, but more especially the stoppage of sales owing to the amendment of the *Certificate Act*,

whereby estates sold can be redeemed by the tender of the purchase money within 80 days, are the causes assigned for the bad results in Muzaffarpur. In Champaran collections were retarded by the default of some of the principal landholders and zamindars, and by delay in the filing of certificates, due to the difficulty experienced in making out the arrear lists under the new tauzi procedure. The latter cause also contributed to the short collections in Midnapore, Chittagong, and several other districts. In Faizpur, the explanation given is that most of the estates are petty and contain numerous share-holders, each of whom tries to evade payment and throw the burden of payment on his co-sharers till final steps are taken under the certificate procedure. In Backergunge the increase in the demand, the reduction of the rate of interest on arrears and the low price of rice throughout the year are put forward in explanation of the short collections. In Cuttack and Purnea certain proprietors deliberately withheld payment. The difficulty in realizing cesses from holders of rent free tenures in Jessore is said still to continue, though to a less extent. In Nadia a larger number of cess-payers than in previous years took advantage of the statutory allowance of 15 days' grace. In the 24 Parganas the poor results are attributed to failure of crops, and in Tippera to the introduction of the system of post-card warnings in lieu of notices under the certificate procedure, to delays in the preparation of arrear lists in consequence of the new tauzi system, and to the failure of certain of the chief zamindars to pay in time. The last two causes also operated in Bhagalpur, where the bad outturn of the *rabi* crops further affected the collections.

6. The districts of the fourth or lowest class, in which both the current and arrear collections fell short of the standards prescribed, were—

DISTRICT	Percentage of current collections on current demand			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand		
	1895-96.	1894-95	1893-94.	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gaya .. .	62.6	77.4	75.7	69.4	54.8	53.
Saran .. 75.5	65.2	62.5	70.7	78.8	71.8	82.9
Hooghly ... 71.5	65.6	65.6	70.5	50.0	72.6	83.6
Patna ...	74.4	79.5	78.9	79.7	89.8	94
Monghyr ... 48.5	79.7	82.1	81.8	70.1	8.6	87.1
Darbhanga 89.2	79.8	87.3	86.7	76.3	76.6	78.2
Shahabad . 91.5	81.6	89.5	89.2	70.1	52.1	67.6
Murshidabad 83.3	83.1	86.5	85.3	59.6	60.6	53.9
Bankura 91.8	88.2	82.5	78.2	51.1	54.4	48.4

* Figures not submitted by the Collector.

The figures in the first column give the same information as those in the statement for third-class districts. Except for two years in Patna and Monghyr, and one year in Saran and Hooghly in the case of arrear collections, all these districts have, during the three years, failed to collect up to the standards fixed. At the same time, if the amounts affected by the 15 days' grace are eliminated, Shahabad and Bankura reached the prescribed standard in the case of current collections. The short current collections in Gaya are said to be entirely due to the failure of the 7-anna share of the Tikari estate to pay within the year; and in Saran to the contumacy of the petty share-holders, the general indebtedness of the zamindars, and the heavy arrear balance which had to be collected during the year. The reasons assigned in Hooghly are the inability of the cess office to issue notices in due time, the inclusion of rent-free holdings in estates to which they did not belong, and the failure of the certificate procedure, for various reasons. No explanation is given of the short collections in Patna. The falling off in Monghyr is attributed to the introduction of the new tauzi system, which is said to have increased the work and also to the action of the co-parceners of petty estates, each of whom tries to shirk payment in the hope that his co-sharers will pay. In

Darbhanga the reasons given are the disinclination of the proprietors to pay cesses until they are forced to do so, and the bad working of the nizarat staff in not realizing promptly arrears covered by warrants. The collections suffered in Shahabad in consequence of the non-payment of cesses by the chief zamindars of the district, especially those of Dumraon and Surajpura, while the bad results in Murshidabad appear to have been due mainly to the difficulty of tracing rent-free holdings and to family dissensions between two leading zamindars. Heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures, many of which cannot be traced, account for the poor collections in Bankura.

7. Arrears amounting to Rs. 11,149 became barred by limitation in thirteen districts, Monghyr heading the list with Rs. 4,506, followed by Gaya with Rs. 2,615. In Monghyr Rs. 1,617 have since been realized, and it is explained that in the case of revenue-paying estates the certificates could not be enforced owing to the defective nature of the records, while many revenue-free estates were not traceable. In regard to Gaya it is stated that the defaulting jagirdars are either dead or have transferred their jagirs to others whom it is difficult to trace.

8. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realization of the cesses during the last two years :—

		1894-95	1895-96
Certificates pending from the previous year	..	36,672	40,960
Filed during the year	... ..	85,914	66,671
Total for disposal	...	1,22,586	1,07,531
Cancelled on objection	... ..	1,042	1,258
Struck off	... ..	6,406	4,948
Fully discharged	... ..	74,521	63,318
Pending at close of year	... ..	40,960	36,022
Sales effected	... ..	1,105	1,626
Sales set aside	... ..	32	29

As compared with 1894-95, the decrease in the number of pending cases is satisfactory, but it is still 54 per cent. of the number of cases instituted during the year. The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Saran (9,085), Muzaffarpur (5,271), Hooghly (4,362), Dubhanga (4,083), Shahabad (3,959), Midnapore (3,770), Cuttack (3,740), Gaya (3,334), and Patna (3,280).

9. The complete revaluation of the district of Darbhanga, which was sanctioned in September 1890 and commenced in April 1891, was brought to a close during the year. The work occupied a Deputy Collector four years and nine months, and resulted in an addition of 21·4 per cent. to the valuation of the district and an increase of the cess demand from Rs. 4,13,326 to Rs. 5,07,729. The net cost after deducting fines and stamp receipts was Rs. 11,173, or less than 12 per cent. of the increase in the yearly demand. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to notice the good work done by the Cess Deputy Collector, Babu Heera Lall Sen, who was in charge from the 31st of July 1893 up to its completion on the 31st of December 1895. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Noakhali, Chittagong, Monghyr, and Manbhum. In Darjeeling and Chittagong the revaluation resulted in a slight decrease. Valuation and revaluation work was in progress in 17 districts when the year closed.

10. Statement VI, appended to the report, compares the gross rental in each district for 1895-96, calculated from the returns under the Cess Act, with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road-cess was first introduced, and the gross rental of the preceding year. The results for the Province are as follow :—

			Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	...	...	13,11,68,432
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	..	...	15,36,83,959
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	...	...	15,63,28,446

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 2,51,60,014, or 19·1 per cent. on the rental when the road cess was introduced. Only five districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1895-96, as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease being due in four cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to other, and in one case to diluvion.

11. The names of the Deputy Collectors whose work is favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the Board for their careful administration of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLÉY, '

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN
BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 1119.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1895-96.

Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Education Department, as Director of Public Instruction, throughout the year, but the report was submitted on the 10th October 1896 by Dr. C. A. Martin, who officiated for him during his illness. In accordance with the orders of Government, directing that details should be entered into in alternate years, the present report is somewhat longer than its predecessor.

2. In the course of the last ten years there was an annual average increase of 1,332 schools and 31,897 pupils. In 1895-96 the number of pupils in public institutions rose by 36,651, *i.e.*, from 1,501,159 to 1,537,810, but the number of pupils in private institutions decreased by 1,168, *i.e.*, from 140,360 to 139,192, the net increase in the number of pupils under instruction thus being 35,483 pupils. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 55,800 to 57,109, and a decrease in that of private or indigenous schools from 13,941 to 13,744, the net increase in the number of institutions being 1,112. All classes of public institutions, except Middle English and Special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of Middle English schools declined by 3, and their pupils by 509; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 59 institutions, owing to the closing of a number of guru training classes, the number of pupils increased by 125. Private institutions not conforming to departmental standards show a loss of 197 schools, chiefly confined to the class of small elementary schools with less than 10 pupils each; while the number of "Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian" shows a fair increase of 42. The number of pupils receiving University and secondary education increased from 216,527 to 217,169. The number of pupils attending primary schools rose from 1,206,285 to 1,240,679, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years;—

			Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92	...	...	44,920	987,948
1892-93	...	...	43,829	983,271
1893-94	...	...	44,020	988,745
1894-95	...	...	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	...	...	47,054	1,087,356

3. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,112,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. Of the pupils on the educational returns, 1,562,748 are boys and 114,254 are girls. Thus of all boys of a school-going age, 28.6 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2.0 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 27.9 and 2.0 respectively. While it thus appears that one boy in every four of a school-going age throughout these Provinces is receiving instruction of some kind in schools, public or private, the table given in paragraph 13 of the Director's report shows that there is still a great disparity in educational progress between district and district and between division and division. Noakhali heads the list, as it did last year, with as many as 67.5 per cent. of the boys at school; while the adjoining district of Chittagong has 59.6 per cent. at school. But Chittagong, which was second in the list last year,

this year occupies the third place, having been surpassed by Calcutta, where 60·7 per cent. of the boys are at school. Purnea is in this respect the most backward of the more populous districts, and is little better than the Orissa Tributary Mahals and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the percentages in these three areas being 12·1, 12·0, and 11·2 respectively. Palamau, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Shahabad, and Bhagalpur return percentages of between 14 and 15.

The differences between the first and the last in this list are very great, and difficult to understand. It is not apparent why districts usually regarded as advanced, such as Jessore, Nadia and Khulna, which are close to the metropolis, should, as the statement shows, be more backward in education than remote districts, such as Noakhali, Balasore and Cuttack. It is clear that great and prolonged efforts will be required before the backward districts can be brought into line with the more advanced.

The following statement, taken from the Commissioners' Annual Administration Reports, shows the percentage of boys at school to the total number of boys of school-going age, division by division:—

DIVISION.				Percentage of boys at school to total number of boys of school-going age.
Burdwan	..	...	.	53·4
Presidency	..	...	...	31·1
Rajshahi	..	...	...	18·4
Dacca	...	...	...	35·2
Chittagong	...	...	...	46·1
Patna	...	.	...	15·3
Bhagalpur	...	...	...	14·7
Orissa	...	...	...	37·3
Chota Nagpur	...	...	...	22·3

Some explanation of the great disparity in educational progress between different districts and divisions should be sought for and given in future reports.

4. The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including receipts from fees and all other sources, amounted to Rs. 1,06,81,267 during 1895-96, as compared with Rs. 98,29,572 in the preceding year, there being thus an increase of Rs. 8,51,695. The net expenditure, excluding fees, from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 22,76,285 to Rs. 26,35,572, or by Rs. 3,59,287—fully accounted for by large expenditure on educational buildings; that from District Funds by Rs. 76,979, and that from Municipal Funds by Rs. 4,343; the net result being an increase of Rs. 4,40,609 in the expenditure from public sources. In the previous year there had been a similar increase of Rs. 74,226 in the expenditure from District Funds, and of Rs. 4,023 in that from Municipal Funds; while the Provincial expenditure of that year showed a decrease of Rs. 56,893. In both years the District Funds were assisted by large subventions from Provincial revenues for the extension of primary education; the grants amounting to Rs. 62,000 in the former year and Rs. 31,750 in the latter. The expenditure from private sources in 1895-96 increased from Rs. 63,38,552 to Rs. 67,49,638, or by Rs. 4,11,086, including an increase of Rs. 2,78,518 in the receipts from fees.

The total expenditure on colleges increased by Rs. 17,951, though there was a decrease of Rs. 8,632 in the Government expenditure. Secondary education cost more than in the previous year by Rs. 1,42,713, primary education by Rs. 1,59,001, and female education by Rs. 11,264. Under primary education, District Boards contributed Rs. 39,250 more than in 1894-95, and for the inspection of primary schools Rs. 26,267 more. Under female education they contributed Rs. 4,181 more than in the previous year. Municipal funds contributed under these heads Rs. 3,977 more than in the preceding year.

The amount spent on education by the Calcutta Municipality was only Rs. 4,334. Dr. Martin supplies a table showing that the Bombay Municipality spent in the same year for the same purpose Rs. 67,103, chiefly on primary, girls' and technical schools. Trifling as the amount contributed by the Calcutta Municipality on primary education is, the Lieutenant-Governor is not, at present, inclined to recommend any increase of it, in view of the more pressing need for expenditure on sanitation.

5. The Director of Public Instruction was on tour for 32 days outside Calcutta, and visited the districts of Jalpaiguri, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi (twice) and Dacca. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the Province throughout the year is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors ...	5	158	5	171
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	191	9	182
Inspector, European Schools ..	1	68	1	63
Deputy Inspectors ...	44	172	46	187
Sub-Inspectors ...	204	198	202	213

Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjee Bahadur spent 146 days on tour and visited 237 schools, Dr Martin as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, spent 193 days and visited 237 schools; Mr Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, spent 151 days and visited 182 schools. Among Assistant Inspectors, Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre in the Rajshahi Division spent 217 days on tour; and Mr. J. A. Reuther spent 198 days as Assistant Inspector, besides 29 days when officiating as Inspector. Among the Deputy Inspectors, the prescribed minimum period of 150 days' touring in the year was attained in all the districts. The Sub-Inspectors have exceeded the prescribed minimum of 200 days' touring in all divisions but Orissa, where the average number of days during which the Sub-Inspectors were on tour was 196. The former standard of 400 visits to schools was attained only in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Orissa Divisions. The reduced standard of 350 visits was, as in the previous year, exceeded in all the divisions, except Rajshahi and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. Some of the Sub-Inspectors, especially in the Patna Division, such as Babu Chandi Lal of Shahabad, Babu Jeet Lal of Saran, Babu Krishna Jiban Lal of Muzaffarpur, Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim and Babu Hira Lal of Darbhanga, visited an excessive number of schools during the year; and their inspections must have been hurried and superficial. But the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to recognise the fact that in the last few years there has been, on the whole, a steady improvement in the amount and quality of the work done by inspecting officers of all classes. Under the orders of Government, all the departmental Sub-Inspectors of the districts in which there are District Boards were lately transferred to those bodies, provision being at the same time made that any assistance required by the Inspector or Deputy Inspector in compiling the returns should be furnished by the Sub-Inspectors under the Board.

There was an increase in the number of inspecting pandits from 483 to 486. The average number of visits paid by these officers rose from 499 in 1894-95 to 512 in 1895-96, the highest average of visits (684) having been attained by the inspecting pandits of the Patna Division. The average number of visits decreased in the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, and increased in the other divisions.

6. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is glad to observe that the District Boards and the Education Department continued to work together without friction. With a few exceptions, the District Boards were guided by the advice of the Deputy Inspectors in all educational matters, the disposal of which required the knowledge and

experience of a specialist. In Malda the Deputy Inspector continued to be Vice-Chairman of the District Board. In Cuttack the Deputy Inspector continued to be the President of the Educational Sub-Committee of the District Board. Revised rules under clauses (j) and (g) of section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, were issued in September 1895. These rules were generally acted upon by the District Boards, but complaints have been made that a few District Boards either failed altogether to send to the Inspectors the required periodical statements and the annual reports, or did not send them in proper time. These and other complaints against District Boards are gradually disappearing.

7. The number of colleges increased during the year from 37 to 39. Of these, 11 are supported by Government, 1 (at Midnapore) by Municipal funds, 8 are aided and 19 are unaided. Two new unaided colleges in the town of Calcutta were affiliated to the University up to the First Arts standard, and have been included in the departmental returns. They are the Arya Mission Institution and the Calcutta Boys' School, College Department. The total number of college students increased from 6,122 to 6,193. The Government and aided colleges gained 37 and 80 pupils respectively, while municipal and unaided colleges lost 10 and 36. The variation in the number of successful candidates at the University examinations during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Entrance	{ Number of successful candidates.	1,643	2,915	1,863	2,194	2,308
	{ Percentage on whole number of candidates.	40	67	44	47	53
First Arts	{ Number of successful candidates.	1,011	830	826	1,162	1,015
	{ Percentage on whole number of candidates.	44	37	38	41	39
Bachelor of Arts	{ Number of successful candidates.	280	301	484	416	294
	{ Percentage on whole number of candidates.	24	25	36	32	23
Bachelor of Law	{ Number of successful candidates.	48	148	99	71	140
	{ Percentage on whole number of candidates.	27	47	32	24	40
Master of Arts	{ Number of successful candidates.	54	57	52	83	*
	{ Percentage on whole number of candidates.	46	44	36	47	*

* The examination is held in November.

8. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-three candidates appeared at the First Arts examination held in February 1896, as compared with 2,727 in 1894-95. The percentage of successful candidates decreased from 41 to 39. In Government colleges the percentage was 46, in aided colleges 44, and

Success at University examinations.

in unaided colleges 36. All Government colleges, with the exception of Hooghly, Patna, Ravenshaw, Rajshahi and the Calcutta Madrasa, passed more than half their candidates, the Presidency, Bethune, and Sanskrit colleges standing highest with 57 per cent. each. Among colleges under private management, the most successful, judged by the percentages of the candidates who passed the First Arts examination on the total number sent up, were Bishop's College (10 passed out of 11 or 91 per cent.), St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (5 passed out of 7 candidates or 72 per cent.), Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal (39 out of 72 or 54 per cent.), and the Free Church Institution (38 passed out of 72 or 52 per cent.). But these percentages cannot be accepted as the only test of efficiency. The actual number of candidates who passed must also be taken into consideration. Looked at from this point of view, the most successful private institutions, aided and unaided, were—(aided) the General Assembly's Institution, from which 70 passed, the Free Church Institution (38), St. Xavier's College (37); (unaided) the Jagannath College, Dacca (78), City College (76), Ripon College (55), and Metropolitan Institution (54). One candidate appeared from La Martinière College for girls, and was successful.

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of successful candidates in both courses together declined from 30 to 23 per cent. The number of candidates for the A and B courses fell from 905 to 865 and 447 to 412 respectively, and their percentages of success from 27 to 26 and from 40 to 25. Comparing the groups of colleges, the ratio of success was as follows:—

			A Course,	B Course	Total percentage
Government	...	...	34	34	34
Aided	...	...	27	25	26
Unaided	...	..	15	21	18

In the previous year greater success was achieved in the B course, and in the year before that in the A course. In the year under review the figures show that candidates taking the A course had again some advantage. These alternations are doubtless due to many causes, and do not necessarily imply fluctuations in the standard of examination. Indeed, the exact correspondence of the results for the two courses in Government colleges appears to show that practical equality in the two standards was attained in the year under report. Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees, however, with Sir Charles Elliott that it is most desirable, in the interests of education, that the University should ensure, so far as possible, equal success to equal proficiency in successive years.

Of the 177 candidates for the M A. degree, 83 passed, i.e., 46 per cent., as compared with 36 per cent last year. The number of candidates rose from 144 to 177, and that of successful candidates from 52 to 83.

9. The total expenditure on collegiate education increased from Rs. 7,20,875 to Rs. 7,38,826, or by Rs. 17,951. This increase was mostly in unaided colleges, that under the department showing a decrease of Rs. 12,020. The expenditure from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,90,872 to Rs. 2,82,240, while the receipts from fees and subscriptions respectively advanced from Rs. 7,10,498 and Rs. 1,19,505 to Rs. 3,22,671 and Rs. 1,33,915. The increased fee receipts are explained by the increase in the average monthly students in the colleges, which rose from 6,338 to 6,572. In Government colleges the expenditure from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,61,028 to Rs. 2,55,647, owing chiefly to large reductions in the Patna and Sanskrit Colleges and the Calcutta Madrasah. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in aided colleges remained much the same as in the previous year, the small reduction being due to the payment of no grant to the La Martinière College for girls in 1895-96, to which a grant was made in 1894-95. The cost per student of collegiate education declined from Rs 113-11-9 to Rs 112 6 8, and the Government share from Rs. 45-14-3 to Rs. 42-15-2. The cost per head of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be

exhibited as follows, showing that a small but steady reduction in the scale of expenditure has been effected:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	Rs. 127	Rs. 124	Rs. 114	Rs. 114	Rs. 112
The Government share thereof ...	52	50	46	46	43

The following table shows the cost of collegiate, high, middle, and primary education on the aggregate and per head:—

Cost of Education.

Class of schools	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls.	Cost					
			Provincial	District Board	Municipalities	Fees.	Other.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collegiate	87	6,147	Rs. 2,82,240	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 3,25,471	Rs. 1,35,915	Rs. 7,39,826
High	947	79,307	2,88,002	5,359	11,421	11,11,030	1,19,391	17,63,163
Middle	2,137	1,46,123	1,03,186	2,21,702	16,508	4,73,378	3,93,398	12,09,813
Primary	14,123	1,311,511	2,09,011	8,71,001	61,107	17,67,409	5,85,000	32,02,208
Special	201	8,131	2,18,303	10,310	2,000	75,753	1,10,705	4,50,808

Average cost of each pupil incurred by—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate	45					
High	36	17	14			
Middle	70	17	19			
Primary	16	44	39			
Special	26 4	2 01	32			

The outlay by Government on the collegiate education of 6,147 students amounts in the aggregate to Rs. 2,82,240, or Rs. 45 per student. This leaves only Rs. 2,09,939* available as the Government subsidy for the primary education of over a million and a quarter of pupils. Much has been done to render high education more self-supporting, and the sum spent on it by Government is not perhaps very great in itself. The Government would, however, be glad to do more and see more done for primary education: and Sir Alexander Mackenzie had hoped to raise considerably the grant on this account. It is to be regretted that the resources of Government will for some time to come be seriously hampered by the expenditure necessary to relieve famine.

10. In the Resolution on the Education Report for 1894-95 Sir Charles Elliott placed on record his sense of the valuable

Auxiliary societies

and afforded to Government in the education of the rising generation by two societies, viz., "The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science" and "The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men." The Lieutenant-Governor desires to repeat the commendation bestowed upon these Associations, the latter of which has recently changed its name to the less ambitious one of the—"The Calcutta University Institute." Both of these institutions have done good work by lectures and discussions, by bringing the student into friendly intercourse with men of character and culture, and by the general encouragement afforded to independent study, in carrying on the education of young men outside the University curriculum and the class-teaching of the colleges. They are based on sound principles, and deserve cordial encouragement from Government and the public.

* This is exclusive of Rs. 5,73,172 spent on primary schools by District Boards, chiefly derived from funds transferred to them by Government.

11. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE.		
			Public funds	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,91,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ..	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089

Secondary schools of all classes taken together increased in the last year from 2,397 to 2,422, or by a little above 1 per cent, and the pupils attending them from 206,989 to 207,542, or by 2·7 per thousand. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 73,691. The expenditure from public funds decreased by Rs. 1,757, while that from private funds increased by Rs. 75,448.

12. The number of High schools maintained by the department and by Municipal Boards and Joint-Committees, respectively, remained the same as in the previous year. District Boards have no High schools under their exclusive control. The number of aided schools increased by 4, and that of unaided schools by 6. The number of pupils rose from 78,227 to 78,813—an increase of 586. At the University Entrance Examination 2,228 boys passed out of 4,131 candidates, or 53·9 per cent., against 2,194 out of 4,633 candidates, or 47·3 per cent., in 1894-95.

13. The Middle English schools decreased from 896 with 64,649 pupils to 893 with 64,132 pupils. In the Middle Scholarship Examination, the standard required is the full Middle Vernacular test, together with English language and composition taught in the middle classes of High English schools for those who aim at the Middle English certificate. 1,785 out of 3,109 candidates from Middle English schools were successful at this examination, the percentage of success being 57 against 63 last year. 1,029 gained the English and 756 the Vernacular certificate. The result is not so favourable as in the preceding year, and the decline is chiefly ascribed to the difficult paper set in Arithmetic at the last examination. The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question papers for the whole Province, but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors. In the Hindi-speaking districts the practice of having one set of question papers for all districts has also been adopted. The Middle Vernacular schools have increased from 1,129 to 1,147, and the pupils from 64,113 to 64,597. In the examination, which was the same as in the preceding year, save for the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 48·6 against 54·2 in the preceding year, 1,851 candidates out of 3,809 being successful. As to this apparent decline Dr. Martin writes:—

“If different sets of questions on the same subjects are given to the same set of boys, it is unreasonable to conclude that the two examinations would produce like results; and so also it is when different sets of boys are being examined in different years. The reports are valuable as showing that no startling differences are observable.”

14. In consequence of the orders of Government, that the marks gained at the Entrance Examination, in drawing, by candidates in 1897 and subsequent years should be taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, drawing-masters were appointed during the year for such of the Government schools (except Rangamati) as had been without them during the preceding year. Many schools

under private management are also reported to have engaged drawing-masters. Last year 72 pupils from 23 Government High schools took up drawing as a subject at the University Entrance Examination, and 11 passed. This year, out of 94 candidates, 26 from 17 Government schools passed. As remarked by the Director, the result, though meagre, is not discouraging. 122 candidates from private schools also were examined in drawing, of whom 23 were successful. The Lieutenant Governor approves of the practice adopted by Dr. Martin in the Burdwan and Rajshahi Division of appointing students of training schools to work both as drawing-masters and second pandits, and thinks it might be generally adopted with advantage.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with much regret the account given by Dr. Martin of the lack of discipline among the pupils in some of the schools and colleges. Discipline and moral training
Instances of flagrant breaches of discipline or gross immorality on the part of students were not perhaps very numerous, if the total number of schools and pupils is considered, but none of the divisions has been able to show a clean record in this respect. The behaviour of some of the boys of the Raniganj High School, of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School, and of the Noakhali Zilla School was exceptionally bad. At the Raniganj School, a false telegram was sent to the head master's father, stating that his son had been attacked with cholera, and that his presence at Raniganj was needed at once. The offence was traced to the boys, and Dr. Martin inflicted on four of the culprits a fine of Rs. 50 each, from which a fund has been created for the establishment of an annual prize for good conduct. The students of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School were implicated in a riot case in which a mob threw brickbats at a passenger steamer and its officers. This disgraceful incident occurred in September 1895. Two of the students of the second-year class and two of the Collegiate School were found guilty, and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of Rs. 50 each, and another student of the school department was punished by a day's imprisonment. The Noakhali Zilla School, which has been noted for misbehaviour for some years past, broke out afresh in lawlessness of a serious nature. Some of the boys of the third class were punished for immoral conduct; two of them afterwards attempted violence on a boy who had helped the head-master to bring the offence home to them. They were publicly flogged in presence of the District Magistrate by order of the Inspector of Schools. This was followed by the burning down of the head master's house. Other scandalous instances of lawless and riotous conduct are given in the report. Equally serious and discreditable were the frauds in connection with the annual examinations noticed by the Officiating Director. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has already publicly expressed the strongest condemnation of the insubordinate and disorderly conduct and want of reverence which are displayed by a certain section of students of the present day. The Lieutenant-Governor fully acknowledges that such instances of misbehaviour are exceptional, and he believes that the masters in Government schools generally do their best to discourage and repress them; but he desires to repeat that he would rather see high schools and colleges closed altogether than permit them to discredit the Government and themselves by continuing to turn out a body of undisciplined and disorderly young men, entirely wanting in that courtesy and politeness for which their ancestors were deservedly celebrated. Meanwhile he earnestly trusts that the teachers of every grade, recognising the serious responsibilities of their position, will devote themselves to raising the moral tone and improving the discipline of their classes, and to impressing on those of their pupils who manifest a disorderly spirit the injustice and dishonesty of involving their well-conducted fellow-students in the discredit which the misconduct of some necessarily brings on the whole school. The Officiating Director suggests that the real remedy for the state of things described in paragraph 99 of his report is to be sought for in some kind of moral or religious instruction. This question is too large a one to be discussed in this place, but the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to agree with Dr. Martin that if any system of moral instruction could be devised which would be acceptable to the native community, the effect would be beneficial to the rising generation of students. Sir Alexander Mackenzie fears, however, that it is Utopian to expect that any system of moral text books can be devised which would

be acceptable to all sections of the community, and he can only look for a remedy for the defects so strongly described in Dr. Martin's report to the extension of boarding-houses under Superintendents of high moral character, the encouragement of manly exercises, the strict enforcement of discipline by infliction of adequate punishment for violation of it, and to the influence and example of the teachers themselves. The frequent falsification of age in the case of Entrance candidates, to which Dr. Martin refers in paragraph 100 of the report, is under the separate consideration of Government.

16. Boarding-houses are, the Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe, growing gradually more popular throughout the country. The total present number of these excellent aids to discipline is 166, with 4,757 resident students.

Boarding houses.

They are thus distributed among the different Divisions.—Burdwan 20, Presidency 27, Calcutta 13, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 11, Chittagong 9, Patna 5, Bhagalpur 6, Orissa 28, the Tributary Mahals 1, and Chota Nagpur 34. The best are for the most part attached to schools and colleges managed by Government or by Missionary bodies, while a good many, especially those in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, are, properly speaking, students' messes under little or no control of the teachers. A boarding-house for the students of the Calcutta Madrasah has been erected mainly at Government expense. Hopes were held out to Sir Charles Elliott that private subscriptions, equal in amount to the Government contribution, would be forthcoming, and it was on that understanding that the grant was made by Government. These hopes have not yet been fulfilled. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Muhammadan community will show their practical interest in the education of their co-religionists by now making good the deficit. The views of the Officiating Director, contained in paragraph 101 of his report, as to the advantages of boarding houses and the means of promoting the extension of them, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be sound.

17. With regard to physical training, the Lieutenant-Governor has little to add to what has already been declared to be the policy of Government, that all manly games should be encouraged, and that a reasonable amount of financial assistance will be afforded to provide gymnastic appliances and in aid of athletic clubs. The Marcus Square play-ground for the northern quarter of the town of Calcutta was opened by Sir Charles Elliott on the eve of his departure from this country. Sir Alexander Mackenzie notices with satisfaction that the popularity of cricket and football continues unabated. Peripatetic gymnastic teachers have been entertained by the Puri and Balasore District Boards to impart physical instruction in the Middle and Primary schools under their control, and gymnastic apparatus has also been supplied for their use. The example of Orissa might well be followed in other Divisions. Special teachers of gymnastics have also been appointed for the Cuttack and some other training schools.

18. The number of primary schools for native boys during the past five years is shown in the following statement.—

	UPPER PRIMARY		LOWER PRIMARY.	
	Number of schools	Pupils	Number of schools.	Pupils
1	2	3	4	5
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93	3,697	137,726	43,828	983,201
1893-94	3,763	141,483	41,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	43,897	1,055,253
1895-96	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356

The number of schools of both classes increased by 1,200 and their pupils by 34,295, or 2·8 per cent. The average strength of a pathshala therefore increased very slightly, being 24·3 against 24·2 in the preceding year, namely

39 in an upper primary and 26 in a lower primary school. Upper primary schools and their pupils continued to exhibit a constant increase, the lower primary schools, in which there had been some fluctuations, seem to have taken a decided step in advance. There was a gain of schools in all Divisions, except the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions. The variations depend on local causes, and the agricultural prosperity of the country with the improved state of public health are said to have been favourable to the growth of schools.

19. The expenditure incurred by the Department and by District Boards Cost of primary schools to together, on account of primary schools for native Government boys and girls, and of the subsidiary and subordinate inspecting agency; is compared for the last two years in the following statement:—

Description of Schools and Expenditure	From Provincial Revenues		From District Funds		Total	
	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Stipendiary schools	1,08,269	1,19,901	1,70,079	1,79,675	2,78,348	2,99,576
Non stipendiary schools	27,118	28,021	3,87,404	3,87,515	3,89,012	4,15,536
Subordinate inspecting agency	12,136	13,550	86,055	89,618	98,101	1,03,077
Lower primary scholarships	2,183	2,405	22,256	22,232	21,481	21,787
Buildings and furniture	5,22	5,845	2,137	2,387	5,00	7,778
Charges for abolished schools	1,028	2,792	11,168	8,464	14,371	11,300
Examinations prizes and rewards	6,109	7,760	31,100	34,611	41,819	41,393
Stipends to gurus under training	61	11	1,591	500	1,656	511
Miscellaneous	11,131	9,331	21,495	30,346	32,526	30,037
Total	1,73,437	1,89,135	7,07,760	7,57,314	8,82,197	9,46,819
Allotments	1,85,664	1,93,620	7,29,856	7,53,116	9,15,520	9,76,736
Savings	11,227	4,195	22,090	25,723	33,523	29,917

The above table does not include the expenditure on primary schools which are aided from the grant-in-aid and circle funds. The ordinary departmental budget grant for primary education was Rs 2,15,920. This was supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 11,000, the savings of the preceding year, so that the total amount at the Director's disposal was Rs. 2,26,920. Of this, Rs. 1,31,340 was assigned to the non-Board districts, Rs. 15,273 to municipalities and cantonments, Rs 800 for schools for miners' children in the district of Burdwan, Rs. 500 for contribution to circle schools in Bankura and Midnapore, Rs. 1,020 for schools in the Sundarban tracts, of the 24-Parganas, Rs. 44,743 for schools in Government estates, and Rs. 31,750 to 16 District Boards (including a temporary grant of Rs. 750 to Dinajpur) to enable them to meet the increased demand for primary education in the areas under their charge. There was thus a small balance of Rs. 1,494 unallotted at the close of the year. The additional grant of Rs. 31,000 a year to the 16 District Boards has now been made permanent, the departmental provision for primary schools being reduced by an equal amount.

20. The expenditure on Upper and Lower Primary schools and the relative cost of both classes are shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

DIVISION	Allotment	EXPENDITURE		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		NUMBER OF PUPILS		COST PER SCHOOL IN RUPEES		COST PER PUPIL IN ANNAS	
		Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan	Rs 1,70,475	Rs 2,061	Rs 81,789	790	7,698	26,160	191,840	88 1	16 9	10 9	6 7
Presidency	1,30,461	17,779	5,178	390	3,925	15,936	114,560	46 5	16 2	17 8	8 4
Calcutta	81,000	1,374	5,970	17	179	1,140	7,808	80 8	34 1	19 1	12 0
Rajshahi	1,43,211	26,066	81,067	419	2,460	15,219	64,718	6 2	37 3	27 2	20 0
Dacca	1,49,927	29,37	41,78	283	4,178	28,805	100,787	34	15	18	10
Chittagong	1,00,308	30,287	44,033	436	2,813	18,049	78,870	46 5	16 4	17 9	8 9
Patna	1,76,590	16,015	68,358	178	4,813	8,881	118,229	0 02	14 1	30 4	9 2
Bhagalpur	1,18,738	15,049	47,722	228	2,407	9,505	55,861	88 8	19 1	26 4	13 6
Orissa	86,760	13,950	33,189	251	3,709	7,498	30,471	64 7	8 9	32 4	16
Chota Nagpur	77,617	8,547	61,801	123	2,111	5,532	84,276	0 1	25 7	24 0	16
Total for 1895-96	11,67,646	1,79,685	5,42,135	3,500	36,560	131,774	862,447	61	16 7	22 3	10 2
Total of 1894-95	8,99,007	1,76,774	1,93,010	3,448	34,996	132,611	817,812	40 5	14 1	20 8	9 3

The annual cost of each pupil in an Upper Primary school has advanced from annas 20·8 to 22·2, and in a Lower Primary school from annas 9·3 to 10·2. The wide variation in cost in the different Divisions is attributed mainly to differences in the comparative advancement of different districts, and in Calcutta to charges for house-rent; but it also appears that there is considerable room for the exercise of economy in some district. It is difficult to understand, for example, why the cost per pupil in Lower Primary schools should be 28·8 annas in Rangpur against 9·1 in the neighbouring district of Bogra and 13·6 annas in Muzaffarpur against 4·1 in Daibhanga. The Director is requested to examine this question minutely and explain the variations in future reports.

21. In paragraph 115 of his report, the Director has given a table showing the number of pupils in each district and Division in the different stages of primary instruction, and comparing the relative positions with reference to the progress made in this respect. The principle of the table is that a merit-mark is given on each school by assigning values of 5, 3 and 1, respectively, to pupils in three stages—(1) upper primary, (2) lower primary, reading printed books, (3) lower primary, not reading printed books. The divisional figures showing the percentage of merit-marks to the male population of school-going age are reproduced in the margin. The order of the Divisions arranged by this standard remains the same as last year, except that Orissa now shows better results than the Presidency and Dacca. The Burdwan Division has had the advantage of an indigenous system of education from early days, and still occupies the first place. As in former years, the results are least satisfactory in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. The increase in the percentage of pupils in proportion to the population of school-going age from 12·9 to 13·2 is satisfactory. Similarly, the increase in merit-marks, amounting to 3·1 per cent. for the year, though not yet equal to the increase of 7 per cent. in the cost of primary schools, nevertheless shows that the progress of primary education is chiefly a question of money. The difference between one district and another in these respects, is, according to the Director, attributable to two main causes viz., (1) the pre-existence of an indigenous system of mass education in tracts like Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong and Orissa Divisions, in which consequently the Department had its field of operation already prepared, and (2) the more or less economical way in which the primary grant is administered, some District Boards preferring quality to quantity.

22. The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, including candidates from Upper Primary schools and private students, for the last five years, are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR	Number of competing schools	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates	Number of successful candidates	Percentage of successful schools	Percentage of successful candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,193	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68·8	51·6
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,878	6,068	3,297	73·3	54·3
1894-95 ...	2,484	1,613	5,868	2,751	65·	46·8
1895-96 ...	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,160	73	56·2

More schools and candidates competed and were successful in 1895-96 than in any of the previous years. The temporary falling off during 1894-95, owing to exceptional circumstances, has now been retrieved.

The results of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination show that the number of competing schools rose by 1,150, or 10·2 per cent.; of successful schools by 591, or 7·4 per cent.; of examinees by 3,915, or 10·9 per cent.; and of those who passed the examination by 2,109, or 10·7 per cent. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates has advanced from 3,611 to 3,947, or by 9·3 per cent. The aboriginal races have also shared in the general advancement of the year. The number of night-schools returned is 811, most of these being taught by the teachers of neighbouring day-schools.

23. The Lieutenant Governor has perused with much interest Dr. Martin's remarks on the system, introduced at the end of 1893, of giving a further extension to the village postal system by starting small post-offices at villages where lower primary and other schools were situated. Much success has attended this measure, and the number of post-offices under village school-masters in different parts of the Province is now 596, the great majority of them being attached to middle and primary schools, the school-master receiving from the Postal Department a few rupees monthly for his additional duties. As is not unnatural, difficulties have been encountered here and there at the outset, chiefly arising from complaints that school duties have sometimes been subordinated to postal work. But His Honour notes with satisfaction that the authorities of both departments have cordially co-operated in the promotion of this useful work; and he thoroughly commends the spirit in which the following remarks have, in a recent circular, been penned by Mr Stewart-Wilson, Postmaster-General of Bengal.—

"The Educational and Postal Departments are very closely allied. While the progress of the post-office depends on the spread of education, on the other hand the various facilities which the post-office brings to the door of educated men and women are among the best illustrations of the value of education, and form not the least of incentives to parents to educate their children. The Heads of the Educational Department have both directly and indirectly cordially assisted in the development of the post office. Without their aid such progress as has been made would, in large measure have been impossible. This constant and valued co-operation must be recognised by all postal officers. Each Superintendent and Inspector is bound to do all in his power to smooth over any little difficulties which may arise in connection with the combination of postal and school duties. There is need of much tact and judgment in dealing with the school teachers themselves, as well as in correspondence and interviews with educational officers of every grade. Care must be taken to subordinate postal duties to educational work, to avoid anything at all like bullying, to be liberal in permitting school teachers when going on leave to make their own arrangements as regards their postal *locum tenens*, and to avoid asking for school teachers to be transferred from one place to another for purely postal reasons."

24. The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 24 against 26 in the previous year, and the pupils decreased from 1,006 to 966. The Government training schools for masters declined from 15 to 13, owing to the closing of the schools at Purnea and Puri. The number of guru-training classes attached to middle schools and taught by the Head Pandit fell off from 149 to 90, these classes being now maintained in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions only. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions decreased from Rs. 84,068 to Rs. 80,345, and the total expenditure from all sources from Rs. 1,19,572 to Rs. 1,09,187. The average cost to Government of each pupil in the Government training schools increased from Rs. 125·4 to Rs. 130·9, owing to the decrease in the average number on the rolls monthly during the year. The results of the Vernacular Masterhip Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 8 were successful), show 248 as having passed out of 407 candidates; in the previous year 256 (excluding 8 successful private candidates) passed out of 424. Drawing being compulsory for these examinees, all the 248 who obtained certificates as masters, passed in that subject, and five candidates obtained special certificates as teachers of drawing. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no efforts will be spared to make the teaching of this subject in training schools thoroughly effective. Those who obtain special certificates as teachers of drawing can be and are very usefully employed in high schools, where they can be entertained at a much lower rate of salary than is given to the more highly qualified candidates trained in the Calcutta school of Art—a class of which the supply is much lower than the demand.

25. The academical qualifications and certificates of previous training possessed by 96 professors in the Government colleges, the 4,084 teachers in the 387 High English schools, and the 12,662 employed in Middle English, Middle Vernacular and Primary schools are shown in the tables appended to paragraphs 73, 91, and 187 of the Director's report. Of the 96 professors, all but 11 possess University degrees, or titles conferred in the Sanskrit or Persian and Arabic Examinations. Of the 4,084 teachers in High schools, 1,411 hold University degrees (including the F.A.), and 1,108 hold no certificates; the rest have passed qualifying examinations of different kinds. In 893 English Middle schools, out of 3,683 teachers, 942 had passed the Entrance or some higher standard of the University, 802 the Vernacular Mastership Examination, 346 the Middle English, and 539 the Middle Vernacular test. Out of 3,264 teachers in Middle Vernacular schools, 155 had passed the University Entrance or higher examination, 1,081 the Vernacular Mastership test, and 1,133 the Middle Vernacular. In 4,120 Upper Primary schools, there are 5,715 teachers, of whom 2,587 had passed the Middle Vernacular test, and 1,343 had passed no test at all. These statistical tables should be continued from year to year, and will, it is hoped, show a regular advance in the number of those who possess University degrees, or have passed other examinations of a qualifying nature.

26. The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions, and departments of institutions, teaching law, medicine, or engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following table:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896	Average monthly roll.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds			From private funds			Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenue.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and dues.	From other sources.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I—Law											
Government Law Colleges	7	187	181	Rs. —1,504	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 9,410	Rs. 698	Rs. 8,804	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipal ditto	2	10	8				872		872		47 8 6
Unaided ditto	7	917	885				18,228	543	18,771		84 0 0
Total Law Colleges	15	1,114	1,074	—1,504			28,110	1,241	29,351		17 8 6
II—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	375	443	1,03,805			28,448		28,448	439 13 8	502 14 10
Government Medical Schools	4	783	811	75,800	100		81,318	15,364	1,12,462	73 9 4	138 11 4
Unaided ditto	7	717	661				19,008	910	20,018		21 7 10
Total Medical Schools	12	1,875	1,915	2,69,405	100		60,192	16,274	85,166		188 8 11
III—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Rhipur	1	314	308	51,511			12,198		63,709	848 8 5	808 8 4
Government Survey Schools	3	668	621	7,264			10,511	125	18,200	11 11 2	28 4 11
Unaided ditto	1	4	7					280	280		40 0 0
Total Engineering Schools	5	986	936	58,775			22,709	405	1,11,779	94 8 6	119 8 2
IV—Art and Industry											
Government School of Art	1	278	265	19,608			6,255		25,863	70 14 0	101 6 6
Unaided School of Art in Calcutta	1	11	11				13	187	200		18 3 11
Government Industrial Schools	3	53	51	1,308				1,572	2,880	44 2 1	94 13 5
Board Industrial Schools	7	288	260	1,787	12,010		1,004	7,719	22,914	53 1 1	86 15 8
Aided ditto	14	2,11	224	2,031	2,947	627	16	6,329	11,649	28 8 6	50 10 8
Unaided ditto	6	262	279				140	9,441			34 5 5
Total Art and Industrial Schools	31	1,096	1,070	24,708	14,857	627	7,528	25,247	73,042	87 10 3	68 4 8
V—Other Schools of Special Instruction											
Aided "Other Schools"	6	278	274	597	236	1,680	636	7,112	10,481	9 1 0	26 1 1
Unaided ditto	4	144	132				25	724	749		5 10 8
Total of Other Schools	10	422	406	597	236	1,680	661	7,836	11,230	9 1 10	27 8 7
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895-96	75	6,430	6,401	2,82,064	15,193	2,277	1,25,682	50,893	5,76,206	73 15 7	108 10 11
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95	76	6,114	6,071	2,75,951	14,529	1,600	1,57,073	50,510	6,00,471	77 4 8	119 8 0

The variations in the numbers of the students of the learned professions and others are as follows:—

Year.	Law	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other special schools	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809
1894-95	642	1,784	922	1,065	701	5,114
1895-96	1,114	1,854	944	1,096	442	5,480

The number of Law schools increased by one, owing to the pleadership classes at Chittagong having furnished returns. The pupils increased by 472, which was due to the inclusion for the first time in the returns of students reading for the Pleadership Examination; these returns having formerly been limited to candidates for University degrees in law. The increase was shared by all the colleges, except Hooghly and Berhampore. The increase in the number of students of Medicine, Engineering and Arts and Industry though comparatively small is steady and satisfactory. Of the 348 candidates who appeared at the last examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law, 140 passed, viz., 1 in the first and 139 in the second division. The number of successful candidates was 19, or 38 per cent., from Government colleges, and 121, or 40 per cent., from unaided colleges.

27. The total number of medical institutions increased from 9 to 12, owing to the inclusion in the returns of three new schools in Calcutta. The total number of medical students rose from 1,784 to 1,854. The total strength of the Medical College at the beginning of the session was 511, against 484, 419, 401, and 322 of the four preceding years; and at the end of the session (after the successful students had passed out after finishing their course) 375, against 311, 317, 285 and 255 of the said periods. Under the new rules passed in 1895, 20 students were referred back to the first year, 36 to the second year, 98 to the third year, and 27 to the fifth year.

The numbers attending the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on the 31st March last were 273 pupils on the rolls, of whom 29 were females. A new lying-in ward having lately been constructed in this hospital, the necessity for female students to attend the Eden Hospital has ceased. The Lady Elliott Hostel for female students was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,07,830, on a site adjoining the hospital compound. The management of the hostel has been undertaken by the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The attendance at the beginning of the session in the Dacca Medical School was 211; but there remained only 197 at its close, of whom 4 were females. There is no dwelling-house or hostel for female students, who live with their relatives in the town. The number of students in the Licentiate class in the Temple Medical School at Patna was 159 at the opening of the session, and 146, including 8 females, at the close. The purchase of a house to serve the purpose of a hostel for the female students of the school was sanctioned during the year. The number of students in the Cuttack Medical School at the opening of the session was 163, and 135 at its close.

28. The Sibpur College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, with 106 students, all Hindus except 3 Europeans and 3 Muhammadans; the Apprentice, or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 215 students, of whom 173 were Hindus, 39 Europeans, 3 Muhammadans; and the Artisan Class, with 13 students, 1 being Hindu, 7 Muhammadans and 5 Native Christians. The total strength of the college on the 31st

March last, excluding the Artisan Class and two special students sent by the East Indian Railway Company to learn the chemistry of iron and steel, was 321, against 304 (97 engineers and 207 apprentices) in the previous year. The year under review is the first year since the transfer of the practical training of the students from the Public Works to the Education Department. The transfer has been effected without any break of continuity in the instruction. It appears from the Director's report that the workshops are self supporting. The Mining and Electrical Classes were opened in the year under review. Government has sanctioned Rs. 80,000 for a complete electric installation, including various types of engines, dynamos, cells, &c., for the lighting of the college, and for the thorough training of the students in electrical engineering. The installation will shortly be completed and in working order.

The Lieutenant-Governor attaches the highest value to the maintenance of the Sibpur College in a thorough state of efficiency. The College affords a practical training, which not only puts its students in the way of obtaining profitable employment, but will be of the utmost use in the industrial development of the country. It appears from the Director's report that the work done was of a very varied kind. The manufacture of machine-tools, such as lathes, drilling machines, &c, was continued, and several machines were constructed at the cost of the raw material and the coal. There were also manufactured moulding boxes, moulder's tools, and a cupola for the foundry, a saw-bench, and two boats. The apprentices did a great portion of the carpenter's work involved in the furnishing of the new chemical and physical laboratories. An experimental engine is being fitted up for the sole purpose of valve-setting, which will be compulsory on all students. Experimental electric work was also carried on, and the use and management of dynamos and motors were taught. Instruction was further given in pattern-making, in testing cast-iron bars, in bending and fitting pipes for the gas and water-supply of the College, and in plumber's and other work of minor importance. A practical training of this order, combined with appropriate instruction in the class-room, is a very valuable possession to its recipients. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to learn that all the trained apprentices, whether native or European, find employment without difficulty in engineering firms, in steam companies, in railways and in tea-gardens, and he is not surprised to hear that two out of the last batch of European apprentices, after refusing the appointments guaranteed to the College as third grade overseers in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department on Rs. 60 a month, subsequently gained employment in private engineering firms in Calcutta on Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 a month, respectively. It is to this College, and to the training therein given, that Sir Alexander Mackenzie looks with confidence as affording one practicable solution, at any rate, to the problem of European education in Bengal, and of providing employment for youths of European extraction. Their inherited aptitude for manual labour makes them peculiarly fitted for such a training as the Sibpur College gives; and Sir Alexander Mackenzie trusts that the false and injurious views, too commonly prevalent among that class, of the superior dignity of clerical over manual labour, will gradually disappear as it is found in which direction their true interests lie. It is satisfactory to learn that the applications for admission to the College, both in the Engineer and in the Apprentice Department, are steadily increasing, though unfortunately about half the number have to be refused for want of accommodation.

An agricultural class will soon be attached to the College. Six technical schools have already been affiliated to it and more will, it is hoped, as time goes on, be added, which will be able to act as feeders to it. Sir Alexander Mackenzie hopes that this is only the beginning of a great movement in favour of technical and scientific education which he will do all that lies in his power to foster and promote.

29. At the three Government Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack the total cost for 621 pupils (average monthly roll number) is Rs. 18,200, of which Rs. 10,811 are recovered from fees and fines, so that each pupil costs Rs. 29 on an average, of which Rs. 11 were debited to public funds. Practical training receives much attention at the Dacca Survey School, especially in cadastral survey with

plane-tables. Cadastral survey maps were prepared by the pupils for the whole tract of about 100 square miles surveyed. Captain Crichton, Superintendent of Settlement Surveys, inspected the work of the pupils in camp and expressed a high opinion of its thoroughness and accuracy.

The question of extending the usefulness of the different survey schools, and of the more direct attachment of these schools to Government offices, which was referred to in paragraph 29 of the last year's report, was settled after the close of the year under report.

30. The number of students on the rolls in the Government School of

School of Art.

Art was 273, against 270 in the preceding year.

The fee receipts came to Rs. 6,255 against Rs. 6,375; the total expenditure fell from Rs. 31,785 to Rs. 25,858, of which Rs. 6,255 were defrayed by fees and fines; and the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 101, of which Rs. 76 were paid from public funds. The character of the work done at the school is the same as the last year. The school appears to have obtained a worthy successor to the late Superintendent in Mr. E. B. Havell, formerly of the Madras School of Art.

31. The number of industrial schools remained nearly the same as in the last

Industrial Schools.

year. Those under public management decreased by two. The Board industrial schools declined

from 8 to 7, while the aided schools increased from 11 to 14. The number of unaided industrial schools (6) remained the same as in the preceding year.

Female Education.

32. The following table gives the main statistics of female education:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government	2	251	240	179	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Done by District or Municipal Boards	3	139	134	76	"	...	835	3,200	395	26,207
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,80.	57,380	55,424	40,343	67,790	41,004	10,990	29,446	1,80,908	2,29,747
Unaided	646	8,195	7,672	5,858	...	...	...	1,595	10,537	12,495
Total for 1894-95 ..	5,858	65,974	61,444	46,460	90,511	41,004	11,825	33,008	1,97,980	2,79,409
					1,43,940			2,37,438		
Total for 1894-95 ..	5,858	64,567	59,608	45,096	97,931	37,130	11,821	34,908	2,33,051	4,06,476
					1,46,682			2,36,796		
Total for 1895-96 ...	...	...	...	...	1,39,786			2,46,708		2,26,499
Total for 1895-96 ...	...	...	...	...	1,55,706			2,16,027		2,31,736
Total for 1891-92 ..	...	...	...	...	1,51,068			2,35,976		2,56,049

Besides the girls shown in this table, there are also 36,616 girls in boys' schools, against 37,553 in 1894-95, being a decrease of 937. The net result of the year is a gain of 140 schools and of 470 pupils, including the girls in boys' schools. The expenditure from public funds decreased from Rs. 1,46,682 to Rs. 143,940, while there was an increase in the expenditure under both District and Municipal funds. The decrease in the expenditure from Provincial revenues took place mainly in Calcutta and its neighbourhood; most of the girls' schools in these localities came under the operation of the revised rules for grants-in-aid, the effect of which was a saving of Rs. 9,530. The Bethune School sent up and passed three girls at the last Entrance Examination, one in the first division and two in the second. Mrs. Wheeler examined 154 schools (76 in Calcutta, 78 out of Calcutta), with 3,442 pupils, of whom 2,786 passed the examination. Regarding the question of unifying the standards

for girls' examinations over the whole Province referred to in paragraph 32 of the Government Resolution for 1894-95, Dr. Martin writes as follows:—

"On this subject I may be permitted to state that for many years to come it will be impossible to have *uniform* standards for the whole Province, since the lack of female teachers in the mufassal will act as an effectual bar to the introduction of the Calcutta or similar standards into the district schools. All that can be done at present is to attempt as far as possible to *approach* the standards which are regarded as best suited for girls' schools. In the Burdwan Division I have arranged that the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha shall give up their former courses of study, and conform, as nearly as circumstances will permit, to the Calcutta standards. It must also be remembered that a large number of the girls at school are reading in boys' schools, and that if they are to read any departmental standards, these must be the standards fixed for boys' schools except in such places where facilities for teaching the alternative subjects may be procurable. The Calcutta standards will be regarded as the model standards, and attempts will be made year by year to approach to them more and more nearly. As regards 'a special system of scholarships,' I am personally in favour of a system of *prizes* to be given to the most successful girls, as it is so often the case that, owing to the customs of the country, scholarships earned are very frequently not taken up. A Rs. 20 prize would, I believe, be in most cases preferred to a scholarship of Re. 1-8 a month tenable for two years, since in the majority of instances female scholarship-holders are taken away from school long before the tenure of the scholarship has ceased, and the greater portion of the stipend is thus forfeited."

With regard to the unification of different standards, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the above provisional solution of an admitted difficulty. With regard to the establishment of prizes instead of scholarships, definite proposals are awaited.

33. The total number of schools rose from 76 in 1894-95 to 78 in 1895-96. The total number of scholars attending these schools rose from 7,640 to 7,721. The following table for the decennial period is of interest:—

YEAR.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,391	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,820	7,098	7,444	7,777	7,640	7,721

The Government Boarding School at Kurseong had 101 students on 31st March 1896, against 96 on 31st March 1895.. The cost to Government for the maintenance of this school was Rs. 15,055, giving an average of Rs. 149 for each scholar. The corresponding figures for 1894-95 were Rs. 13,988 and Rs. 131. The new building at Kurseong, designed to accommodate 200 pupils, is on the point of completion. The 31 schools under Roman Catholic management afforded education to 4,083, and the 16 Church of England schools to 1,682 scholars, out of the 7,721 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education was Rs. 11,00,452, of which Government paid Rs. 1,97,152. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance Examination was 119 against 117 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 69 against 79. Of this number, 4 pupils gained scholarships against 3 last year. The percentage of successful candidates was 57.9 against 67.5 the year before. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret that there was a falling off in the number of efficient volunteer cadets, and hopes that there will be improvement in this respect during the present year.

The new Code for European Schools was revised in March 1896 by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Government of India. A Resolution on the report has been issued by the Government of India since the close of the year under review.

Mr. H. A. Bamford was Inspector of European Schools throughout the year. He was on tour for 63 days, travelled 1,344 miles, and paid 152 visits to schools.

Muhammadian Education.

34. The total number of Muhammadian pupils varied during the last five years as follows:—

1891-92	...	...	...	448,847
1892-93	...	...	...	447,495
1893-94	...	...	...	446,130
1894-95	...	...	...	480,333
1895-96	...	...	...	494,294

The above shows an increase of 4,961 Muhamnadans attending all classes of schools. The number of Muhammadian pupils in public institutions advanced from 397,879 to 404,652, or by 6,773, while in private institutions it fell from 91,454 to 89,642, or by 1,812, but the percentage of Muhamnadan pupils on the total number at school fell slightly from 29·8 to 29·5. It is, however, gratifying to find that this community is represented by a greater number and a greater percentage of the whole number of students in the Arts colleges and High English schools than last year. An increase in this respect was observable in the previous year also. The number of Muhamnadan candidates successful at the University examinations for the last five years is compared in the following statement.—

	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entrance	85	172	134	153	141
First Arts	47	35	31	59	51
Bachelor of Arts	11	23	26	17	18
Master of Arts	2	2	...	5	4

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that the improvement at the University Examinations does not as yet keep pace with the increase in the number of Muhammadian students attending colleges and high schools. The fluctuations in the success in other examinations hardly require special notice. It may, however, be mentioned that the number of successful Upper Primary candidates has advanced from 685 to 1,035, or by over 50 per cent.

In the general results of the common examination of Madrassas for the last two years (for which the papers were set by a Central Board), 146 candidates out of 281 passed this year, as compared with 169 out of 252 last year. These figures show that satisfactory progress was made during the year under report. The number of pupils in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrassa advanced from 373 to 435. There were also 48 students in the College Department who attended lectures in the Presidency College, 311 in the Anglo-Persian Department, and 228 in the Collinga Branch School; 1,022 in all against 957 in the preceding year. The attendance in the English classes of the Arabic Department is voluntary, and only 77 students, against 163 in the previous year, availed themselves of the English instruction thus given. The Dacca Madrassa had on its rolls on the 31st March 1896, 429 pupils against 439 in the previous year; the Chittagong Madrassa, which is the largest of the Madrassas outside Calcutta, had on its rolls 669 against 624, in the previous year. There was little change in the number attending the Hooghly, Rajshahi, and Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassas. The Cox's Bazar Madrassa was amalgamated with the local Middle English School. The total number of pupils in the Madrassas under Government management was 1,695 in 1896 against 1,617 in 1895. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 26,149 and Rs. 54,638, respectively, against Rs. 30,881 and Rs. 62,772, respectively, in 1895.

35. The number of pupils of aboriginal races was 38,971 in the year under report against 35,044 in 1895, showing an increase of 3,887 pupils, of whom 886 were Christians and 3,001 non-Christians. This increase is shared, more or less, by all classes of schools,

Education of Aborigines.

except Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools, where there was a loss of 218 and 43 pupils, respectively. Of the 38,971 pupils shown under instruction, 3,963 came from the Burdwan Division, 130 from the Presidency Division, 193 from Calcutta, 674 from Rajshahi; 1,095 from Dacca, 685 from Chittagong, 379 from Patna, 6,514 from Bhagalpur, 896 from Orissa, 1,429 from the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and 23,013 from Chota Nagpur. The five Missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 188 schools against 182 in 1894-95, with 5,406 pupils against 4,903 in 1894-95. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 47,222 in 1895-96 against Rs. 43,726 in the preceding year. The elementary schools near Giridih for the children of minors advanced from 33 to 34, but the pupils declined from 1,404 to 1,355. This loss is attributed to the migration of workmen to new collieries in search of higher wages. The schools are supervised by a Committee, and the cost of these schools during the year was Rs. 2,769, of which the share borne by the State was Rs. 1,359. Two aboriginal pupils passed the Entrance Examination in 1896 against 3 in the previous year, and 503 pupils of these races passed other departmental examinations, as compared with 518 in the previous year.

36. This section of the Report treats of private institutions, namely, institutions which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching. They include elementary schools for reading and writing, Sanskrit *shals*, and maktabas for teaching the Koran or Arabic and Persian. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools ..	13,868	13,473	13,602	13,941	13,744
Pupils ...	139,564	134,989	135,530	140,360	139,192

The above table shows a decline of 197 schools and 1,163 pupils.

37. The Sanskrit *shals* decreased by 23, but their pupils increased by 16. The total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in *shals* amounted to Rs. 24,913 against Rs. 17,998 in the previous year; the Government grant for the encouragement and improvement of these institutions having been increased from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000. At the Sanskrit first examination 408 passed in 1895 and 412 in 1896 at the second examination 196 passed in 1895, and 207 in the year under report.

38. The Central Text Book Committee now consists of 20 members, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurus Das Bannerjee as President, and the Inspector of Schools, P. C. Honey Cane, as *ex-officio* member and Secretary. All the members, with two exceptions, are Fellows of the University of Calcutta. The Committee received for examination during the year 250 books on different subjects. Of these, 99 were approved for various purposes, 98 were rejected, and upon the rest judgment had not been pronounced. The Committee undertook during the year the work of revising the authorised list of text-books, which is reported to have made good progress. Their task is, the Director reports, an arduous and thankless one, and is performed with assiduity and care. Besides the Central Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa. The Patna Branch Committee consists of 35 members, official and non official, and received 70 books for examination. The Orissa Branch Committee consists of 16 members, of whom 5 belong to the Education Department. Nine books were sent to them for examination; of these, 3 were rejected, 1 was approved, 1 was returned for revision, and 4 were still under examination at the close of the year.

29. Sir Alfred Croft has for many years been Head of the very important Department of Public Instruction in Bengal, and has managed it with great and conspicuous success, which was fully maintained during the year under report. His eminent services to the cause of education have been frequently acknowledged by successive Lieutenant Governors, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie will, on the present occasion, only say that he cordially endorses the encomiums bestowed on the Director by previous Governments, and regrets greatly that Bengal is so soon to lose him. The thanks of Government are due to Dr. C. A. Martin for the excellent report submitted by him, and to the Principals, Professors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and other officers specially mentioned in the report.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No 1029 *Stats.*—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during December 1896.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—					
	1st week of Dec 1896	4th week of Nov 1896	5th week of Nov 1896	1st week of Dec 1896	2nd week of Dec 1896	3rd week of Dec 1896
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Balughatta	2,57,300	1,70,000	1,48,000	1,47,000	68,000	65,500
Ultadanga	70,600	44,300	26,200	26,500	2,300	3,200
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpi Ghat	5,38,000	4,06,600	3,53,500	3,26,800	1,45,600	1,71,400
Pathurnaghatia, Posta, and Jurabagan	1,500	500	1,000	500	500	1,900
Tollygunge, Chells, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	1,66,900	90,200	53,400	56,600	40,700	46,100
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	...	80,900	74,600	71,100	70,780	66,100
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreswar, and	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore	7,362	4,365	37,784	14,494	18,078	9,866
Total	15,31,362	12,05,965	11,70,384	11,32,991	8,33,958	8,53,866
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	16,459	3,253	6,848	3,160	5,401	13,465
Dec 1895	(on 3rd Dec 1895)	(on 21st Nov 1896)	(on 28th Nov 1896)	(on 7th Dec 1896)	(on 12th Dec 1896)	(on 19th Dec 1896)
On boats unloaded—	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Port Commissioners' returns	38,121	37,423	12,454	13,301	17,923	40,153
Dec 1895	(1st to 3rd Dec 1895)	(21st to 23rd Nov 1896)	(28th to 30th Nov 1896)	(5th to 7th Dec 1896)	(on 12th to 14th Dec 1896)	(on 19th to 21st Dec 1896)
By Canal returns	20,431	10,355	9,769	22,884	40,456	51,141
Dec 1895	(1st to 3rd Dec 1895)	(21st to 23rd Nov 1896)	(28th to 30th Nov 1896)	(5th to 7th Dec 1896)	(on 12th to 14th Dec 1896)	(on 19th to 21st Dec 1896)
Grand Total of Stocks	16,06,373	12,14,837	11,99,455	11,72,339	8,97,638	9,58,525

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
The 21st December 1896

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No 1028 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 21st December 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

In the following statement the food-grain traffic of Calcutta carried by sea during the week ending the 7th December 1896 is compared with figures of the corresponding period of 1895:—

	1ST TO 7TH DECEMBER			
	1895		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts	Mds.	Cwts	Mds
<i>Imports</i>				
From Foreign Ports ...	3	4	...	...
„ Indian „ ...	3,326	4,527	31,279	42,574
Total ..	3,329	4,531	31,279	42,574
<i>Exports</i>				
To Foreign Ports ..	177,731	2,41,911	71,969	97,958
„ Indian „ ...	30,635	41,766	14,282	19,439
Total ...	208,416	2,83,677	86,251	1,17,397

Imports—The foregoing figures show a considerable advance of 839.57 per-cent in the import trade, due chiefly to heavy consignments of rice, as the following statement will show —

	1ST TO 7TH DECEMBER			
	1895		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	2,400	3,267	21,247	38,003
Paddy	929	1,264	4,069	5,538
Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...
Gram and pulses ... ..	...	...	2,963	4,033
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c	...	...	...	...
Total ..	3,329	4,531	31,279	42,574

The ports of Chandbali and Balasore continued to be the largest contributors. The total quantity of rice received from these ports jointly amounted to 18,219 cwts, against 2,397 cwts. in 1895, and that of paddy to 4,069 cwts. as compared with only 929 cwts. in the preceding year. Burma contributed 6,027 cwts. of rice; in 1895 nothing was received from there. Gram and pulses were for the most part obtained from Madras and Chandbali, against nil in the preceding year.

Exports—During the week under report the falling off in the exports to foreign ports was 59.51 per cent, and to Indian ports 53.45 per cent. The total traffic under each kind of grain is shown below and compared with the figures for the previous year.

1	1st to 7th DECEMBER			
	1895		1896.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts	Mds	Cwts	Mds.
<i>Food grains</i>				
Rice	169,837	2,31,167	72,678	9,923
Paddy	3,163	4,305	22	30
Wheat	30,586	41,631	371	509
Gram and pulses	4,830	6,674	8,983	12,827
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c			4,197	5,712
Total ..	208,416	2,83,677	86,251	1,17,497

In the case of rice, the largest decrease is shown against Ceylon, which received 5,234 cwts, against 100,071 cwts in the previous year, and then the United Kingdom which received 6,030 cwts against 25,158 cwts in the preceding year. Among other importing ports, Reunion is credited with 17,782 cwts, against nil in the preceding year, while shipments to Cape Town showed an advance of 4,565 cwts. Of the Indian ports, the largest increase is shown under Bombay, and the largest decrease under Calcutta. As regards gram and pulses, the falling off to foreign ports is attributed to short shipments to Mauritius (6,592 cwts) and the United Kingdom (2,730 cwts), while to Madras shipments fell off from 13,088 cwts to only 681 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below—

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 1st to 7th December, 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports			Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c	Total
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports</i>			Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Madras	Madras	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	1,210	...	1,210
Burma	Rangoon	{ 1895 1896	6,027	...	...	171	...	6,198
Balasore	Balasore	{ 1895 1896	2,397 7,002	929 2,828	...	...	...	3,226 9,830
	Chandbali	{ 1895 1896	11,218	1,241	...	1,682	...	14,041
Total Indian Ports ..			{ 1895 24,247	{ 929 4,069	{	2,903	...	3,226 31,279
<i>From Foreign Ports</i>								
China	Hong Kong	{ 1895 1896	3 ...	...	...	...	...	3
Total Foreign Ports			{ 1895 3	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	...	...	3
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS			{ 1895 24,247	{ 929 4,069	{	2,903	...	3,226 31,279

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th December, 1895 and 1896, (both days inclusive).

Ports				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c	Total
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.				Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
United Kingdom	..	{ 1895 .. 1896 .	25,168 6,030	.. .. ...	1,001 ...	2,800 60	... ..	28,949 6,090
Cape Town	... ..	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	6,967 11,532	.. .. .. ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ...	6,967 11,532
Port Elizabeth	...	{ 1895 .. 1896 .	1,613 .	.. .. ..	... .. ..	... .. ...	... .. ...	1,613 ...
East London	. .	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	17 367	... .. ...	.. .	.. .	.. .	147 367
Algoa Bay	. .	{ 1895 ... 1896 ..	404 177	.. ..	.. ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	404 177
Mossel Bay	. .	{ 1895 .. 1896 ..	1,107 443	.. .. ..	... .. .	... .. ...	... .. ...	1,107 443
Delagoa Bay	..	{ 1895 .. 1896 ..	147 ..	... .. ...	.. .	.. .	... .. ...	147 ...
Mauritius	... ..	{ 1895 .. 1896 ..	19,075 18,493	.. ..	... .. ...	10,815 4,223	3,087 2,983	32,977 25,709
Reunion	.. ..	{ 1895 ... 1896 ..	17,782 ..	.. ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ...	... .. ...	17,782 ...
Aden	. .	{ 1895 ... 1896 ..	4,350 ... ..	.. ...	... .. ...	... .. ...	... .. ... ..	4,350
Maskat	... ..	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	... .. 2,690	... .. ...	... .. ..	... .. ..	... .. ...	... .. 2,690
Ceylon	.. ..	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	1,00,071 5,225	.. ..	... .. ..	685 150	.. ..	100,756 5,375
China—Hongkong	... ..	{ 1895 .. 1896 ...	... .. 22	... .. ...	... .. ... ..	6 15	.. ...	6 37
Persia—Lunga	. .	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	... .. 474	... .. ...	... .. ...	... .. ...	... .. ... ..	... .. 474
Straits Settlements	... ..	{ 1895 .. 1896 ...	7 7	... .. ...	110 30	147 481	44 41	308 665
Fiji Islands	... ..	{ 1895 ... 1896 ..	... .. 550	... .. .. ..	... .. ...	... .. 178	... .. ...	... .. 728
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1895 ... 1896 ...				1,59,046 63,802	1,111 30	14,143 6,110	3,191 3,027	177,731 71,969

Ports				Rice	Paddy.	Wheat	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports				Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	..	...	{ 1895 1896	3,760 7,947	22	..	44	.....	3,760 8,013
Sind—Kurrachee			{ 1895 1896	.. ..	..	..	440	...	.. 440
Madras	{	Madras	.. { 1895 1896	.. ..		..	12,699 498	1,687	14,386 498
		Badagara	.. { 1895 1896	409 ..	..	..	..	409	
	{	Calicut	.. { 1895 1896	3,364 ..		..	..	3,364	
		Cochin	.. { 1895 1896	.. ..	..	..	183	..	183
	{	Negapatam	.. { 1895 1896	.. ..		..	287	..	287
		Punam	.. { 1895 1896	499 ..	..	..	..	..	499
	{	Tollichery	.. { 1895 1896	998 ..		..	..	..	998
		Tuticorin	.. { 1895 1896	499 ..		..	..	..	499
	{	Vizagapatam	.. { 1895 1896	1 ..	..	..	102	..	103
		{	Rangoon	.. { 1895 1896	501 836		2,052 319	2,405 2,283	1,162	4,958 4,600
Akyab	.. { 1895 1896		24 8	..	..	169 93	12 6	201 107	
Moulmein	.. { 1895 1896		8 ..	..	7	107	2	119	
{	Sandoway		.. { 1895 1896	.. ..	..	..	10	..	10
	{		Chittagong	.. { 1895 1896	15	132 140	..	132 155
{		Balasore	.. { 1895 1896	.. ..	..	..	227 50	..	227 50
	Chandbali		.. { 1895 1896	.. ..	..	..	112 31	..	112 14
Cuttack			{ 1895 1896	.. 9			1	..	.. 10
Travancore—All poy	..		{ 1895 1896	646 73	..	..	..	..	646 73
Total Indian Ports				{ 1895 1896	10,791 8,876	22	2,052 341	16,143 3,873	1,699 1,170	30,685 14,282
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS				{ 1895 1896	169,837 72,678	.. 22	3,163 371	30,586 8,983	4,830 4,197	208,416 86,251

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of November and the first fortnight of December 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1895, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 21st December 1896.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee

DISTRICTS	1896.			1895		
	15th November	30th November	15th December	15th November	30th November	15th December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH
COMMON RICE—						
Burdwan .	9 12	10 8	10 8	15 8	16 0	16 8
Bubbhun .	9 12	9 13	9 12	17 4	17 4	17 4
Bankura .	12 0	11 8	12 0	18 12	19 0	19 0
Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	18 12	18 12
Hooghly ..	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 14	13 2	13 8
Howrah .	9 2	9 11	10 0	16 8	16 8	16 8
24 Parganas .	9 0	8 12	9 8	13 4	14 0	13 0
Calcutta .	8 6	8 0	8 0	11 13	12 4	12 4
Nadia .	8 11	9 6	9 6	14 3	13 6	13 8
Murshidabad .	10 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	16 0
Jessore .	9 2	10 0	10 12	16 0	17 0	16 0
Khulna .	8 10	9 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	16 0
Rajshahi .	9 6	9 0	9 6	16 8	16 8	16 2
Dinajpur .	9 14	9 4	10 3	15 0	15 0	18 0
Jalpaiguri .	9 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling .	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
Rangpur ...	9 0	8 4	10 0	14 8	16 0	13 0
Bogra ..	9 12	12 0	9 12	15 12	18 0	17 4
	(new rice)	(new rice)				
Pabna .	9 8	9 6	9 3	16 8	17 4	16 8
Dacca .	9 0	10 4	10 0	15 8	14 0	14 8
Mymensingh .	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faizpur ..	8 9	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
			old			
Backergunge ..	8 0	7 8	7 8	15 8	13 8	13 8
			new			
Tippera .	7 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 7	14 8
Noakhali .	9 8	10 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	15 0
Chittagong ..	9 0		9 0	14 8	14 8	13 4
Patna .	10 0	10 8	10 12	18 8	18 8	19 8
Gaya .	8 0	8 4	10 8	15 0	18 0	17 0
	8 8					
Shahabad .	9 8	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	19 0
	9 0					
Saran .	9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0
Champaran ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 12	19 0	20 0
Muzaffarpur ..	7 8	8 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 8
Darbhanga .	10 0	10 4	9 0	16 6	16 6	16 6
Monghyr .	8 8	8 10	9 13	15 8	16 0	16 8
Bhagalpur ..	10 2	10 2	10 12	17 10	17 10	18 16
Purnea .	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Malda ..	11 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
Sonthal Parganas ..	10 8	10 12	10 12	18 0	18 0	19 0
Cuttack .	11 13	13 2	13 8	23 10	23 10	23 10
Balasore ...	11 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	22 0
Puri .	13 2	13 2	13 2	21 15	23 0	23 10
Hazaribagh ...	9 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 8	15 0
	9 0		10 0			
Lohardaga ...	to	10 0	to	18 0	17 0	15 0
	10 0		11 0			
Palamau ...	8 11	8 7	9 9	13 8	14 1	14 1
	Old	11 8				
Marbhun {	10 8	to	12 0	18 8	14 8	16 0
New	12 0	(new rice)		to	to	to
Singhbhun ...	12 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	17 0	17 0
	12 0			19 0	16 0	16 0

Districts	1896			1895		
	15th November	30th November	15th December	15th November	30th November	15th December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. cu.	S. cu.	S. cu.	S. cu.	S. cu.	S. cu.
WHEAT—						
Patna	9 0	9 12	9 12	15 0	15 0	15 0
Gaya	8 4	8 4	8 10	11 0	12 0	12 0
Shahabad	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	and	and	and	and	and	and
Saran	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Champanan	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 12	17 0	17 8
Darbhanga	8 0	8 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
Monghyr	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 6	13 2	14 4
Bhagalpur	8 12	8 9	9 0	15 0	16 4	11 8
Purnea	9 10	8 14	8 14	15 0	14 3	13 14
	10 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	27 0
Gaya	11 2	11 8	11 10	23 12	23 12	23 4
Shahabad	12 0	12 0	12 4	23 0	23 0	24 0
Saran	12 8	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
Champanan	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 4	25 4	26 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 8	11 8	25 0	25 0	23 8
Darbhanga	12 0	11 12	11 0	28 3	29 8	28 0
Monghyr	13 4	12 10	13 4	27 0	26 0	26 0
Bhagalpur	9 0	13 5	12 10	25 4	26 8	26 8
Purnea	13 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	25 0
Southal Parganas	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	31 0
Hazareibagh	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	20 0
Lohudaga	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Pilaniu	11 13	11 13	11 15	16 14	18 9	19 2
Manbhum	12 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	20 0
Singbhum	10 0	10 0	10 0			

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur	6 10	8 6	8 6	11 0	10 0	10 0
Gorakpur	8 9	9 0	8 9	15 5	16 5	16 5
Mirzapur			7 11	12 0	13 0	13 0
Benares	9 1	9 11	7 9	12 11	13 21	13 31
Ghazipur		8 0	8 12	11 4	12 8	13 8
Ballia	9 0	8 4		15 0	6 0	11 0
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur	7 10	7 11	7 9	13 0	12 0	11 8
Gorakpur	7 3	7 3	7 3	11 11	11 11	11 11
Mirzapur			7 12	12 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	7 11	7 11	7 9	12 7	11 15	11 14
Ghazipur		6 11	7 0	12 4	11 8	11 8
Ballia	8 4	8 4		13 0	1 0	12 8

ASSAM

Prices of common rice for the week ending 31 December 1896 —

	Week of report	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1895
	S. cu.	S. cu.	S. cu.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	.. 9 9	7 11 1/2	12 1
Hailekunda	.. 8 8	6 6	12 12
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazar	.. 10 0	10 0	15 0
Chhatak Bazar	.. 10 0	10 0	13 0
Sunamganj	.. 10 0	9 0	13 0
Habiganj	.. 12 0	9 0	14 0
Karimganj	.. 9 0	8 0	12 0
Maulvi	.. 10 0	10 0	16 0

LIBERALITY OF CERTAIN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF PABNA

No 4963M, dated Calcutta, the 21st December 1896

From—H H RISLEY, Esq, C I E, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Municipal Dept,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 125P.W., dated

1. Rai Bonomali Roy Bahadur, Rs. 1,000 to the Lady Dufferin Fund and Rs. 4,000 for excavation of tanks
2. Babu Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, of Parsadanga, Rs. 15,000, for a tank
3. Srimati Krishna Kumari Chowdhurani, of Taras, Rs. 6,000, for founding a scholarship
4. Srimati Sati Mukhi Chowdhurani, of Poyda, Rs. 4,000, for re excavation of a large tank
5. Chowdhuri Fasi Uddin and brothers, of Pabna, Rs. 2,000, for construction of a Muhammadan boarding house in connection with the zilla school
6. Raphikonnessa and Fukarennessa Chowdhuranis, of Pabna, Rs. 2,000 for a new tank
7. Babu Tarak Nath Pramanik, Rs. 2,000, for the re excavation of a large tank
8. Babu Hazi Sander Mazumdar, of Pongua, Rs. 2,000, for the excavation of a tank at Pongua
9. Babu Jorshi Prisman Bhaduri, of Porjana, Rs. 1,000, for excavation of a tank and the opening of a dispensary
10. Babu Gurga Sumar Roy, of Haturia, Rs. 1,500, for the excavation of a tank in his village
11. Babu Rander Nath Igore, of Shazadpur, Rs. 1,000, for the excavation of masonry well in his zamindari
12. Babu Sri Gobind Chowdhuri, Rs. 1,000, for a Natmandir and Rs. 300 to the Public Library
13. Babu Bhobani Churn Chowdhuri, of Haripur, Rs. 1,000, for the re excavation of a tank
14. A. Chowdhuri Esq, of Haripur, Rs. 800, for a Sanskrit school house.
15. Babu Durga Kant Chakrabarti, of Saidabad, Rs. 500 for the re excavation of a tank in his village
16. Babu Jureoda Gobind Chowdhuri, Rs. 200, to the Public Library
17. Babu Bijay Chandra Banerjee, of Shazadpur, Rs. 500, for masonry wells

their liberality and public spirit. His Honour hopes that in this season of high prices and impending distress the example set by these ladies and gentlemen of Pabna will be largely followed.

3. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

the 8th December 1896, bringing to notice the liberality of the ladies and gentlemen of the district of Pabna named in the margin, who have made donations for beneficent objects and works of improvement in that district with the object of commemorating His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit in July last.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donors an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for

No 125P W, dated Jalpaiguri, the 8th December 1896

From—P NORTON, Esq, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal

At the suggestion of the Collector of Pabna, I have the honour to report that the following subscriptions have been made and works undertaken in that district with the object of commemorating His Honour's visit in July last.—

- I.—Rai Bonomali Roy Bahadur, Rs. 1,000 to the Lady Dufferin Fund, and Rs. 4,000 for the excavation of four tanks in Ullapara and Raiganj thanas. Rupees 1,000 have already been sent to the Lady Dufferin Fund, and sites have been fixed for the excavation of the tanks
- II.—Babu Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, of Parsadanga, Rs. 15,000, for a tank in Pabna bazar. Rupees 5,000 have already been deposited for land acquisition proceedings, which are in hand
- III.—Srimati Krishna Kumari Chowdhurani, of Taras, Rs. 6,000, for founding a scholarship
- IV.—Srimati Sati Mukhi Chowdhurani, of Poyda, Rs. 4,000, for the re-excavation of a large tank at Poyda. This work will soon be commenced.
- V.—Chowdhuri Fasi Uddin and brothers, of Pabna, Rs. 2,000, for the construction of a Muhammadan boarding-house in connection with the Pabna zilla school. This sum has already been deposited.
- VI.—Raphikonnessa and Fukarennessa Chowdhuranis, of Pabna, Rs. 2,000, for a new tank in north-west of Pabna town. Land acquisition proceedings are in progress for this
- VII.—Babu Tarak Nath Pramanik, Rs. 2,000, for the re excavation of a large tank in the Pabna bazar, known as Amir Khan's tank.

- VIII.—Babu Hara Sundar Mazumdar, of Pengua, Rs. 2,000, for excavation of a tank at Pengua. Land acquisition proceedings have commenced.
- IX.—Babu Jogesh Prasanna Bhaduri, of Porjana, Rs. 1,000, for the excavation of a tank and the opening of a dispensary at Porjana. The site of the tank has been fixed.
- X.—Babu Durga Sundar Roy, of Haturia, Rs. 1,500, for the excavation of a tank in his village.
- XI.—Babu Robindra Nath Tagore, of Shazadpur, Rs. 1,000, for the excavation of masonry wells in his zamindari.
- XII.—Babu Sri Gobinda Chowdhuri, Rs. 1,000, for completion of a Natmandir of the Pabna Kahbari, and Rs. 300 to the Public Library.
- XIII.—Babu Bhobani Charan Chowdhuri, of Haripur, Rs. 1,000, for the re-excavation of a tank.
- XIV.—A. Chowdhuri, Esq., of Haripur, Rs. 800, for a Sanskrit tol-house.
- XV.—Babu Durga Kanta Chakrabarti, of Saidabad, Rs. 500, for the re-excavation of a tank in his village.
- XVI.—Babu Jnanoda Gobinda Chowdhuri, Rs. 200, to the Public Library.
- XVII.—Babu Bijoy Chandra Banerjee, of Shazadpur, Rs. 500, for masonry wells.

2. I request that the charitable gifts may be suitably acknowledged. It is desirable at the present season of scarcity to offer every encouragement to the liberality of the zamindars.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21st December, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and cool. *Aman* harvest finished in parts of the district. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair except in Raniganj, where rain is required. Fodder and water sufficient at present. A few cases of cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. o	Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	10	0 to 12	0
Kalna	..	...	9	8 to 10	0
Katwa	...	...	11	2 to 12	3
Raniganj	...	...	...	10	8

} per rupee.

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather fine and cold. Rice selling at 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonably cold. Harvesting of *aman* still in progress. Prospects of *rabi* crops gloomy. Fodder and water sufficient except in portions of thanas Gangajalghati and Onda. Sporadic cases of cow-pox continue in Gangajalghati and Onda. Rice selling at Bankura 12 seers and Vishnupur 11½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects of *rabi* linseed, pulses, &c., are moderate, and of sugarcane and indigo good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Naraingarh, Keshpur, and Garhbata. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	9 to 10	
Contai	...	...	12 to 15	
Tamluk	...	...	9 to 10½	
Ghatal	...	...	11½ to 12½	

} per rupee.

Hooghly.—No rain. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane are suffering for want of rain. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Cold weather has set in. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. It is estimated to yield 10½ annas. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain; prospects unfavourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice (new) sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	9 to 12	
Barasat	...	...	10	
Basirhat	...	...	10	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	11	

} per rupee.

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects of *til*, sugarcane, and *kala* are good in the Kushtia subdivision. *Mug*, *kala*, and *arhar* are still being gathered in the Meherpur subdivision. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 11 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

13th December	...	...	...	402
14th "	...	...	...	485
15th "	...	...	...	577
16th "	...	...	...	695
17th "	...	...	...	751
18th "	...	...	...	777

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* continues. State of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry appears to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	10	0
Jangipur	...	...	11	0
Kandi	...	...	11	8

} per rupee.

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Rain is urgently needed for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	c	
Jessore	9 to 10	0	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9	0
Magura	..	...	...	9 to 10	0
Narail	...	...	...	11	6
Bongaon	...	...	...	10	0

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. *Aman* paddy is being harvested; the crop is considerably below the average. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	12	
Satkhira	...	...	...	8	

Wages calculated at 9½ seers for staple food-grain. Numbers on test relief-works in the Satkhira subdivision—

9th December	..	...	...	..	176
10th "	...	"	"	"	118
11th "	...	...	"	...	117
12th "	...	...	"	...	129
13th "	...	...	...	...	75
14th "	...	"	...	...	71
15th "	"	...	...	...	66
16th "	...	...	...	...	90
17th "	...	...	...	...	108
18th "	...	"	...	...	129

Rajshahi.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice in full progress. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice ranges from 7 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Mustard is in flower in some places. Harvesting of winter rice still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops finished and standing *rabi* crops are doing well. No complaint of want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bura muru* and *kalai* are being harvested, wheat, barley, and mustard are progressing favourably; *phaphur* ripening. Terai—Harvesting of *aghni* paddy going on, mustard in flower; *kalai* and tobacco doing well. Coarse rice selling :—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	8	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	10	

Bhutia sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* progressing. Mustard in flower. Prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and cold. Winter rice being harvested in the *pah* tracts. Ploughing for *aus* and jute cultivation in progress. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at head-quarters 10 seers 2 chitaks, and in the interior from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* crops very fair except wheat, barley, gram and peas. Sugarcane, *ashar*, and *lul* are good. Water-supply very deficient. Fodder plentiful. Price of common rice 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects continue unchanged. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather fairly cold. Harvesting of *aman* progressing. *Rabi* crops doing well. Scarcity of water felt in some places. Common rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects slightly improved. Rain badly wanted for the *rabi* crops. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear. *Aman* harvest going on. Prospects of standing crops very fair. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice—new *aman* 10 to 12 seers, old rice 7½ to 9 seers 3 chitaks, *aus* rice 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* nearly completed. Transplanting of *boro* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sold at from 8 to 12 seers a rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Reaping of *aman* continues. Prospects not favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. *Aman* being reaped. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects poor. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Paddy is being reaped. *Rabi* crops doing well. *Arhar*, gram, *khesari*, peas, mustard and wheat in flower. Sugarcane pressing continues. Poppy prospects favourable. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Green fodder scarce in Bihar. Prices stationary. Common rice (new) selling in Patna to-day (21st) at 10½ seers per rupee. Only two test-works are now open.

Gaya.—Harvesting of *agham* paddy nearly finished; outturn 8 annas. *Rabi* prospects good. Price of common rice 10 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. *Aghani* harvest still in progress. *Rabi* sowings nearly over. Prospects so far good. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices are—common rice 9½ seers, pea 11 seers, *kharao* 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 19th—men 287, women 270, and children 153.

Saran.—*Rabi* doing well in irrigated tracts. Poppy growing fairly. Sugarcane drying up fast in parts of the Siwan subdivision. Price of *maku* 11 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 19th—men 464, women 700, and children 683—total 1,852, gratuitous relief—men 77, women 170, and children 43—total 290.

Champanan.—No rain. Winter rice harvest approaching completion. *Rabi* and poppy sowings about over and coming on fairly well. Prices again risen. Common rice sells at 9½ seers, against average of 17½ seers per rupee. Staple food (maize) sells at 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on 19th—men 8,757, women 7,125, and children 4,763—total 20,645, gratuitously relieved—men 277, women 602, and children 299—total 1,178.

Muzaffarpur.—Prospects so far fair. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *maku* 11 seers, barley 11 seers, *arhar* 12 seers. *Maku* and *arhar* fix the relief price.

Darbhauga.—Harvesting of paddy approaches completion. Threshing in progress. Rain wanted for *rabi*. *Rahar* and mustard flourishing. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 19th—men 2,430, women 1,708, and children 1,090—total 5,228, gratuitous relief—men 971, women 1,547, and children 790—total 3,308.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather cold. Standing crops doing well. Paddy harvesting continues. *Rabi* crops want rain. Weeding of *rabi* commenced. Sugarcane doing well and pressing going on. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices fallen slightly. Common rice sells as follows—

				Srs.	} per rupee.
Monghyr	..	...	..	8 to 10	
Begusarai	...	...	..	10	
Jamui	...	...	...	10 to 11	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold and bracing with westerly wind. Harvesting of paddy continues; estimate of outturn varies from 6 annas in Madhipura to 10 annas in Banka. *Rabi* crops are being damaged by insects. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	} per rupee.
Sadar	...	...	...	10 12
Banka	..	...	..	11 14
Madhipura	...	...	...	10 0
Supaul	11 0	

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *agham* paddy in progress. Sowing of *rabi*, tobacco, and mustard continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice—

				Srs.	} per rupee.
Sadar	..	...	...	11
Araria	...	...	...	11
Kishanganj	...	...	...	10

Malda.—Harvesting of paddy in full swing; 8 to 9-anna crop expected. Mustard promises a 12-anna crop, *kulm* a 12-anna crop, mulberry a 16-anna crop. *Rabi* crops very poor. Fodder sufficient. Coarse rice selling at 9 to 12 seers a rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather continues fine and colder. Dews insufficient. No signs of rain. Harvesting of winter rice going on. The prospect of *rabi* crops is worse. Cattle-disease still prevalent in Pakour. Price of common rice 9 to 12 seers, and of maize 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sarab* continues. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Food-grains generally procurable in small quantities. Common rice sells as under:—

			Sis o	
Cuttack	...	New rice	12 8	} per rupee
Jajpur	...	..	14 7
Khudiapara	...	..	14 7
Banki	...	New rice,	17 11	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. No special change in prospect or condition of crops. Harvesting of winter rice going on. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. *Dalua* being sown. Sugarcane doing well and pressing commenced. Coarse rice sells at 13 and 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively. In the *mula-sa* prices vary from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Outbreak of cattle-disease in a few villages, but not of an epidemic or serious nature.

Angul.—Rice crops off the ground, outturn as previously reported. *Kulthi*, mustard, and *mug* promise well, but a limited area has been cultivated. Rice sells at Angul 20 seers and at Khoudimala 19 seers per rupee.

Puri.—No rain. Condition and prospects of rice crops much as before and of *rabi* crops also as before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 11 seers 13 chutaks to 15 seers 12 chutaks per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Poppy fields are being irrigated. Outturn of paddy 4 to 8 annas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Lohardaga.—Reaping of *don dhan* finished. Rice sells at head-quarters 10 to 11 seers, and in the interior 11 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamanu.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects much the same as before. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder-supply already poor in Husanabad thana.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather cold. Rice crop almost all cut. *Rabi* such as sown poor generally, but fair in places. Cattle disease reported from thana Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. There is likely to be scarcity of water shortly. Price of common rice (old) 8 seers and (new) 11 seers per rupee at Sadar, and (old) 8½ seers and (new) 10½ seers per rupee at Gobindpur. Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Weather colder. No change to report.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is proceeding, and is approaching completion in some districts. The outturn of winter rice as finally estimated is 7½ annas for the Province as a whole. Prospects of the *rabi* crops in some districts of the Patna and Rajshahi Divisions are so far fair, though more rain is of course wanted, but generally throughout the Province they are poor. In Bihar the prospects of the poppy crop are satisfactory. The pressing of sugarcane is going on in some districts. Cattle disease is reported from a few localities in Burdwan, Bankura, Malnapore, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, and Manbhum. Prices continue high. In the distressed districts the prices of staple food-grains are—Nadua (common rice) 11 seers, Khulna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice) 9½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 11 seers 10 chutaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 11 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers. The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 19th December, were—

Relief-works—

Nadua (18th December),	...	777
Khulna (18th December),	..	129
Shahabad	..	710 (men 237, women 270, and children 153)
Saran	..	1,852 (men 464, women 700, and children 688).
Champaran	..	20,645 (men 8,757, women 7,125, and children 4,763).
Darbhanga	..	5,228 (men 2,130, women 1,703, and children 1,090)

Gratuitous relief—

Saran	...	290 (men 77, women 170, and children 43).
Champaran	...	1,178 (men 277, women 602, and children 299).
Darbhanga	...	3,308 (men 971, women 1,547, and children 790).

Only two test-works are now open in Patna.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 22nd December, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON			JOWAR OR CRULUM. (Sorghum Vulgaris.)			
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
BENGAL																	
BURDWAN DIVISION	1 Burdwan	8 0	8 0	14 4				8 0	8 4	13 8	10 8	10 8	16 8				
	2 Birbhum	7 8	7 8	15 0				7 8	6 12	13 8	9 12	9 12	17 4				
	3 Bankura	8 9	8 2	12 8				9 8	8 12	12 8	12 0	11 8	19 0				
	4 Midnapore	7 0	8 0	15 0				8 8	8 0	14 8	11 0	10 0	18 12				
	5 Hooghly	8 0	8 0	13 0				7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	13 8				
	6 Howrah							8 9	8 0	12 4	10 0	9 11	15 8				
PRESIDENT DIVISION	7 24 Parganas							6 0	6 8	8 0	9 8	8 12	13 0				
	8 Calcutta	8 0	8 0	12 1	10 0	10 0	16 6	6 6	6 6	7 12	8 0	8 0	12 4	16 0	10 0	17 12	
	9 Nadia	9 6	9 6	16 0				6 2	6 2	6 10	9 6	9 6	13 8				
	10 Murshidabad	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	13 0		9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 0				
	11 Jessore	9 0	7 4	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	6 4	13 0	10 12	10 0	16 0				
	12 Khulna							10 0	7 8	14 0	11 8	9 0	16 0				
RAJSHAH DIVISION	13 Rajshahi	9 0	9 0	16	10 8		26 4	6 12	7 8	12 0	9 6	9 0	16 2				
	14 Dinajpur	8 0	8 0	13 4				7 12	7 12 4	13 4	10 3	9 4 4	18 0				
	15 Jalpaiguri	8 0	7 8	13 0				7 8	7 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	16 0				
	16 Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 8	6 9	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	14 0				
	17 Rangpur							6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	8 4	13 0				
	18 Bogra	7 8	7 2	15 0				6 12	7 8	12 0	9 12	12 0	17 4				
19 Pabna	8 10	9 0	19 8				6 8	6 0	6 6	9 3	9 6	16 8					
DACCA DIVISION	20 Dacca	7 0	7 0	12 4				7 6	7 6	12 0	10 0	10 4	14 8				
	21 Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	9 8				7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0				
	22 Faidpur							5 0	5 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	16 0				
	23 Backergunge							7 0	7 0	13 0	old 7 8 now 10 0	7 8	13 8				

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Khalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkateh), Katwa 10½ seers (Karkateh), and Dadaranga 10½ seers (panga).

B At Jesspur the total price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

C At Vaidanpur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Contai 7 seers, Tamluk 9 seers, and Ghatal 9 seers 2 chittaks.

E In the Serampore and Jharkhand subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

F At Chubbani the retail price of salt is 9 seers 11 chittaks per rupee.

G In the parts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Chotia 9½ seers, Barasat 8½ seers, Magrahat 9 seers, and Dadaranga 10 seers to 10 seers 5 chittaks.

H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 9 seers (panga), Mohorpur 9½ seers (karkateh), and Ranghat 10 seers (crushed).

I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Lalbagh 11 seers (karkateh), Jaugipur 10 seers, and Kandi 10 seers.

Quarterly Station Bazaars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th December 1896.

INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE (Zea Mays)															ARHAR OR THUR, CALIAN PEA (Cassia Indica)															FIREWOOD															SALT															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS															DISTRICTS.	Number																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are — Monida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers, Narail 8, seers 11 chitake and Hongton 9 seers 2 chitak.

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are — Large hat 9 seers and Salkhina not reported.

L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are — Nalanda 10 seers and Nutor 9 seers (1 anga).

M In Alipur Dwar the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N Retail price of salt at Kur cona, 7 seers (paua), and Salgura 5 seers per rupee.

O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are — Gabanda 9½ seers, Silphaurani 9 seers, Kurigram not reported.

P At Siragga the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

Q In the wards in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are — Madanganj 9 seers 2 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshahat 9 seers 2 chitaks, and Mukadim hat 9 seers 2 chitaks.

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are — Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 7½ seers, Kagrmati 8 seers, and Nutoroni 8 seers.

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are — Madaripur 10 seers and Gualundo 9½ seers.

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are — Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 5 seers, Tarojpur not reported.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON			JOWAR OR OHOLUM. <i>Sorghum Vulgare</i>		
		Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
BENGAL—concluded																
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera	7 0	7 0	10 0				7 0	7 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	14 8			
	25 Nonkhali							8 0	8 8	14 0	10 8	10 0	15 0			
	26 Chittagong	6 8		9 8				6 0	6 0	11 8	9 0	8 8	13 4			
BIHAR.																
PAISA DIVISION.	27 Patna	9 12	9 12	14 0 15 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	9 0	8 12	10 12	10 8	19 8	13 0			25 0
	28 Gaya	8 10	8 1	12 0	10 0	7 8	21 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 8	8 4	17 0			
	29 Shahabad	8 8	8 8	11 0 13 0	11 0	11 0	20 0 21 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	14 0 19 0	11 0	11 0	
	30 Saran	8 8	8 8	14 0	10 8	10 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	9 8	9 0	18 0			
	31 Champaran	9 0	9 0	13 8	10 8	9 8	30 8	9 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	9 0	20 0			
	32 Muzaffarpur	8 0	8 8	14 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	6 12	8 8	8 0	8 8	14 8			
33 Darbhanga	7 8	8 0	14 4	11 1	11 0	18 7	7 0	7 12	10 0	9 0	10 1	16 6				
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	9 0	8 9	14 8	12 4	12 2	22 8	7 4	7 0	10 8	9 13	8 10	16 8			
	35 Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	13 11	10 12	11 6	22 11	9 8	7 9	13 11	10 12	10 2	18 15			
	36 Purnea (Kach)	8 0	9 0	16 9	12 0	13 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0			
	37 Malda (English Bazar)									10 0	9 0	16 0				
	38 Sonhat Purnea	7 8	7 8	12 0				7 8	7 8	13 8	10 12	10 12	19 0			
	ORISSA.															
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Cuttack	6 9	6 9	11 13				9 3	9 3	13 2	12 8	13 2	23 10			
	40 Balasore	10 0	10 0	16 9	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	11 0	13 0	22 0			
	41 Puri	6 9		10 8				7 11	7 14	14 7	13 2	13 2	23 10			
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh	7 8	7 8	12 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	15 0			
	43 Lohardaga	5 12 7 8	5 9 7 0	7 0 11 0				8 0 9 0	7 0 8 0	10 0 13 0	10 0 11 0	10 0	15 0			
	44 Palamau	7 14	7 14	13 8	7 14	6 12	20 4	6 12	6 3	10 2	9 9	8 7	14 1			
	45 Manbhum	8 0	8 0	12 4				10 8	10 0	15 8	12 0	11 8	16 0			
	46 Singhbhum	10 0		12 0				11 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	16 0			

U In the Chandpur and Brahmanbaria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

V At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.

W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee —Barh 10 seers, Dinapore 9½ seers, Bihar not reported.

X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers Nawada 9 seers, and Aurangabad not reported.

Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasaram 10½ seers Huxar 10½ seers, Bhabhua 10 seers.

Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 6 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11 seers 14 chittaks.

a In the subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee

b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee —Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—

d In the Samastipur and Madhubani subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th December 1896—(concluded).

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS			DISTRICTS.	Number
BAGRA ON OUNBU. <i>Pennisetum typhol- icum.</i>)						MARUA ON RAGA. <i>(Eleusine Coracina.)</i>						SALT.				
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		
...	Panga	4 7 1	4 11 3		
...	Panga	4 12 0	5 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 12 0	5 0 0		
...	Panga	4 1 0	4 1 0		
...	Panga	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		
...									

salt per rupee are —Beguwar 10½ seers and Jamui 9½ seers

salt per rupee are —Supai 10 seers, Banka and Madhipura not reported

ions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee

salt per rupee are —Deoghur 9 seers (panga), Godda 8 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers

(b), and Rajmahal not reported.

ions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

(a) is 9 seers per rupee

) seers per rupee.

seers per rupee

10½ seers per rupee.

blished for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number	MARKS												
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chaul).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.
1	Calcutta ..	6 12 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	5 12 0	4 12 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 7 0
2	Burdwan ..	4 14 0	4 13 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 8 0	4 10 0	...	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Patna ..	6 0 0	6 10 0	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	4 8 0	4 7 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	6 5 0	6 5 0	...	3 12 6	4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	5 6 0	5 6 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 9 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
7	Chittagong	6 2 0	6 8 0	3 10 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	6 2 0	...	3 14 0	...	...	...
8	Patna	4 6 0	4 13 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	{ 2 13 0 and 2 10 0 }	3 5 0	3 15 0	1 9 0
9	Muzaffarpur	5 10 6	6 12 6	...	5 0 0	4 11 3	...	5 0 0	4 11 3	...	3 10 0	3 5 3	...
10	Bhagalpur	4 3 6	5 4 0	...	3 11 6	3 15 3	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3 11 6	3 8 0	...
11	Cuttack	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 3	2 14 3	1 11 0	5 3 0	5 3 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranohi	5 0 0	{ 5 0 0 to 5 11 0 }	...	{ 3 12 8 to 4 0 0 }	4 0 0	...	{ 5 5 0 to 6 15 3 }	{ 5 0 0 to 7 1 0 }	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd December 1896.

JWAR OR CHOIUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracina</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADAIAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	..	..	.	3 12 0	3 11 0	2 10 0
	.		..		..	..	.	.	3 10 0	4 0 0	

...		..	...	..	...	.	..		4 6 0	4 1 6	...
...	..	...	..		...	...		...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...
...	...		..			...	...		4 4 0	4 3 0	2 10 0
..			..				.		4 12 0	5 12 0	3 2 0
3 0 0	..	1 9 0			...	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	3 7 0	8 8 0	1 14 6
..			.	.			2 10 6	.	..	.	..
..		.					...		3 11 6	3 8 0	...
...	..	.			.	..	.	...	Biri or kalad, 2 12 3	2 12 3	2 2 0
...	.	.		..	.	...	.	.	4 7 0	4 7 0	..

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (<i>Zeamays</i>)			ARHAR DAL OR THUR - CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)			LINGER			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
3 4 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	..
	...		5 0 0	5 5 0	...	.		..	5 8 0	5 5 0	..
			.	..		4 0 0	4 2 0		Mustard 5 12 0 to 5 10 0	5 10 0	..
...	..	..				4 8 0	4 8 0	.	6 8 0 to 6 2 0	6 2 0	..
.	..	.	4 9 0	4 1 6		4 8 0	4 8 0	.	Rapeseed 5 4 0 to 5 6 0	5 6 0	..
2 10 0	2 10 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 0		15 0 0	15 0 0	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	..
..	..		4 6 0	4 6 0	2 0 0			..	5 1 9	5 1 9	..
.					
8 0 0	3 0 0	1 6 6	3 0 0	3 3 0	1 14 6	3 10 0	3 15 0	..	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 4 0
		..	4 11 3	4 11 3	...	...		.	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
3 2 6	3 0 0	...	3 8 6	3 8 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	..	...	..
...	..	...	2 12 3	2 10 3	2 2 0	...	...	...	5 2 0	5 0 0	..
.	..	.	7 4 0	8 0 0	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 11 0	4 3 0	..
									5 0 0 to 5 5 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...

40 STANDARD SEERS

TIL OR JINJILI SEED			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED			JUTE		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 0 0	5 4 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 15 0
..		...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	21 0 0	24 0 0	*	...		...
			4 0 0	3 10 0 3 12 0	} ...	20 0 0	20 0 0		...		
.		.	4 0 0	4 0 0		24 0 0	24 0 0	..	5 1 0	5 5 0	5 4 0
...	.	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	.		...	4 14 0	4 14 0	.
..	...		5 0 0	4 8 0			.	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	.
..			3 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	17 8 0	.		
4 6 0	5 0 0		3 8 0	3 4 0	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	..	3 3	2 10 6		..	.	...	...	..	...
...	...			3 4 0	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	..
4 8 0	3 8 0	...	4 14 0	5 6 0		22 0 0	22 0 0	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0		20 0 0	20 0 0	..	...	...	.. }

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32 0 0	32 0 0	36 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0		250 0 0 pr 100 pieces.	250 0 0 pr 100 pieces.		6 12 0	7 0 0 per kahan.	6 8 0
29 0 0	29 5 0			...	..	Uncleaned hides, per piece 0 12 0 to 2 8 0				...	...
32 0 0	23 0 0		6 0 0 to 8 0 0	6 4 0 to 7 14 0		Cleaned hides, per piece. 1 0 0 to 2 12 0				.	...
32 0 0	33 0 0		8 0 0	8 0 0	..	.	..	...	...	.	...
23 0 0	33 0 0		8 14 3	8 14 3	..	.	..	...	16 bundles per rupee	16 bundles per rupee	...
41 0 0	4 0 0		8 8 0	8 8 0	.	27 0 0 per maund	27 0 0	...	3 0 0 per maund.	3 0 0	...
34 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0		18 0 0 per maund.	19 0 0		...		
22 0 0	22 0 0		3 0 0	3 0 0	...				0 6 0 per maund.	0 6 0	...
24 10 0	22 14 0		11 7 0	11 7 0	...	.	..	
28 8 0	28 0 0		8 0 0	9 0 0	.			.	...	.	...
32 8 0	32 8 0		2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund	22 0 0	.	20 0 0 per kahan	20 0 0	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0		8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0		1 8 0 to 2 0 0 each	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 3 0 per maund.	0 3 0	...

in the undermentioned Marls of Bengal on the 15th December, 1896.

STRAW.			JUAN STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARLS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0				4 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	5 12 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
per kahan.													Panga.		
5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	6 8 0	6 8 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..	3 5 0	3 5 0	..	2. Burdwan.
per kahan.															
2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	4 8 0	..	0 3 3	0 2 6	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	3. Midnapore.
per kahan.													Panga.		
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	..	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	4. Pabna.
per maund													Panga.		
10	10		..	..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	0 5 4	0 5 4	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	..	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee.													Panga.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 9	4 6 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
													Panga.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	0 3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 0 9	8. Patna.
													Panga.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	..	3 8 9	3 8 9	..	9. Munaffarpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 4 0	5 4 0	..	0 4 3	0 4 0	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	10. Bhagalpur.
													Panga.		
2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	11. Cuttack.
per kahan													Karkateh.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	..	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	12. Ranchi.
													Panga.		

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
13th to 19th December 1896.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	13th	128.5	8.8	30.066	64.4	76.5	23.3	53.2	55.6	0.335	48.0	58	NNW and N by W.	80	Nil	Clear, ☐.
"	14th	125.0	7.3	.072	61.8	76.3	22.6	54.2	57.3	373	51.2	63	N by W and N	66	"	Clear, ☐.
"	15th	128.0	7.0	.08	64.7	76.3	22.0	51.3	53.2	.403	53.0	68	N by W and N	76	"	Partially cloudy, ☐.
"	16th	128.7	7.6	.038	64.8	76.3	21.4	55.2	59.2	.40	52.8	67	N by W and NNW	62	"	Partially cloudy, ☐.
"	17th	128.4	7.6	20.287	63.4	75.3	22.1	53.2	57.2	.388	51.9	69	NNW	45	"	Partially cloudy, ☐.
"	18th	127.4	8.1	30.003	63.0	76.3	26.9	49.1	56.1	.382	50.0	66	NNW	49	"	Partially cloudy, ☐.
"	19th	130.5	7.3	.027	61.7	76.2	26.5	49.7	51.6	.334	47.8	61	NNW	88	"	Partially cloudy, ☐.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	30.039
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	53.5
				75.0
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	63.8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	67.5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	27.1
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	76.8
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.
				8
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	%
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	65
				71
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th December 1896	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	Nil
				0.01
The total fall from 1st January to 19th December 1896	...	...	...	53.22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	65.23

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

a dew.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 13th to 19th December 1896.

MONTH	Date	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE				HYGROMETRY				Rainfall, past 24 hours	
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range	Minimum	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.		Humidity at 10 A.M.
1896.		Inches.	°		°		°		Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December	1 st	30.132	85.6	78.3	25.5	52.8	71.4	59.7	.768	60.7	47	NR
"	14 th	138	86.2	78.5	21.7	53.8	69.0	60.7	.413	53.8	57	"
"	15 th	157	85.7	77.9	21.5	53.4	70.3	61.7	.137	55.2	60	"
"	16 th	113	86.4	78.7	21.6	54.1	70.6	61.7	.132	54.8	57	"
"	17 th	0.1	85.4	77.9	26.1	52.4	70.5	60.9	.408	55.1	55	"
"	18 th	087	61.3	78.3	28.1	59.2	69.1	58.7	.354	49.4	49	"
"	19 th	090	64.7	78.0	26.6	51.4	67.9	59.6	.403	51.0	50	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... Inches 30.106

The mean temperature of the seven days ... ° 65.5

The extreme variation of temperature ... ° 28.5

The maximum temperature ... ° 78.7

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... % 55

The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th December 1896 ... Inches Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 21st December 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of October 1896 as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.			TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		
	During the month		To end of the month	During the month.		To end of the month.
1	2		3	4		5
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldanda Canal System	654	2 11	17,612 8 6	676 8 6	10,149 3 9	
Kendrapara ditto	12,083	0 2	61,698 13 3	8,261 7 2	50,433 10 2	
High Level Canal, Range I	—368	2 0a	9,683 5 0	1,341 14 0	6,598 11 6	
Ditto, " II	—649	8 0a	1,784 3 3	318 15 3	1,467 9 7	
Ditto, " III	—666	10 6a	460 1 0	209 7 9	921 0 9	
Jajpur Canal	—22	4 3a	165 7 6b	27 9 0	217 5 3	
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,030	10 4	91,404 6 6	10,835 13 8	69,787 9 0	
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	15,475	6 6	93,355 1 3	11,196 15 3	73,114 13 6	
High Tidal Canal	8,226	7 0	64,293 0 6	5,170 0 6	48,277 7 0	
Total South-Western Circle ...	23,701	13 6	1,57,648 1 9	16,366 15 9	1,21,392 4 6	
<i>Sone Circle</i>						
Patna Canal System	1,408	14 9	12,782 6 0	1,236 0 0	13,012 6 4	
Arrah ditto	1,649	11 6	12,515 3 9	1,081 12 6	10,849 9 3	
Buxar ditto	680	12 0	5,618 9 0	758 6 6	6,726 0 6	
Total Sone Circle ...	3,639	6 3	30,996 2 9	3,076 3 0	30,588 0 1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,371	14 1	2,80,048 11 0	30,279 0 5	2,21,767 13 7	

Government Transport Service

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97						TOLLAGE, 1895-96					
	During the month.			To end of the month			During the month			To end of the month		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level	4,070	689	3,814 7 3	22,123	3,067	10,648 15 9	3,813	...	2,523 11 3	13,564	2,997	22,236 1 0
Total Orissa Circle	4,070	689	3,814 7 2	22,123	3,067	10,648 15 9	3,813	...	2,523 11 3	13,564	2,997	22,236 1 0

Assessed Tollage Receipts. a

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1896-97.			EARNINGS, 1895-96.		
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the month.		To end of the month.
1	2		3	4		5
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals ..	14,845	1 6	1,11,053 6 3b	13,359 3 11	82,043 10 0	
Midnapore Canal .	15,475	6 6	93,355 1 3	11,196 15 3	73,114 13 6	
High Tidal Canal ..	8,226	7 0	64,293 0 6	5,170 0 6	48,277 7 0	
Sone Canals ...	3,639	6 3	30,996 2 9	3,076 3 0	30,588 0 1	
Total ...	42,185	5 3	2,99,697 10 9	32,802 11 8	2,34,023 14 7	

a Credits due to write-back of toll charges on Government transport service shown as navigation receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1896.
b Error of Rs. 6-7-3 in the statement for June 1896 rectified this month

CALCUTTA,
The 21st December 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of October 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.		TOLLAGE, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	33,630 1 9	1,55,823 7 9	32,760 14 9	1,56,627 4 9
Tolly's Nala ...	6,944 0 3	41,673 13 0	7,008 0 0	49,212 15 9
Total ...	40,574 2 0	1,97,497 4 9	39,768 14 9	2,05,840 4 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	9,335 5 0	56,599 13 9	6,464 6 3	47,546 10 3
Nadia Rivers ...	10,274 4 0	69,622 9 9	11,902 6 6	92,858 11 0
GRAND TOTAL	60,183 11 0	3,23,619 12 3	58,135 11 6	3,46,245 9 9

CALCUTTA,
The 21st December 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th of December 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1896.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 21ST DECEMBER 1895.		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	1,239	1,08,180	1,339	966	59,900	865
Jute ...	296	1,17,375	1,999	299	1,50,050	2,268
Firewood ...	125	83,675	1,361	76	42,660	643
Other articles ...	932	2,52,100	3,583	770	2,08,712	3,053
Total ...	2,692	5,41,240	8,182	2,131	4,41,312	6,819

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th December 1886 on 1,699.70 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	284,010	8,36,704 4 0	80,48,784 10	8,66,321 14 0	23,523 0 0	12,24,548 8 0	90,644	169,795	2,51,339
Or per mile of railway		187 9 0		509 0 9	13 13 5	720 7 2			
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year	*6,663,400	*70,31,873 10 0	†7,39,67,280 0	†1,48,76,638 11 0	‡4,54,671 0 0	‡3,39,66,448 5 0	1,927,378½	2,876,141½	4,803,519½
Total for 23½ weeks	6,860,470	73,67,667 14 0	7,76,16,164 10	1,87,40,870 0 0	4,82,463 0 0	2,35,91,031 7 0	2,017,922½	3,035,936½	5,053,858½
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	276,834	3,29,408 12 11	32,81,729 20	7,74,210 5 9	19,762 13 9	11,23,877 0 8	81,090	141,300	222,490
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		193 12 10		455 8 0	11 10 0	660 14 10			
Total for corresponding 23½ weeks of previous year	7,023,770	77,72,499 8 3	7,22,16,808 0	1,50,04,132 3 5	4,21,728 0 3	2,32,01,342 11 11	1,806,414	2,878,756	4,785,200

* Deducted number of passengers 10,408 and Rs. 11,500 }
† Added Mds 74,104 and " 8,815 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 31st
‡ Ditto " 6,016 } October and 7th November 1886.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th December 1886 on 23.23 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,111	5,547 4 0	12,867 10	540 0 0	10 0 0	6,097 4 0	1,095	93	1,188
Or per mile of railway		240 8 8		24 1 8	0 7 2	274 4 6			
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year	*407,636	*1,11,836 5 0	†2,30,318 0	†10,167 0 0	‡214 0 0	‡1,32,237 5 0	25,279	1,402	26,771
Total for 23½ weeks	485,747	1,17,403 9 0	2,13,075 10	10,707 0 0	224 0 0	1,28,334 0 0	26,374	1,486	27,860
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,718	4,119 9 3	10,794 30	360 15 0	10 8 0	4,491 0 3	1,109	79	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		165 5 1		16 8 9	0 7 7	202 0 5			
Total for corresponding 23½ weeks of previous year	476,836½	1,14,138 7 5	1,64,410 0	6,0,5 10 8	23½ 11 0	1,31,397 13 1	27,011	1,324	28,335

* Deducted number of passengers 1,318 and Rs. 679 }
† Added Mds 2,704 and " 119 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 31st
‡ Do. " 5 } October and 7th November 1886.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th December 1886 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	16,724	16,553 13 0	91,777 30	10,383 15 0	80 0 0	27,016 12 0	6,828	3,092	9,920
Or per mile of railway		102 9 0		64 5 4	0 7 11	167 6 3			
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year	*894,837	*8,46,194 11 0	†17,89,527 0	‡2,13,027 4 0	11,482 0 0	5,63,703 15 0	151,632	76,230	227,862
Total for 23½ weeks	401,661	8,65,748 8 0	18,31,304 30	2,23,410 3 0	1,662 0 0	5,90,780 11 0	158,460	70,322	228,782
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,049½	12,412 14 1	1,01,323 20	10,609 9 0	33 4 3	23,175 11 4	6,306	4,070	10,376
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		77 1 6		66 4 8	0 3 4	143 9 6			
Total for corresponding 23½ weeks of previous year	466,874½	8,81,036 10 7	20,32,615 10	2,44,860 2 10	1,277 9 0	6,97,774 6 5	188,413	90,295	248,708

* Deducted No. of passengers 4,445 and Rs. 8,188 }
† Do. Mds. 37,560 and " 8,108 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 31st
‡ Added " 111 } October and 7th November 1886.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K. D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th December 1896 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P.	Mds. s.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	211,210	1,09,860 0 0	8,08,150 0	1,77,700 0 0	9,830 0 0	2,07,510 0 0	21,900	40,804	72,194
Or per mile of railway	259	135 0 0	985 0	218 0 0	1 0 0	7354 0 0			
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	4,580,660	21,07,418 0 0	2,37,30,000 0	51,88,774 0 0	3,40,115 0 0	70,44,807 0 0	700,321	987,870	1,688,091
Total for 24 weeks	4,800,860	22,17,278 0 0	2,45,38,640 0	53,66,474 0 0	3,60,085 0 0	72,45,517 0 0	722,121	1,088,164	1,740,285
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	304,787	1,06,040 0 0	8,03,538 0	2,90,145 0 0	11,818 0 0	2,14,908 0 0	21,535	39,530	71,325
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	252	130 0 0	1,061 0	241 0 0	2 0 0	373 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,601,966	21,81,233 0 0	2,37,06,318 0	49,30,431 0 0	3,56,930 0 0	74,58,574 0 0	720,161	930,370	1,640,431

* Audited up to 24th October 1896

† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th December 1896 on 125 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P.	Mds. s.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	34,380	12,850 0 0	57,700 0	5,290 0 0	60 0 0	18,200 0 0	2,700	2,076	5,776
Or per mile of railway	275	103 0 0	463 0	42 0 0	1 0 0	146 0 0			
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	752,354	2,40,238 0 0	21,61,087 0	2,02,242 0 0	4,037 0 0	4,55,517 0 0	84,305	73,341	187,546
Total for 24 weeks	786,714	2,62,088 0 0	22,18,817 0	2,07,532 0 0	4,097 0 0	4,73,717 0 0	88,005	75,317	163,322
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,485	11,681 0 0	62,552 0	4,073 0 0	105 0 0	12,458 0 0	3,027	2,067	5,094
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	253	93 0 0	500 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	131 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	786,054	2,60,115 0 0	20,88,971 0	2,03,791 0 0	3,003 0 0	4,70,068 0 0	88,707	60,327	150,034

* Audited up to 24th October 1896

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th December 1896 on 46 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P.	Mds. s.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,840	7,380 0 0	26,900 0	2,350 0 0	60 0 0	9,790 0 0	2,502	748	3,244
Or per mile of railway	254	86 0 0	313 0	27 0 0	1 0 0	114 0 0			
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	490,771	1,57,798 0 0	7,09,451 0	60,069 0 0	4,215 0 0	2,28,073 0 0	66,362	25,214	91,566
Total for 24 weeks	512,621	1,65,178 0 0	7,36,351 0	62,409 0 0	4,275 0 0	2,37,968 0 0	68,864	26,943	94,800
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,604	7,432 0 0	59,824 0	5,968 0 0	45 0 0	13,445 0 0	2,567	1,061	3,668
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	252	80 0 0	696 0	79 0 0	1 0 0	157 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	506,070	1,71,027 0 0	8,71,469 0	83,744 0 0	5,010 0 0	2,60,587 0 0	59,928	31,068	90,990

* Audited up to 24th October 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th October 1896 on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	14,280	Rs. A P. 5,603 0 2	Mds. 130,279 0	Rs. A P. 4,364 8 0	Rs. A P. 167 5 0	Rs. A P. 10,033 13 2	1,301 8 13	3,651 17 30	4,132 20 23
Or per mile of railway	84 47	36 23 0 0	756 47 0	26 82 0 0	1 05 0 0	63 10 0 0			
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	167,311	84,531 14 0	15,61,039 0	55,064 0 4	3,178 1 10	1,44,974 0 2	21,330	46,100	67,430
Total for 16 weeks	277,461	90,438 14 2	16,82,218 0	60,233 8 4	3,345 6 10	1,54,007 13 4	22,630	48,931	71,561
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,760	6,107 4 6	2,73,921 0	1,903 10 0	330 9 6	8,401 3 0	637	5,373	6,060
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	84 06	47 71 0 0	2,149 01 0	15 35 0 0	2 58 0 0	65 64 0 0	4 30	41 28	46 08
Total to corresponding date of previous year	80,630	40,511 14 3	63,60,988 0	70,209 2 3	3,024 3 6	1,12,745 4 0	9,501	31,070	100,571

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH OCTOBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH OCTOBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH OCTOBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH OCTOBER 1896			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked.		
159	Rs. 10,034	Rs. 63 10	128	Rs. 8,402	Rs. 65 64	159	Rs. 3,06,202	Rs. 1,937 99	123*	Rs. 1,12,745	Rs. 1,043 76	Rs. 1,96,457	Rs.

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th December 1896 on 159 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	12,300	Rs. A P. 5,734 0 0	Mds. 87,348 0	Rs. A P. 2,787 0 0	Rs. A P. 168 0 0	Rs. A P. 8,689 0 0	2,422 15 53	2,800 17 61	5,222 33 54
Or per mile of railway	77 74	36 06 0 0	548 73 0	17 53 0 0	1 04 0 0	54 63 0 0			
For previous 21 weeks of half-year †	244,081	1,23,600 14 2	21,43,192 0	77,769 8 4	4,400 6 10	2,05,770 13 4	33,182	64,340	97,522
Total for 22 weeks	256,381	1,29,331 14 2	22,30,740 0	80,536 8 4	4,568 6 10	2,14,456 13 4	35,604	67,140	1,02,744
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,200	5,047 13 4	2,90,099 0	4,007 10 0	213 13 0	9,329 4 4	1,430	4,557	5,987
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	71 02	30 46 0 0	2,036 71 0	36 46 0 0	1 67 0 0	77 57 0 0	11 17	35 60	46 77
Total to corresponding date of previous year	143,909	74,908 11 5	7,115,490 0	101,637 0 3	3,045 8 0	1,00,100 14 5	15,387	1,30,021	1,35,378

† Includes audited figures for week ending 24th October 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH DECEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 5TH DECEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH DECEMBER 1896			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
159	Rs. 8,686	Rs. 54 64	128	Rs. 9,920	Rs. 77 57	159	Rs. 3,67,620	Rs. 2,307 82	1 84	Rs. 1,80,191	Rs. 1,572 60	Rs. 1,67,320	..

‡ Line opened from 1st July 1895

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th December 1896 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	98,140	Rs. 41,400	MDT 3,29,280	Rs. 47,320	Rs. 11,680	Rs. 1,06,800	18,796	(a) 18,310	38,015
or per mile of railway	129.85	54.84	435.50	62.46	15.43	139.78	...	....	....
for previous 51½ weeks of half-year (b)	3,118,463	8,31,240	7,901,545	9,63,180	2,23,060	20,27,481	304,822	371,409	676,231
Total for 52½ weeks	3,213,603	8,62,700	8,230,825	10,20,406	2,34,740	21,37,842	318,618	369,628	708,246
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	98,826	Rs. 39,373	335,395	46,351	10,354	Rs. 96,978	16,783	(c) 18,945	34,750
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	129.11	52.08	443.51	61.15	13.60	130.99	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,360,429	9,48,271	7,210,177	8,58,454	2,31,002	20,68,480	288,701	370,888	700,039

(a) Includes Nil miles of ballast trains run on open line
 (b) * .. audited figures up to week ending 24th October 1896.
 (c) .. 2,640 miles of ballast trains run on open line

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th December 1896	...	13,796	0 0
Corresponding period of 1895	...	12,100	14 0
Increase	...	1,696	2 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th December 1896	...	270	8 2
Corresponding period of 1895	...	237	4 4
Increase	...	33	8 10
Receipts from 1st July to 12th December 1896	...	3,38,819	0 0
Corresponding period of 1895	...	3,26,040	0 0
Increase	...	12,778	0 0



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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 6945A.

GENERAL.—No. 6890A.—The 28th December 1896.—Mr. C. A. Bell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is appointed to have charge of the Salkhira subdivision of the district of Khulna.

No. 6892A.—The 29th December 1896.—Babu Gata Krishna Neogy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Salkhira subdivision of the district of Khulna, on being relieved of the charge of that subdivision.

No. 6894A.—The 28th December 1896.—In modification of the order of the 24th November 1896, Mr. H. R. H. Ouse, District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, is allowed leave for five days; under article 307 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 29th August 1896.

No. 6896A.—The 28th December 1896.—In supersession of the order of the 24th November 1896, Mr. B. B. Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Nadia.

This cancels the order of the 15th December 1896, transferring Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from Hooghly to Nadia.

No 6899A.—*The 28th December 1896.*—Babu Hara Chandra Ghose, Officiating Deputy Collector, Pabna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district.

No 6911A.—*The 28th December 1896.*—In modification of the order of the 11th February 1896, Mr. F E Pargiter, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under articles 307 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th March 1896.

No. 6931A.—*The 29th December 1896.*—Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Chittagong.

No. 6935A.—*The 29th December 1896.*—Mr. J. Lang, substantive *pro tempore* Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty, is posted to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

The following are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No 8255G.—*The 18th December 1896.*—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the Chief Commissioner directs the publication, for general information, of the results of the half-yearly examination of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and other Officers held on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th November 1896.—

NAME	Subjects taken up by candidates		Subjects in which passed,		Compulsory subjects in which still required to pass	
	Higher standard	Lower standard	Higher standard	Lower standard	Higher standard	Lower standard
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS						
Mr F E Jackson, I.C.S.	Assamese				Assamese	
	Theoretical surveying		Theoretical surveying			
Mr H C Barnes, I.C.S.	Bengali General law with out books		Bengali General law with out books			
Mr H A C Colquhoun, I.C.S.	Bengali Criminal codes General law with books Theoretical surveying	Assamese General law with out books Accounts	" "	Assamese Accounts	Assamese Bengali Criminal Codes General law with out books General law with books Accounts Theoretical surveying	General law without books.

No. 8139G.—*The 15th December 1896*—Privilege leave of absence for six weeks, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. J R. Berrington, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kamrup, with effect from the 9th December 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 8160G.—*The 16th December 1896.*—Mr. H. F. Samman, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Sub-Registrar of Goalpara, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of taking over charge of the office.

No. 8269G.—*The 18th December 1896.*—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. H. C. Barnes, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Dibrugarh, to be a Magistrate of the first class.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6941A

The 29th December 1896.—The Report of the Central Examination Committee having been received, the result of the half-yearly departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates and others, held on the 9th November 1896 and the following two days, is published for general information.—

I.—SECOND OR HIGHER STANDARD

(i) The officers noted below have passed completely :—

1. Mr. H. Coupland.
2. Mr. E. E. Forrester.
3. Mr. A. Garrett.

(ii) The following officers who passed partially at previous examinations have now passed in the remaining subject or subjects mentioned opposite their names :—

No.	NAME.	Subject.
1	2	3
(a) CIVIL OFFICERS.		
1	Mr. R. B. Bainbridge ...	Bengali.
2	Babu Jnanendra Nath Laheri ...	Hindustani.
3	Mr. Mohammad Yusuf ...	Bengali.
4	Babu Jogesh Chunder Sen ...	Hindustani
5	" Fatik Chandra Das ...	Ditto.
6	" Sures Chandra Das ...	Ditto.
7	" Hari Bhushan De ...	Law.
8	" Upendro Nath Ghose ...	Hindustani.
9	Mr. R. Sheephanks ...	Accounts and Bengali.
10	Babu Chintaharan Chatterjee... ..	Law
11	" Hemanto Kumar Moitra ...	Hindustani.
12	Mr. B. Allen ...	Accounts, Bengali and Hindustani.
13	" L. O. Clarke ...	Ditto ditto.
14	" H. L. Stephenson ...	Ditto ditto
(b) POLICE OFFICERS.		
15	Mr. F. Boxwell ...	Bengali
16	" R. B. Hyde ...	Bengali and Hindustani
17	" W. C. M. Dundas ...	Bengali.

(iii) The following officers have passed partially, and are still liable to examination in the remaining subject or subjects mentioned opposite their names in column 4.—

No.	NAME	Now passed in	Still liable to examination in
1	2	3	4
(a) CIVIL OFFICERS.			
1	Babu Boloram Moitra ...	Accounts ...	Law by both standards, and Hindustani at option.
2	" Ashutosh Mookerjee	Hindustani ...	Law.
3	" Mohendra Nath Kundu	Law ...	Hindustani at option.
4	Mr. F. P. Dixon ..	Accounts, Bengali and Hindustani.	Law.
5	" R. A. Stephen ...	Bengali... ..	Law, and Hindustani at option.
6	Maulvi Abdul Aziz ...	Law and Accounts ...	Hindustani at option.
7	" Syed A. M. Abul Barkaat.	Accounts	Bengali at option.
8	Mr. S. G. Hart ...	Accounts and Bengali	Law and Hindustani.
9	" H. F. E. B. Foster ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10	Babu Phanindra Nath Mukherjee.	Accounts	Law by both standards, Uriya, and Hindustani at option.
11	" Sudarsan Das ...	Law and Accounts	Hindustani at option.
12	" Debendra Nath Bose	Law ...	Ditto.
13	" Balmukund Kanungo	Do. ...	Ditto.
14	" Syama Charan Sen	Uriya ..	Ditto.
15	" Sarat Chandra Basu	Law ..	Hindustani.
16	Mr. J. R. Blackwood	Accounts	Law, Bengali and Hindustani.
(b) POLICE OFFICERS.			
17	Mr. W. Swain ...	Law ...	Hindustani and Bengali.
18	" G. P. Whalley ..	Hindustani	Law and Bengali.
19	" A. E. O'Sullivan ..	Law	Hindustani and Bengali.

II.—LOWER STANDARD.

(i) The officers noted below have passed completely :—

(a) CIVIL OFFICERS.

- 1 Babu Satyendra Nath Das.
- 2 Mr. P. M. Robertson.
3. Maulvi Masudul Hossain.
4. Babu Manasa Ranjan Sen.
5. „ Jages Ohunder Dutt
6. „ Mathura Nath Banerjee.
7. „ Ramesh Chandra Sinha.
8. Maulvi Mahomed Eskandar Ali.
9. Babu Dasarathi Dutt.
10. „ Hem Chandra Chatterjee.
11. „ Sarat Chandra Chatterjee
12. „ Murari Misra.
13. Akhouri Bhalimadeva Narayan Sinha.
14. Babu Nilmony Dey.
15. „ Hari Nath Pramanik.
16. Maulvi Mahammed Chomnuddin.
17. Babu Satish Chandra Guha.
18. „ Surendra Nath Sarkar.

(b) POLICE OFFICER.

19. Mr A. R. Giles.

(ii) The following officers who passed partially at previous examinations have now passed in the remaining subject mentioned opposite their names :—

No.	NAME.	Subject
-----	-------	---------

(a) CIVIL OFFICERS.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Mr. B. Allen | ... Hindustani. |
| 2. | Babu Jogendra Chandra Bhanja | ... Accounts. |
| 3. | Mr S. G. Hart | ... Bengali |
| 4. | „ T. C. Hodson | ... Ditto. |
| 5. | „ H. F. E. B. Foster | ... Ditto. |

(b) POLICE OFFICERS.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------|
| 6 | Mr W. Swain | ... Hindustani. |
| 7. | „ G. P. Whalley | ... Ditto |
| 8 | „ A. E. O'Sullivan | ... Ditto. |

(iii) The following officers have passed partially, and are still liable to examination in the remaining subject or subjects mentioned opposite their names in column 4 :—

No	NAME	Now passed in	Still liable to examination in
1	2	3	4
	CIVIL OFFICERS		
1	Babu Charu Chandra Banerjee.	Accounts ...	Law and Hindustani
2	Maulvi Syed Tajammul Ali.	Ditto	Law
3	Mr. A. J. Ollenbach	Law and Accounts ...	Hindustani.

III

Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans has passed in Bengali by the colloquial test.

IV.

Captain E. St. A. Wake has passed in Bengali by the higher standard.

V.

The following Forest Officers have passed in the subject or subjects noted against their names :—

No.	NAME.	Subject.
1	2	3
1	Mr H A Farrington ..	Bengal by the higher standard.
2	„ W. F Perreé ...	Forest Law, and Hindustani by the higher standard.
3	„ H. H. Spencer ...	Hindustani by both standards
4	„ R. G. A Hannah ..	Land Revenue Systems, and Hindustani by the lower standard.
5	„ T J. Pocock ...	Hindustani by the higher standard.

C. W. BOIRON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, —(FORESTS).

NOTIFICATION—No 5550 For

The 29th December 1896 —Mr H. A. Farrington Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, attached to the Jalpaiguri Forest Division, is transferred to the charge of the Buxa Forest Division, *vice* Mr. W. F. Perreé, Assistant Conservator of Forests whose services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, —(LAND REVENUE).

NOTIFICATION—No. 5548 L R.

The 29th December 1896 —Government Notification No 2010 L R., dated the 21st April 1896, published at page 462, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, appointing Babu Debi Prasad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, as an Assistant Settlement Officer, Paharia villages, in the Damin-i-Koh Government estates in the district of Sonthal Parganas, is hereby cancelled.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION —5549 L R.

The 29th December 1896 —Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (2) (a) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that a survey shall be made and a record of rights be prepared in respect of all lands included within the external boundaries of the undermentioned estates in the district of Mymensingh. —

Names of estates.	Tanai No.	District.
Ohakla Baraigaon ...	4735	Mymensingh.
Mauza Jatra Sadi with Beel Bethkura ...	10717 to 10728	

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The money-rent payable, or if a produce-rent, the fact that a produce-rent is paid
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

- (i) The name of each proprietor (including rent-free owner), with the character and extent of his interest.
- (j) The situation, quantity and boundaries of proprietor's private lands, as defined in Chapter XI of the Act.
- (k) The name of each rent-free occupant, the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him, and whether he holds rent-free by the permission of the proprietor of the land or of his predecessor in title or independently of such permission.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—(EDUCATION.)

NOTIFICATION—No 4236

The 29th December 1896 —The following revised rules for the award of Government stipends in the indigenous tols of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa are published for general information, in supersession of Government Notification No 634, dated the 16th February 1893

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Revised rules for the examinations of Sanskrit Tols in accordance with Government Resolution No. 857, dated the 21st March 1892.

IN and from the year 1897, the first and second Sanskrit examinations will be held in a uniform course of text-books prescribed by the Conference of representatives of the recognised Sanskrit Associations in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the examinations will be conducted by the same examiners and the same sets of question papers.

2. On or before the 1st of December, each year, pandits of tols should send in applications of candidates desiring to appear at either of the examinations to any of the recognised Sanskrit Associations named below —

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The Sarasvat Samaj of Dacca. | 8 The Dharma Sabha of Boahia |
| 2 The Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan | 9 The Dharma Sabha of Rangpur. |
| 3. The Sanskrit Samiti of Ghatal
(Midnapore) | 10 The Dharma Rakshini Sabha of
Birisal. |
| 4. The Vidagdha Janani Sabha of
Nadia | 11 The Arva Siksha Samiti of Kotalipara
(Faridpur) |
| 5 The Pandit Sabha of Calcutta | 12 The Orissa Sanskrit Samiti of
Cuttack |
| 6 The Pariksha Sabha of Bhatpara
(24-Parganas) | 13 The Sanskrit Samiti of Balasore. |
| 7 The Vatsahini Association of
Narail (Jessore) | 14 The Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti of
Puri |

The Director of Public Instruction may from time to time add to this list, or remove any name from it.

3. On or before the 15th of December, each year, the Secretary of each Association shall forward to the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, lists of candidates showing the following particulars —

- (a) Name of teacher
- (b) Name of village or town where the tol is situated (including name of district and of the nearest post-office).
- (c) Name of candidate
- (d) Name of candidate's father
- (e) Name of candidate's residence (village, district and post-office).
- (f) The subjects and the particular alternative text-books taken up by each candidate
- (g) The period of continuous study in the tol from which the candidate presents himself
- (h) Name of examination (Sanskrit First or Second) at which he is to appear.
- (i) Name and address of the teacher with whom the candidate proposes to continue his studies
- (j) Name of any Sanskrit examination previously passed by the candidate.
- (k) Whether the candidate gained any stipend at any previous examination.

N.B.—Any expenses that may be incurred in meeting the above and other incidental charges in connection with the examinations will be borne by the Associations concerned

4. The examiners will, for the present, be selected from among the pandits of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, by Mahamahopādhyāya Mahes Chandra Nayamatna, c i e , and the Principal of the Sanskrit College, after giving due consideration to any recommendations on that point which may be made by the different Associations.

5. The question-papers will be forwarded by the examiners to the Principal of the Sanskrit College, who will supply printed copies to the Secretaries of the different Associations.

6. The Principal of the Sanskrit College will also, in communication with the Inspectors of Schools in whose Circles the Associations are situated, make arrangements (1) for the appointment of Deputy Inspectors, Head Masters of high schools, or other educational officers, as Superintendents of the local examinations, and (2) in consultation with the Secretaries of the different Associations for the selection of places, conveniently situated for each Association, in which the examinations shall be held.

7. The examination will take place in the Bengali month Phalgun (February—March), but so as not to coincide with the University examinations or any Hindu festival. The Principal of the Sanskrit College will fix the date of the examinations and will in due course communicate it to the Secretaries of the different Associations.

8. The Associations in Bengal and Bihar must forward Rs 40 each and those in Orissa Rs. 20 each to the Principal of the Sanskrit College as their contributions towards the expenses of the examinations. If any Association fails to send in its contribution, the candidates applying for examination through such Association will not be allowed to appear.

9. Each Association will have to supply paper, ink, and other necessities to the candidates.

10. Within a week of the examinations each Association must forward packets of answer-papers duly sealed, direct to the examiners, who will forward the results of the examinations with the answer papers to the Principal of the Sanskrit College by the end of March.

11. On receiving from the examiners the lists of marks obtained by the candidates, the Principal of the Sanskrit College will communicate the result of the examination to the Secretaries of the different Associations, forwarding a copy of the marks obtained by each candidate, and will publish a list of successful candidates in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Candidates obtaining 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks will be placed in the first division and those obtaining 40 per cent. in the second division. The Associations will grant certificates to their respective successful candidates.

12. Stipends to pupils and teachers will be awarded on the results of the examinations and will be confined to tols in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

A list of stipend-holders will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Director of Public Instruction.

Rewards to Pupils

13. On the results of the first examination, stipends of Rs 2 a month each, tenable for two years, will be awarded to 60 pupils.

On the results of the second examination, stipends of Rs 3 a month for two years will be awarded to 20 pupils, of Rs 1 a month for two years to 15 pupils, and of Rs 3 a month for three years to four Nyaya pupils.

Not more than one-third of the total number of stipends will ordinarily be awarded to students of Grammar and Kavya.

14. Students may not compete for stipends at these examinations if they have already appeared at a higher examination in the same subject than that for which they present themselves. No student should hold more than one Government stipend at the same time.

15. Students who have not read in the tols from which they appear for at least twelve months immediately preceding the examination, though entitled to earn stipends for themselves, will not earn stipends for their teachers.

16. To retain his stipend for a second year (and in the case of students in Nyaya, for a third year), a student must annually produce a certificate from his pandit to the effect that he has made good progress in his Sanskrit studies during the preceding year, due allowance being made in cases of illness.

17. Stipends will be drawn and paid by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the district in which the tol where the scholarship is made tenable is situated, the bill being submitted by the pandit of such tol, and countersigned by the Inspector of Schools. The amount of the bill must be paid to the pandit within two months of its submission to the Deputy Inspector.

18. The bill should be accompanied by a certificate from the pandit in charge of the tol stating for what period (if any) deductions are to be made at the specified rates on account of absence, the cause of absence being also stated.

19. Continuous absence of a student from his tol for more than three months will entail forfeiture of stipend, unless such absence be due to illness, when the period of absence may, with the approval of the Inspector of Schools concerned, be extended to six months.

20. Half stipend may be allowed to students who absent themselves owing to illness. No stipend will be allowed during periods of absence to those who absent themselves for any other cause.

21. When a stipend-holder is transferred from one district to another, or from one institution to another in the same district, a transfer certificate should be obtained from the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned. But if a stipend is transferred to an institution

outside Bengal, it should be drawn by the principal teacher of such institution, deductions for absence being made according to the rules, a copy of which should be forwarded to him. The bill should be sent to the Inspector of Schools, who will remit the amount of stipend by money-order.

Rewards to Teachers.

22 To the teachers of pupils successful at the examinations, stipends tenable for one year will be awarded as follows —

On the results of the first examination—

25 stipends of Rs 6 a month each,
25 stipends of Rs 8 a month each;

And on the results of the second examination—

18 stipends of Rs 10 a month each,
16 stipends of Rs 12 a month each,

all tenable for one year

23 Two of the last-named stipends will be reserved for the teachers of successful pupils at the examination in Nyaya, subject to the condition that they shall not be awardable to the tols which obtain fixed Nyaya stipends under paragraph 7 (first head) of the Resolution.

One stipend of each kind (or four in all) will be reserved for award by the Dacca Sarasvat Samaj, and one of each kind for award by the Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan, in addition to any stipends which the tols under their special cognisance may obtain in the general competition

Three stipends of Rs 2 a month to pupils and three of Rs 6 a month to teachers on the results of the first examination, and three stipends of Rs 3 a month to pupils and three of Rs 10 a month to teachers on the results of the second examination, will also be reserved for the Orissa Division, and these will be equally divided amongst its three Associations for award to their respective teachers and pupils, in addition to the stipends which the tols may gain in the general competition.

Should any of these reserved stipends not be taken up locally, they will be awarded on the results of the general competition

24 Should a teacher die after election to a stipend and before receiving it in full, the balance may be paid to his representatives

Should a pupil receiving a stipend die, the amount of the stipend or any portion thereof for any period up to the date of his death, if not drawn by such pupil, may be paid to his representatives

25. General rules for the conduct of the examinations and the award of the stipends will be made by the Director of Public Instruction, in communication with the Principal of the Sanskrit College, who will be styled "Registrar of the Examinations for Sanskrit tols"

NOTIFICATION—No. 4272.

The 29th December 1896.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Committee of Management of the Bethune College, Calcutta —

- | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 2. | The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. F. Rampin, Judge of the High Court | vice Mr. Justice Norris, resigned | ... | } <i>To be President.</i> |
| 3. | The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. G. Sale, Judge of the High Court | vice Mr. Justice Tottenham, resigned | ... | |
| 4. | Babu Saroda Charan Mitter, M.A., B.L., Vakeel, High Court | vice Mr. M. M. Ghose, deceased | ... | |
| 5. | Mr. Janaki Nath Ghoshal (already a Member of the Committee) | vice Mr. M. M. Ghose, deceased | ... | } <i>To be Secretary.</i> |
| | | | | |

M FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—No. 63503.R.

The 28th December 1896.—Babu Bepin Behary Banerjee, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Singhbhum, with effect from the 20th October last, vice Maulvi Najmuddin Ahmed, transferred, and, under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5062 Medl.—The 29th December 1896—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon P. Victor acted as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas from the afternoon of the 2nd November to the afternoon of the 3rd December 1896.

No. 5064 Medl.—The 29th December 1896—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon F. J. Daley is appointed to be Assistant to the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas.

H. H. RISLEY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No 6916A.

No 6905A.—The 28th December 1896.—Maulvi Mirza Bedar Bakht, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tamruk, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nalini Nath Mitra, or until further orders.

No. 6907A.—The 28th December 1896—Babu Purna Chunder Bose, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Chudanga, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ras Vihari Basu, or until further orders.

No 6909A.—The 28th December 1896—Babu Behary Lal Chatterjee, B.L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Kurigaon, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ambica Charan Mozumdar, or until further orders.

No 6933A.—The 29th December 1896—Mr. J. Laug, substantive *pro tempore* Joint-Magistrate on special duty, who has, under the order of this date, been posted to the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 6939A.—The 29th December 1896—Babu Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate, Bettiah, Champaran, is vested with powers under sections 186, 524 and 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Erratum.—No 6942A.—The 29th December 1896—In notification No 6256A., dated the 26th November 1896, published in page 1211, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd December 1896, vesting Mr. W. H. Thompson, Deputy Magistrate, Singhbhum, with powers under sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 171, 186, and 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for "Thompson" read "Thomson."

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 6248J

The 22nd December 1896—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the following alterations in the districts of Dinajpur, Bogra, and Rajshahi, with effect from the 1st January 1897—

1st.—The transfer of thana Mahadebpur, the boundaries of which were defined by the Notification dated the 31st July 1879, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th August 1879, from the Sadar sub-division and Balughat Munsifi in the district of Dinajpur to the Naugaon sub-division and munsifi in the district of Rajshahi.

2nd—The abolition of thana Nawabganj in the district of Bogra, and the division of its jurisdiction between thana Adamdighi of that district, and thanas Mahadebpur and Naugaon in the district of Rajshahi.

3rd.—The establishment of an outpost at Badalgachi, subordinate to thana Mahadebpur in the district of Rajshahi.

4th.—The transfer of a portion of thana Adamdighi in the district of Bogra, which lies to the west of the villages through which the Northern Bengal State Railway line passes, to thana Naugaon, in the district of Rajshahi.

In consequence of the above alterations, the following are declared to be the revised northern boundary of the district of Rajshahi, the revised southern and western boundaries of the district of Bogra, and the revised southern boundary of the district of Dinajpur, in modification of the boundaries previously defined.

The descriptions of the boundaries of thanas Mahadebpur, Manda, Naugaon, and Panchapur, district Rajshahi, of thanas Panchbibi and Adamdighi, district Bogra, and of thana Patnitala, district Dinajpur, as previously notified, having been affected by the above alterations, the revised descriptions of the boundaries of those thanas are also given below.—

REVISED NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE DISTRICT OF RAJSHAHI

Commencing from the village of Gulpur on the west, the northern boundary of the district runs eastward along the revenue survey boundary of pargana Jeasindh to the village of Suranandpur, thence it runs northward along the Kharu Khal to the north-west corner of

village Sagrun-Bindara; thence it turns eastward and follows the boundaries of the following villages, viz —Sagrun-Bindara, Mirzapur, Chak Raghu, &c., Shampur, Kistopur, Paddopukhur, Nahata, Bahajet, Selimpur, Harakrishtopur, &c., Dewanpur, Nosibpur, Dewanpur for the second time, and Goysepur to the Atrai river, thence along the left bank of the Atrai river southward to the village of Sultanpur, where it crosses the river and follows the boundaries of the following villages, viz —Nurpur, Nurpur or Mynagar, Sujail, Mohokhuri, Khojahar, Rahimapur, Chak Raghu, Binchara, Debarpur, Deshkhirson, Mulla chak, Deshkhirson for the second time, Shohorai, Bad-Bahuti, Chaura, Rambhodipur, Bad-Baramgram, Jagannathpur, Hamtouri, Manjora, Nauran, Chhilimpur, Abadpur, Shaietgachi, Chanchampur, Raghunathpur, Chanchampur for the second time, Panishail, and Rajapur to the Jabuna river, thence along the right bank of the Jabuna river northward to the village of Mathurapur, thence it runs along the limits of the following villages, viz —Jhanbari, Periyur, Goyeshpur, Jalal chak, Goyeshpur, and Gobind chak till it again meets the Jabuna river, thence along the Jabuna river southward to the village of Parslapla, where it crosses the river and passes along the boundaries of the following villages, viz —Narsingpur-Arazi, Panipara, Narsingpur-Arazi for the second time, Kakribari, Syampur, Lakhukolo-Buzurg, Kashtogari, Nohela, Jagannathpur, Sarangpara-Kismat, Sadipur, Dwarisoon, &c., Rassulpur, Phoyra, Dhakandi, Debiel, Bamanpara, Natshar, Rampur, Kismat Jagdispur, Chengha, Chapadal, Kalachit, Nuna, Srirampur, Gandarbopur, Gobind chak, Bila chak, Kandha, Khadal, Jhargharia, Taher chak, Bangaon, Bharutoamunpur, Sukdeb chak, Devakuri, and Ramnath chak, &c., thence across the Tulsiganga Nadi the boundary follows that of the following villages, viz —Bushnai, Inaetpur-Buzurg, Maluncha, Dhobakuri, Kathra, Walipur, Sindharpur, Rauejhore, Dakuhar, Mirzapur, Sangrampur, Durgapur, Mangalpur, Khagurkuri, Chak Ganesh, Khyrabad, Bagunkuri, Khyrabad for the second time, Chak Ganesh for the second time, Enaetpur, Dhamkuri, Sahapur, Bagha, Dogachi, Pharoosa, Khitri-Simulia, Esabari, Chak Bolaki, Chak Ujir, and Chak Mahadi, thence the boundary remains the same as defined by the Notification dated the 24th February 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th March 1875, eastward to the village of Dolasingia.

REVISED SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BOUNDARIES OF THE DISTRICT OF BOGRA

The southern boundary shall be, as defined by the notification, dated the 7th December 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, from the village of Naodha-Brumhagacha on the east to that of Dariapur on the west.

The western boundary runs continuous with the northern boundary of the district of Rajshahi as above described, from the village of Dariapur northward to that of Tekala, thence the boundary remains the same as defined by the above Notification up to the village of Mereator or Artoir, &c.

REVISED SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE DISTRICT OF DINAJPUR

The southern boundary of the district shall remain the same as defined by the Notification dated the 6th November 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem, from the village of Sahibganj on the Kurutia river on the east to that of Arael on the Jabuna river on the west; thence it runs continuous with the northern boundary of the district of Rajshahi, as above described, as far west as the village of Nankuhar, thence it passes along the boundaries of the following villages, viz —Nankuhar, Betrobhag, Kamardha, and Dhapgram, thence the boundary remains unaltered westward to the village of Ananhat, on the Mahanada river.

NOTE.—In the above descriptions, the pargana and the villages named as situated on the boundaries are included within the limits of the districts to which reference is made.

THANA MAHADEBPUR, DISTRICT RAJSHAH

On the North.—The boundary of the district from the village of Sagrun-Bindara on the west to that of Kismat Jagdispur on the east.

On the East.—The boundary of the district from the village of Kismat Jagdispur on the north to that of Ramnath chak on the south; thence the Tulsiganga nadi southward to the village of Khalisakuri on the said nadi.

On the South.—The boundaries of the following villages, viz.—Khalisakuri, Sibpur, Abir chak, Goni chak, Balookarpara, Inaetpur, Hazartpur, Balubhara, Pakuria, Gobindpur, Shaikul, Archa, Naksha, Mohidipur, Kusharmuri, Bhanjkola, Nujanpur, Bangtal, Solana, Prodhanakundi, Chuarpur, Kesabpur, Balubohra, Bosail, Jhakra, Lakhipur, Anautpur, Saruppur, Pocha-Kandore, Gonigachi, Sonakandore, Kutubpur, Dogachi, Bahadurpur, Dogachi for the second time, Kutubpur for the second time, Chak Bikram, Madyoghori, Horisye, Dafole, Horisye for the second time, Patal, Barunkandi, Rajoypur, Jharina, Chandanpur, Tejpal, Ganeshpur, Sikarpur, Bhimpur, Chak Roja, Chak Dasra, Bamansala, Sripur, Roypur, Latibpur, Baddopur, Etakhor, Esabpur, Rampur, Manjilam, Bangalpara, Srirampur, Manjilam for the second time, Baddopur for the second time, Raypur for the second time, Bil-Doobla, Hatimondola, Bindrampur, Gopalpur, Kistopur, Dudkuri, Kochkuri, Pobatore, Lakhipur, Gheseera, Binodpur, Jayrampur, Binodpur for the second time, Patakata, Srinagar, Sheally, &c., Bakhrabad, Gobindpur, Mothurapur, Kistopur, Antopur, Ramraypur, Chak Kandarapur, Raripara, Madabpara, Chandas, Patha, Raypur-Hazrapukuri, Patha for the second time, and Lowdanga.

On the West—The boundaries of the following villages, viz :—Lowdanga, Jantole Kancham, Bachra, Khurd-Joypur, Notwapara, Ranali, Joypur, Mirzanagar, Joypur for the second time, Moukhore, Tajbhoya, Kaleopara, Nezampur, Sankarpur, Mirzapur, Joul, and Amraye; thence the boundary of the district up to the village of Sagrun Bindara.

THANA MANDA, DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.

On the North and North-East—The boundary of the district from the village of Ganpur on the west to that of Suranandpur on the east; thence the thana of Mahadebpur.

On the East and South—The boundary remains the same as defined by the notification dated the 24th February 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th March 1875.

On the West—The boundary of the district from the village of Gaudanal on the south to that of Ganpur on the north.

THANA NAUGAON, DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.

On the West and North—Thanas Manda and Mahadebpur.

On the East—The boundary of the district from the village of Bhushnai on the north to that of Chak Ujeor on the south; thence the boundaries of the following villages, viz. — Chak Ujeer, Gangakandi oorf Chandipur, and Buzurg-Kandra, thence the left bank of the Jabuna Nadi southward to the village of Raipur.

On the South—The boundary remains the same as defined by the notification dated the 24th February 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th March 1875.

THANA PANCHUPUR, DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.

On the North.—The boundary of the district from the village of Chak Mahedi on the west to that of Ghatgaon on the east.

On the East and South.—The boundary remains the same as defined by the Notification, dated the 27th August 1879, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd September 1879.

On the West—Thanas Bagmara and Naugaon.

THANA PANCHIBIBI, DISTRICT BOGRA.

On the North and West—The boundary remains the same as defined by the Notification dated the 7th December 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem.

On the South—The boundary of the district as above described from the village of Tokala on the west to that of Shahapur on the east, thence the boundaries of the following villages, viz. — Dalikata, Shahapur, Jagatsing chak, Jamalpur-Buzurg, and Berael.

On the East—The boundary remains unchanged.

THANA ADAMDIGHI, DISTRICT BOGRA.

On the North.—Thanas Panchibibi and Khetla.

On the East—Thanas Sibganj and Bogra, and the boundary of the district as defined by the Notification dated the 7th December 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, from the village of Kundogaon southward to that of Gobindpur.

On the South—The boundary of the district from the village of Gobindpur westward to that of Dariapur.

On the West.—The boundary of the district as above defined from the village Dariapur on the south to that of Rukandipur on the north.

THANA PATNITOLA, DISTRICT DINAJPUR.

On the North—Thana Patiram, the boundaries of which were defined by the notification dated the 6th November 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem.

On the East and South—The boundary of the district as above described.

On the West—Thanas Parsa and Gangarampur, the boundaries of which were defined by the notification of 6th November 1874.

NOTE.—In the above descriptions the villages named as situated on the boundaries are included in the limits of the thanas to which reference is made.

O. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

NOTIFICATION—No. 6319J.

The 29th December 1896.—It is hereby notified that the Additional Subordinate Judge of Rangpur will hold his sittings at Jalpaiguri on the following dates during the year 1897.—

February 15th	...	...	...	Monday.
April 19th	...	...	...	Ditto
June 14th	...	...	...	Ditto
August 16th	...	...	...	Ditto.
November 8th	...	...	...	Ditto
December 13th.	...	...	...	Ditto.

O. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 6326J.

The 29th December 1896.—Under section 3, Act I (B.O.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Golam Yusuf, authorizing him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within thana Bhushana, in the district of Faridpur.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No 6327J

The 29th December 1896—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Golam Yusuf, appointing him Kazi of thana Bhushana, in the district of Faridpur, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

No 3363P—The 24th December 1896.—Babu Durga Das Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is granted furlough for six months, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th November 1896, when he was relieved of his appointment as Government Agent and Settlement Officer of the Keonjhar State.

No. 3364P—The 24th December 1896—Babu Sudam Charan Naik, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, is appointed temporarily to be the Government Agent and Settlement Officer of Keonjhar

O. W. BOLTON.
Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 28th December 1896.

No 257—Mr (I) A. Mills, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, with the sanction of the Government of India, appointed as Superintendent of Works in connection with the Famine Relief Operations in Bihar in addition to his duties as Inspector of Works, Bihar Division

No 258—Babu Mohendra Nath Dutt, Assistant Engineer, is temporarily transferred from the Northern Circle to Bihar for employment on survey duty in connection with relief works

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

MIS. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The 29th December 1896.

No. 259—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, Chapter II of the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act No IX of 1895, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to Messrs. Kilburn and Company, of No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, acting on behalf of the Indian Electric Company, a license to supply electricity within the area of Calcutta, as specified in the second of the schedules referred to in the license.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The 15th December 1896.

REVISED WATER-RATE RULES FOR THE MIDNAPORE CANAL

No. 248 Notification.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to propose the following modifications in the Water-rate Rules for the Midnapore Canal passed

by him under the provisions of sections 99 and 78 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876 in notification No. 162 of the 19th June 1893.

A. D. McARTHUR, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

1. The Divisional Canal Officer is responsible for maintaining the canal in an efficient state of repair, for providing drainage channels where necessary, and generally for all engineering work involved in its management, as well as for the distribution of water to lessees. The word "canal" is here used as defined in section 3 of the Act.

2. The Deputy Collector is responsible for the assessment and collection of water-rates accruing to Government from the canal.

3. Water shall not be distributed otherwise than on the application of a lessee, or to a person in whose favour a provisional license under Rule 15 has been issued. Such application may be made verbally or in writing to any subordinate in charge of that part of the canal from which water is required.

4. If any lessee apply for water to the Deputy Collector or one of his subordinates verbally, he shall be directed to address himself to an irrigation officer or subordinate. If he makes such an application in writing, his petition shall be forwarded direct by the zilladar, to whom it is addressed, to the Sub-divisional Canal Officer in charge of that part of the canal from which the petitioner's village is supplied.

5. The Divisional Canal Officer shall map out the irrigable area into blocks in accordance with the natural features of the ground, and so determine that the whole block shall be irrigable from one outlet or from one set of outlets. So far as may be practicable, the blocks shall be separated by drainage lines.

6. Each block determined as above shall be numbered and recorded with its irrigable area in registers to be maintained by the Divisional Canal Officers and Deputy Collector. The blocks shall also be marked on maps to be maintained by the same officers.

7. Leases for not more than five years may be granted for the whole irrigable area of a block, or, subject to the provisions of Rule 13, for definite parts of a block, under the following conditions:—

I.—Ordinarily the whole irrigable area of any village, so far as situated within the block, must be included in the lease.

II.—All leases within one block shall be granted so that they shall expire on the same date.

III.—In order to equalise the areas to be dealt with in each year, the date of expiry of the leases in each block shall be determined by the Divisional Canal Officer in consultation with the Deputy Collector, so that, as far as practicable, one-fifth of the total area usually irrigated may fall out of lease in each year.

IV.—No permit shall be granted, when the supply of water must of necessity be delivered across an unleased area, unless a village channel exists, which, in the opinion of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer, will deliver water without waste across the unleased area.

8. The rates to be charged for water supplied between 16th June and 30th November, whether by flow or lift, to lessees on application shall be—

For a term of five years—Rs. 1-8 per acre for each season.

For one year or for water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued, Rs. 3 per acre.

Provided that the leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than five years in order to develop the system of blocks as explained above, shall be charged Rs. 1-8 per acre only.

9. For the supply of water, when available, for winter crops, a rate of Rs. 2-8 per acre per season shall be charged.

10. For the unauthorized use of canal water a rate of Rs. 5 per acre, or such less rate as may be sanctioned by the Deputy Collector, shall be charged.

11. Application for water-leases under section 71 of the Act shall be presented to the Sub-divisional Officer through the zilladar in whose charge the land lies.

12. Every application for a water-lease shall contain the following particulars:—

1.—Name and residence of applicant.

2.—Name of pargana, mahal and village in which the land to be irrigated is situated.

3.—Total area for the irrigation of which the application is made and its boundaries, and if the lands to be irrigated be in separate *chaks*, the name of each *chak*.

4.—Names of the riyats whose lands are to be irrigated, and the quantity of land held by each.

5.—Name of the canal and number of distributary from which water is required.

6.—Signatures of the applicants.

13. A separate application must be presented for lands in each village, but *tehsildar* or other lands lying within the village boundary at the time of survey may be included.

14. Before a permit for a term of years is granted, the written consent of the Divisional Canal Officer shall be obtained, but permits for one year only and provisional licenses may be issued with the written assent of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer. The Deputy Collector

shall on the day of issue forward a copy of all permits granted to the Divisional Canal Officer.

Existing leases may, with the written consent of the Divisional Canal Officer, be extended for not more than three years, without enquiry or re-measurement, payments being made in accordance with the existing assessment.

15. When a water-lease is granted, a *kabuliyat* shall be taken in a form approved by Government, and a "permit" shall be given to the lessee or leasees in a form similar to that prescribed in Schedule C of the Act. Pending the completion of a lease, the zilladar may issue a provisional license for the supply of water to an area covered by an application.

16. On the issue of a permit or provisional license, the zilladar shall forward to the Sub-divisional Canal Officer direct a requisition requesting him to supply water to the lessee on application. This requisition shall be kept by the Canal Officer till January 1st next following, and shall then be returned to the Deputy Collector. On the back should be noted the several dates on which the village was supplied with water. A fresh requisition shall be issued on or before June 1st, and returned on or before January 1st each year, till the lease expires.

17. When it comes to the knowledge of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer that canal water has been taken without authority, he shall hold a local investigation and transmit the record thereof to the Divisional Officer, who shall, if he is of opinion that the fields should be assessed, forward the case with his remarks to the Deputy Collector. Separate proceedings shall be taken in the case of each village irrigated without authority.

18. On receipt of the record mentioned in Rule 17, and after hearing any objection which may be raised, the Deputy Collector shall determine whether water-rates can be legally charged, and if so, he shall proceed to assess, at the rate provided in Rule 10, the land irrigated without authority. Water-rates shall not be charged where the unauthorized irrigation has occurred through the act, neglect or default of a Canal Officer or subordinate.

19. The statements of the amounts demandable for water-rates leviable under the rules in force shall be prepared under the supervision and signature of the Deputy Collector in such form as shall from time to time be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Persons charged under Rule 10 or 18 shall be served, by post or otherwise, with a statement showing the amounts charged to enable them to lodge an appeal to the Collector under section 91 of the Act, if they desire to do so.

20. Should it be proved, after due enquiry, that the supply of water given to any leased area is habitually wasted, or used for the irrigation of lands not under lease, it shall be competent for the Superintending Canal Officer to direct that the lease shall be cancelled with effect from the 1st of June next following.

21. The rates for water supplied from June to November shall in each season fall due on the 1st January and 15th February following, but all sums of Rs. 5 and under shall become due on the 1st January and be payable in one instalment. The Deputy Collector may, however, require one-half of the rates due on applications filed after the 1st of September to be paid in advance, and may refuse to issue a permit for more than one year. The rates for water supplied for winter crops shall fall due on the 1st April following.

22. Water-rates imposed under Rule 10 or 18 shall fall due as soon as the assessment is made, and shall be realized at once.

23. The Superintending Canal Officer, with the concurrence of the Collector, direct the Deputy Collector—

I.—Cease to issue permits for the irrigation of lands in villages where there have been constant difficulties in realizing water-rates until all the arrears of water-rates due are paid up, and also, if specially so ordered, unless half the amount due under new applications is paid in advance. An order under this rule shall be in force for the time stated therein, which shall not exceed three years.

II.—Cancel any five-years' lease if on the 1st of June of any year water-rates to the extent of half the demand for one year are in arrears.

24. Remission of water-rates, either in whole or part, as the case may require, shall be granted by the Deputy Collector for—

I.—Errors in the assessment of rates

II.—Injury to the crop on a leased area caused by deficient supply of water, provided a written application for remission has been made 15 days at least before the crop is cut.

In regard to applications under II, the written opinion of the Divisional Canal Officer shall be obtained and form part of the record of the case.

25. The Deputy Collector, with the written consent of the Divisional Canal Officer, may grant remissions of water-rates, either in whole or part, for injury to the crops on leased areas caused by excess of water due to deficient drainage.

26. The Deputy Collector may, with the written assent of the Divisional Canal Officer, commute rates charged under Rules 10 and 18 to those chargeable for water supplied on application, provided that a lease either for a term of years or for the season has been subsequently executed for the lands in question.

27. Remissions on other grounds than the above require the sanction of Government.

28. In cases where sums due on account of water-rates cannot be collected owing to the death, bankruptcy, or absconding of the defaulter, the amount which is non-realizable may be written off as irrecoverable on the authority of the Superintending Canal Officer.

29. Before awarding compensation under section 16 of the Act, or making a reference under section 17 of the Act, the Collector shall obtain the written opinion of the Superintending Canal Officer, and his written opinion shall form part of the record of the proceedings.

30. The *chaukidar* of any village in which lands are leased for a term of years shall be entitled to a remission of water-rates for his holding either as a *jaghir* or *ranyati* up to a limit of 3 acres, provided he gives efficient and willing assistance to the Canal Officers in respect to the following matters—

- I.—In the preparation of applications for leases
- II.—In the measurements of irrigated lands
- III.—In giving the names of the occupiers of the various fields
- IV.—In receiving demand statements and informing the cultivators of the demands against them.
- V.—In receiving *tappas* from the *zilladars* and distributing them
- VI.—In being present when complaints are investigated by Canal Officers, and giving information regarding the matters under investigation.
- VII.—In reporting to the *zilladars* any mutations in holdings of persons who have signed a lease for a term of years.

31. Tanks may be filled with canal water without charge, wherever water can be made available without injury to the cultivation dependent on a canal under the following conditions.—

- I.—No tank shall be filled unless the water is to be exclusively used for domestic purposes or for watering cattle.
- II.—No tank shall be filled from which irrigation is practised.
- III.—No tank shall be filled which intercepts any line of drainage or is liable to overflow from the accumulation of water from natural causes.
- IV.—No tank shall be filled except on the written order of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer issued on the written application of the persons concerned
- V.—No tank shall be filled unless the village channel used to convey water to it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer to be in a sound condition when the application is made
- VI.—The privilege here accorded may, by the written order of the Sub-divisional Canal Officer, be suspended for twelve months for the breach of any of the above rules.

32. The Divisional Canal Officer may supply water for manufacturing or other purposes, and charge for the same at the rate of one rupee for each 10,000 cubic feet or part of 10,000 cubic feet supplied. The same charge will be made if water is taken into a tank without authority or used in an unauthorized manner.

33. No person shall, without the permission in writing of the Divisional or Sub-divisional Canal Officer, pass or cause any animal or vehicle to pass on or across any of the works, banks or channels of a canal or drainage work after he has been desired to desist therefrom, except by means of such bridges, fords and ferries and their approaches as are provided by the Divisional Canal Officer.

34. No officer employed on the canals, unless especially exempted by the Lieutenant-Governor from the operation of this rule, shall have any interest in the distribution of water from any of the canals, or purchase or bid for any Government property sold thereon, either in his own name or in the name of another, or jointly, or in shares with others.

35. Except as provided in the Act and in these rules, no appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Canal Officer; but the Sub-divisional Canal Officer shall modify any order passed by him in accordance with the order of the Divisional Canal Officer, and the Sub-divisional Canal Officer or Divisional Canal Officer shall modify any orders passed by them in accordance with the orders of the Superintending Canal Officer, who shall exercise a general control over the proceedings of all Canal Officers.

36. In appeals to the Collector under section 91 of the Act other than those specially provided for in Rule 19, the Collector may require the Superintending Engineer to state his opinion in writing, which shall form part of the record of the proceedings in the case.

[Fourth Publication]

The 8th December 1896.

No. 243 — *Notification*.—Notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under the provisions of section 6 of Act II (B O) of 1882, to declare that the provisions of clause (b) of section 76 of that Act shall take effect over the whole area between the sea-dyke and the Bay of Bengal, commencing from the village of Dariapur, pargana Bahjora, and ending where the sea-dyke terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Khandaigobra, pargana Birkul, save and except the tract specified hereunder, viz., the lands between the sea-dyke and the sea so far as they appertain to the Majumutha

estate, bounded on the east by the boundary of mauza Kaluraibarih (up to the creek near Kanaichata), pargana Bahjora, and on the west by the boundary of mauza Saradpur, pargana Sarifabad near Haripur, pargana Dakshinmal.

2. The erection of any new embankment, or any addition to any existing embankment, or the obstruction or diversion of any water-course within the tract above declared without the previous sanction of the Collector of Midnapore, is prohibited.

Boundary of the tract to be declared

[Subject to the exceptions above noted]

Particulars	North by	East by	South by	West by	No	District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tract of country between High sea dyke and the Bay of Bengal	Hill sea dyke from village Baranpur, pargana Bahjora	Basulpur river	Bay of Bengal	Hill sea dyke and sand hill near village Khandaigobha, pargana Bunkul	1	Midnapore

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

The 28th December 1896.

No. 168.—*Addendum*.—Insert the following as paragraph 2 to this Department Declaration No. 135, dated the 10th November 1896, published at pages 1158-59, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem —

“This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.”

The 29th December 1896.

No. 170.—*Declaration*.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for Nundee Colliery Siding at mile 127½ at Sheikhpur Branch, East Indian Railway, in the village of Nundee, pargana Shergarh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 6 cottahs 9 11 chitaks of standard measurement (corresponding to 3 roods 3 16 poles), bounded by a nick on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Nundee.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1895, to all whom it may concern.

No. 171.—*Declaration*.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for Block Hut at Barrachuck, East Indian Railway, in the village of Barrachuck, pargana Shergarh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 7 cottahs 12 44 chitaks of standard measurement (corresponding to 1 rood 33 46 poles), bounded by a nick on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Barrachuck.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1895, to all whom it may concern.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 29th December 1896.

No. 172.—Notification—The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is republished for information

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 524, dated the 18th December 1896—The following is published for general information:—

No. 951R.T, dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government therewith promulgated

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1129R, dated the 29th October 1896, forwarding letter from the Managing Agents of the Deoghur Railway, No. 1585D., dated the 1st October 1896.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1352R, dated the 9th December 1896

OBSERVATIONS—The Managing Agents of the Deoghur Railway have applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide the Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide the Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Deoghur Railway

RESOLUTION—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st January 1897, the application to the Deoghur Railway of the General Rules, cited in the foregoing observations, for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, in supersession of the rules now in force

ORDER—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department, for information and guidance

By order,
G. A. ANDERSON,
Under-Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 28th December 1896

No. 151 Marine—Mr H. M. Cox, Junior Master Pilot, is granted, under Article 742 of the Civil Service Regulations, an extension of furlough for one year in England, with effect from the 8th February 1897.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 29th December 1896

No. 152 Marine—The following telegram, dated the 26th December 1896, from the Government of Bombay, relative to the application of Plague Regulations to arrivals from Karachi, is published for general information.

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Copy of a telegram, dated 26th December 1896, from the Government of Bombay to the Government of Bengal.

British Consul, Alexandria, telegraphs—Bengal—Sanitary Board has applied Plague Regulations to arrivals from Karachi.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 6947A.

No. 6935A.—*The 29th December 1896.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Maulvi Masudul Hosain, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Monghyr, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

No. 6937A.—*The 29th December 1896.*—Babu Hori Mohun Dutta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to the Nawadah subdivision of the district of Gaya.

O. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No 13226, dated Calcutta, the 28th December 1896—Mr. W. H. Thomson made over charge of the Chaibassa Jail to Surgeon-Captain F. C. Clarkson on the forenoon of 5th December 1896.

W. LEONARD,
for Offg. Inspector-Genl. of Jails, Bengal.

TREASURY NOTICE.

BABU LALIT KUMAR DAS, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Noakhali Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. H. SKRINE, *Offg. Commissioner*
COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG, the 19th December 1896

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 21st December 1896.—Babu Kedar Nath Mukerjee, B.A., Second Master of the Purnea Zilla School (class VII), was absent on leave on the 30th November 1896 under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 29th December 1896—During the absence, on deputation, of Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, the following arrangements are sanctioned as a temporary measure for the performance of his duties:—

- (1) Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nadia (class V), acted as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, *vice* Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh.
- (2) Babu Kedar Nath Sen, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manbhum (class VI), acted as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nadia, *vice* Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari.
- (3) Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Khulna (class VI), acted as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manbhum, and in class V; *vice* Babu Kedar Nath Sen.

Babu Satis Chandra Acharjee, M.A., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in the Krishnagar College (class VI), is appointed temporarily to act as Assistant to the Tibetan Translator to Government, with effect from the date on which he joins that appointment, *vice* Babu Kali Prasanna Ganguli, B.A., transferred.

Babu Janaki Nath Bhattacharjee, 7th Master (Additional Pandit) in the Krishnagar Collegiate School, is appointed temporarily to act as Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in the Krishnagar College, and also to act in class VI, with effect from the date on which he joins that appointment, *vice* Babu Satis Chandra Acharjee, M.A., on deputation.

Babu Hari Charan Mukerjee, L.E., Teacher of Surveying in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur (class V), is allowed leave of absence for two months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 1st December 1896.

Babu Bindu Lal Banerjee, B.A., Second Master of the Chapra Zilla School, under orders of transfer to Cuttack (class VI), having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st December 1896, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of 27th November 1896 is cancelled.

C. A. MARTIN,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The portion commencing from the middle of page 13 and ending in page 23 has been omitted from the Urdu Selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad prescribed for the Entrance Examination in 1898.

2. The following book has been prescribed as the text-book in Urdu for the Entrance Examination in 1899 —

Revised Selections in Urdu by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad (shortly to be published)

3. The Entrance Examination in 1898 will be held on the 28th February and on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th March 1898.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination must reach the Registrar on or before the 17th January 1898.

4. The F.A. and B.A. Examinations in 1898 will be held on the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th and 15th of March 1898.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examinations must reach the Registrar on or before the 24th January 1898

5. The M.A., Premchand Roychand Studentship, B.L. and Honours in Law Examinations in 1897 will be held on the 15th of November 1897, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the M.A. and Honours in Law Examinations must reach the Registrar on or before the 16th August 1897

Applications and fees for admission to the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination must reach the Registrar on or before the 15th May 1897

Applications and fees for admission to the B.L. Examination must reach the Registrar on or before the 15th October 1897

6. The re-examination of the unsuccessful candidates at the ensuing 2nd M.B. and 2nd L.M.S. Examinations will be held on the 15th November 1897, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination must reach the Registrar on or before the 30th October 1897

7. For "Whitehall Drawing Copy Book, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9, Freehand," the following books have been substituted as text-books in Drawing for the Entrance Examination in 1899 :—

Poynter's South Kensington Drawing Books, First Grade, Ornament Books, I to VI, and Freehand Elementary Design Books, I to II.

J. H. GILLILAND, *Offg. Registrar*

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd December 1896

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the Second L.M.S. Examination —

In alphabetical order.

1. Basak, Baidyanath	...	...	Medical College.
2. Biswas, Hemchandra	...	...	Ditto.
3. Chakrabarti, Rajendralal	...	...	Ditto
4. Das, Kisatimohan	...	...	Ditto
5. Datta, Jogeschandra	...	...	Ditto.
6. De, Bepinchandra	...	...	Ditto.
7. Ghosh, Kriehnakumar	...	...	Ditto
8. „ Vishiradchandra	...	...	Ditto.
9. Halder, Manibhushan	...	...	Ditto
10. Mukhopadhyay, Purendramohan	...	...	Ditto.
11. Pramanik, Nanilal	...	...	Ditto.
12. Ray, Nepalchandra	...	...	Ditto
13. Sen, Jamini	...	...	Ditto
14. Sengupta, Satyacharan	...	...	Ditto.
15. Som, Rajaninath	...	...	Ditto.
16. Sur, Saratchandra	...	...	Ditto.

J. H. GILLILAND, *Offg. Registrar*

SENATE HOUSE;
The 28th December 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No 2390B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the provision of 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd February 1897, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,250 chests, viz.—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	Chests. 1,625
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory	...	..	1,625
Total			3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 23rd November 1896 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th February 1897, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 p.m. of Monday, the 8th February 1897, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 p.m. of Thursday, the 18th February 1897.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Monday, 1st March 1897 ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st April ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 3rd May ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 3rd June ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st July ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 2nd August ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st September ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday, 24th September ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st November ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st December ..	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total ...	16,250	16,250	32,500

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

E. H. WALSH, *Secretary*.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th December 1896.

No 2185B

NOTICE is hereby given that the Provision Opium to be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1897 will consist of about 19,500 chests prepared at the Patna Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, and about 19,500 chests prepared at the Ghazipur Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, being of the seasons 1895-96 and 1896-97 in the proportion marginally noted.

2 The dates on or about which the sales will be held, and the total quantity of opium, as well as the respective quantities manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories, which will be brought forward for sale every month, are specified below. The Board of Revenue reserve to themselves the right of altering the dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so. In accordance with the notification

OPPIUM	
HONBLE W. H. CUNNINGHAM	
of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, and about 19,500 chests prepared at the Ghazipur Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chitaks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chitaks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, being of the seasons 1895-96 and 1896-97 in the proportion marginally noted.	
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	Chests
Supply from 1895-96	19,500
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory	Chests
Supply from 1895-96	17,990
Ditto 1896-97	1,511
Total	19,500
	38,000

of the Government of India, No. 2760, dated 24th June 1896, 1,625 chests of Patna and 1,625 chests of Benares opium will be sold monthly from January to December 1897.—

DATE			Chests manufac- tured at the Patna Factory.	Chests manufac- tured at the Ghazi- pur Factory.	Total chests
On or about Monday 4th January	1897	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 3rd February	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 1st March	"	..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 1st April	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 3rd May	"	"	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 3rd June	"	"	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday 1st July	"	..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 2nd August	"	..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 1st September	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday 24th September	"	..	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday 1st November	"	...	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday 1st December	"	"	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total			19,500	19,500	39,000

The following are the conditions of sale —

1.—The opium will be sold for exportation by sea only, and no certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2.—The opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rs. 800 per chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances in which provision is made by clause 13 of these conditions of sale. The bids must advance by Rs. 5 at a time.

3.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A.M. of the day fixed by previous notification, and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P.M., but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold, the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday), at the hour of 11 A.M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of, or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board of Revenue may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

4.—Each lot shall contain five chests.

5.—A Promissory Note for a sum, calculated according to the scale, noted in the margin, shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale-room and before the lot is registered in the sale-book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal receipts or by substitution of other public securities of the Government of India, on or before 3-30 P.M., in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the said notes must be redeemed by 1-30 P.M., or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Bank of Bengal receipts or deposit of other public securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit, and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6.—The said Promissory Notes shall be absolutely payable in any event, and the amount thereof shall be absolutely forfeited upon such default as before mentioned, and the amount thereof shall not go or be credited in reduction of any loss on re-sale or expenses thereby incurred, but shall be recoverable whether such re-sale shall be had or not, or whether there shall be a loss on such re-sale or not.

7.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the fifth condition, if remaining unredeemed at 3-30 P.M. of the fifth day following the day of sale, or 1-30 P.M., if the last day falls on a Saturday, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

8.—No tender of money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or public securities, on account of opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before the prescribed time in clause 5 on the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted. Provided always that money so subsequently tendered may be taken in payment of the said Promissory Note, but such acceptance of money shall in no way entitle the payer thereof to

any right to delivery of the lot or lots in respect whereof the said note was given, or to any of the rights of a purchaser thereof, or release the payer from liability for any unpaid balance of such notes or from the additional liability for the loss and expenses of such re-sale as provided for in clauses No. 5 and No. 6.

9.—The opium advertised for sale shall be paid for not later than by 3-30 P.M. of the fifteenth day from the day of sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the opium must be paid for by 1-30 P.M.; and in case any lots of such opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any public securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the opium shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good all expenses and any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale, and the liability for the loss or difference of price and expenses shall be in addition to, and wholly independent of, the amount of the deposit so forfeited.

10.—Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of opium, after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase, which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not at all changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lots or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

11.—No deposit of public securities under the fifth of the present conditions will be received in this office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the sale-book, or his authorized agent. The receipt for deposit of public securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

12.—The officer superintending the sale on the part of the Government is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand render at the time a deposit either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the fifth of these conditions.

13.—With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the sale, it is hereby notified that the officer of Government superintending the sale shall be competent, at any time during the sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually by Rs. 5 at a time until a bid is obtained; and the first *bond fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot, and the officer of Government Superintending the sale shall also be competent to dispose, in the same manner, of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of Rs. 800 specified in the second of these conditions.

14.—The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency opium not exceeding altogether twenty-five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of the opium to complete the said twenty-five.

15.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the opium included in this notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

16.—The following papers will be exhibited for inspection on the day of sale, or may be seen previously to that date by personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue:—No. 1, certificate of the opium advertised for sale; No. 2, report of the examination of such opium.

17.—The public are hereby informed that in providing the investment of the opium manufactured at the Patna Factory and the opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory for the year 1895-96, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken, for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

18.—Any further information respecting weight or quality of the opium advertised for sale, that may be desired by parties connected with the trade, will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue. But, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board of Revenue entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the sale and delivery of the opium for shipment.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

E. H. WALSE,
Secretary.

FOR WILLIAM, the 28th November 1896.

No. 2193B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1895-96, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 4th January 1897, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,250 chests, viz.—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	...	Chests	1,625
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	...	...	1,625
Total				...	3,250

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1896, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th January 1897, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th January 1897, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th January 1897.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale down to December 1897 about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests
On or about Wednesday, 3rd February 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st March 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st April 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 3rd May 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 3rd June 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Thursday, 1st July 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 2nd August 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st September 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Friday, 24th September 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Monday, 1st November 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
On or about Wednesday, 1st December 1897	1,625	1,625	3,250
Total	17,875	17,875	35,750

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

E H WALSH, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 30th November 1896.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the 6th of March next has been fixed for holding elections of Municipal Commissioners of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, under order of Government conveyed in their circular No. 171 M, dated 8th September 1896.

R. C. DUTT, *Offg Commissioner, Orissa Division.*

COMMR'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVN., CAMP CHAMPESWAR, the 19th December 1896.

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified for general information that, under Rule 21 (c) of the Revised Dispensary Manual, the Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat is appointed an *ex officio* member of the Taki Tarasankar Charitable Dispensary Committee, the Babu Rakhal Das Chakraborty, transferred.

E V WESTMACOTT, *Commissioner.*

COMMR'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 22nd December 1896



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1896.

No 33 — His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67), and section I of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Victoria, Chapter 14), has been pleased to nominate Babu Joy Gobind Law to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

EDUCATION.

The 24th December 1896.

No. 405.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Justice E. J. Trevelyan to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., who has resigned, with effect from the 31st instant.

J. P. HEWITT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort Wilham, the 25th December 1896

PROMOTIONS.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment.

No. 1381.—Second class Assistant Surgeon Patrick Victor to be first class Assistant Surgeon,
with effect from the 19th October 1896, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant G. T. Leopold, retired

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5039L S-G — The 28th December 1896 — It is hereby notified that, under sections 7 and 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Medical Officer in charge of the civil station to be a member, *ex-officio*, of the District Board of Backergunge, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Radha Nath Bose, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

No. 5041M. — The 28th December 1896. — It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 1, clause 3 of Bengal Act II of 1891 (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to hackney carriages and palanquins in Calcutta), and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Midnapore Municipality, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of the said Act to the above Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5066L.S-G — The 29th December 1896 — It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Munshi Shah Mohamed Chowdhuri to be a member of the District Board of Malda, *vice* Mr. A. Robertson, resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No 5053 L S -G.—*The 29th November 1896*—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the power conferred on him by section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to amend in the manner following Rules 81 to 87 of the rules made under clauses (s) and (t) of the aforesaid section of the Act, and published under notification No. 1758 L S -G, dated the 14th April 1894, at pages 77 to 127 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

RENT OF POUNDS AND FERRIES.

81 Private and substantially bound registers shall be kept in Form XII (a) to watch the realisations of rents due from the farmers of pounds and ferries. The registers shall be opened by bringing forward all arrears due from farmers whose leases have terminated and have not been renewed. The entries shall be made serially, one below the other, so that the total demand and realisations can be ascertained by totalling the vertical columns. The only columns on the demand side of the register which need be filled in for these arrear accounts are 1, 2, 3, 7, 24 and 26, and the demands should be separately grouped according to the years for which the arrears are due. If, however, the number of arrear accounts is large they may be recorded in a separate register of arrears in Form XII (b), but if this is done, the total realisations of each month shown in this register must be added at the foot of the monthly realisation columns in the register of current leases, Form XII (a), so that the total collections in the latter form may agree with the monthly figure in the abstract register of receipts.

82. Below the arrear demands due by defaulters [if these are shown in Form XII (a)] shall be entered the demands for current leases. These should be grouped so that all the pounds or ferries subject to the control of each Local Board come together, and sufficient space should be left after each group to insert any fresh leases granted during the year. A grand total shall, however, be made of the whole demand, arrears as well as current, and the realisations of each month. The entries in columns 1 to 6 and 8 to 25 shall be made from the *kabulyat*, and the Vice-Chairman shall place his initials in column 26 in token of having checked the entries. The balance to be shown in column 7 for addition to the current year's demand shall be taken from the previous year's account. Such entries will occur only when a lease is granted for a longer period than one year, or when, on the termination of the lease, the same pound is relet to the former lessee.

83. Since the amount of the security is added to the demand of the current year, it will be shown in column 8 only at the commencement of the lease, that is, when the period shown in column 6 is the same as that in column 5. If the security is trerched upon during the currency of the lease, it will be at once apparent by the collections falling short of the demand. It must, however, be remembered, in regard to the security, that it is a payment in advance of one quarter's rent, the demand will therefore be fully satisfied if nine monthly instalments (supposing the instalments to be equal) are paid. Accordingly, in the year in which the lease terminates no demand will be shown in columns 21, 22 and 23, and the same figure will appear in column 24, "due at the end of the year," as in column 20, "due at the end of the third quarter." For continuing leases, when the period to run, shown in column 6 exceeds one year, the demands for the last three months must always be recorded. If the monthly instalments are not equal, it must be arranged that three-fourths of the demand is to be paid during the first nine months of the year, and one-fourth in advance as security.

NOTE.—A separate column for each month is shown on the demand side of Form XII (a) to provide for cases in which the lessee contracts to pay by monthly instalments of varying amounts. If the instalments are equal, the quarterly demands only need be shown for comparison with the quarterly collections.

84. When a lease is cancelled, owing to the lessee failing to act up to the terms of his agreement, and the pound is resold, the demand up to date should be worked out and entered in column 24 as the demand for the year. If, however, there is any loss on the resale, this also must be added to the demand recoverable from the former lessee. Should the collections already made be greater than the demand so recorded, the difference should be refunded to the original lessee, the payment being noted in column 47.

85. The realisations shall be posted in the monthly columns 27 to 42 on the collection side of the account. The entries shall be made from the *challans*, and progressive cross totals shall be struck in columns 31, 35, 39 and 43. The rents paid shall be entered in the column for the month in which they are received, and not for that in which they are due. All realisations made, whether on due date, in arrears, in advance, or as security, shall be treated alike and credited as rent in the cash-book. Consequently, the total of each monthly column must agree with the receipts for the month under the head "Rent" in the abstract register of receipts. As, however, the security to be received in advance is usually paid in the March of the previous year, two columns for March are provided in the form. The first, No. 27, shall show all advances made during the last month of the previous year on account of the

demand of the current year, and in the second. No 42, shall appear all receipts during the last month of the current year in satisfaction of that year's demand. Consequently, to effect an agreement for the month of March with the abstract register of receipts, it will be necessary to add to the total of column 27 of the current year's register the total of column 42 of the previous year's register. The Vice-Chairman shall sign, at the foot of each of the monthly realisation columns, in token of having compared the total with the abstract register of receipts and the details with the chalang or cash-book.

86. At the close of the year the arrear balances shall be arrived at by adding the remissions, which shall be sanctioned by the District Board at a meeting, to the progressive total of the collections, column 43, and deducting the sum, column 45, from the demand for the year, column 24. The total of the figures shown in the balance, column 46, shall agree with the total of column 7 of the next year's return, or, if Form XII (b) be used, the total of column 46, Form XII (a), and column 24, Form XII (b), shall agree with the totals of column 7 of Form XII (a) and column 4 of Form XII (b).

87. Forms XII (a) and XII (b) shall be kept by the District Board, whether it has direct control of the pounds or ferries, or has placed them under the charge of the Local Boards, but in the latter case duplicate registers shall be kept by the Local Board, and these shall be prepared and checked in accordance with the instructions in rules 81 to 86 above. Directly the settlement for the year has been made by the Local Board, a copy of the sale list, accompanied by the kabulyats in original, shall be forwarded to the District Board. The following particulars must always be given, viz, (1) name of pound, (2) name of farmer, (3) term of lease, (4) security to be paid in advance, (5) annual rent, and (6) instalments in which payable. At the close of each quarter a return in Form XII (c) shall be submitted to the District Board by each Local Board. In this form the arrears due on expired leases should be grouped separately by the year [as in Forms XII (a) and XII (b)], and below these should be entered the current leases. These returns will inform the District Board of the action taken in regard to arrears. The details of the demands and collections shall also be carefully compared with those recorded in the register maintained by the District Board, and any discrepancies shall be immediately reconciled.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c, intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 7th January 1897, corresponding to 24th Pous 1303 (BS), at Barisal for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold the arrears due from it
4545	Padma alias Ramjanpur, pargana Kasimpur Shiklapat	Rs A P 5,383 0 0	Proprietary right of the whole estate	...	Har Kumar Sen and others	Rs A P	Rs A P 2,024 0 0	Rs A P
4546	Char Samadhi Baligao, pargana Shalstanagar	1,445 0 0	Ditto	...	Kali Prosonno Das and others	...	74 15 8	..
4604	Pakhlabad, pargana Aorangpur	1,276 0 0	Ditto	...	Biswaswar Raychoudhuri	..	200 8 3	...
3846	12½ zamindari in pargana Siliabad	...	...	Elmal 10a 10p share will be sold and no other share	Banatuati Bandapa ditya and others	2 416 7 2	...	857 16 8
1408	Taluk Abu M. hamid pargana Bozorgomedpur	...	...	4a separate share of hissa No 7 and no other share	Abdul Bari and others	741 5 0	...	20 3 6
6105	Taluk Baidya Nath Das and others, kumat Dhan Manik Chatra and others, pargana Bozorgomedpur	1,918 5 9	Whole	...	Rathien Mohon Shaw and others	...	225 0 0	..
1997	Taluk Bata Muhamad, pargana Khanja Baha-durnagar	738 3 9	Do.	...	Kali Prosonno Chat topadhava and others	..	92 3 9	..
3357	4a zamindari in pargana Batandi Kailaspar	...	...	13½ separate share of hissa No 5 and no other share	Kali Prosonno Guha Choudhuri and others	1,084 7 0	...	31 12 6
3258	Ditto ditto	...	...	0g 2½ separate share of hissa No 5 and no other share	Ditto ditto	723 15 0	...	66 3 3
3895	Gair mokarri howla No 29 in char Joya-gor, pargana Uttar Shabaspur.	719 6 9	Entire howla will be sold	...	Alabadidi Patwari and others	...	166 9 0	...

Backergunge Collectorate, the 11th November 1896

CHANDRA KUMAR DUTTA, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz the 28th September 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at Motihari for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold
409 Timal	Parsonni Kheim, pargana Mohai	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9		Khokhra A P K Choteseral 3 8 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 8 0 Darya chuck 2 8 0 Parsonni 3 8 0 Bara Mangroo 4 0 0 Bishunpur Mahoora alias Chalinpur 8 8 0 Bharthohia 3 8 0 Masha 3 0 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 8 0 Lahsania 3 2 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others	Rs. A. P. 682 13 8	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 1,405 14 6 + +	Rs. A. P. 1,194 14 6 Government revenue

409 Timal	Parsonni Kheim, pargana Mohai	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	Khokhra A P K Choteseral 3 4 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 10 0 Darya chuck 2 10 0 Parsonni 3 4 0 Bara Mangroo 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoora 3 4 0 Bharthohia 3 4 0 Masha 2 8 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 4 0 Lahsania 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others.	Rs. A. P. 605 2 5	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 90 15 0	Rs. A. P. 96 15 0 Government revenue.
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409 Timal	Parsonni Kheim, pargana Mohai	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	Khokhra A P K Choteseral 3 4 0 Julkur Dumaria 2 10 0 Darya chuck 2 10 0 Parsonni 3 4 0 Bara Mangroo 2 10 0 Bishunpur Mahoora 3 4 0 Bharthohia 3 4 0 Masha 2 8 10 Rampur Chooraman 3 4 0 Lahsania 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakoor and others.	Rs. A. P. 605 2 5	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 123 15 8	Rs. A. P. 124 15 8 Government revenue
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Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 21st August 1896.

ANANTA LAL CHATTERJEE, for Collector

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz the 8th November 1896, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Puri will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th February 1897 at 12 noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
45	Killa Bhaurva, pargana Bodi desh	1,061 8 6½	The whole	..	Khetriyabar Abhiram Basingh and others	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 525 13 3½	Rs. A. P.	Demand for Nov, 1896 Rs. A. P. 525 13 3½
91	Taluk badanondpur, pargana Kotahung	2,301 1 5	Ditto	..	Nilmoni Dass and others	.....	1,150 8 8½	..	Ditto .. 150 8 8½
129	Taluk Jakhmihara, pargana Oldhar	1,024 11 11½	Ditto	..	Shyam Sunder Patnaik and others	..	902 5 11½	..	Ditto .. 902 5 11½
130	Mauza Rikandpur, pargana Sorai	693 7 10½	Ditto	..	Vishnu Bannrupana Ramnui Dass	..	276 3 11½	..	Ditto .. 209 3 11½
195	Taluk Balput, pargana Puri badal	557 7 8	Ditto	..	Mahant Ughunandan Ramnui Dass	.....	278 11 10	..	Ditto .. 78 11 10
247	Taluk Sandhabad, pargana Sandhabad	1,295 4 4	..	3½ 13½ 7. 247	Khetriyabar Abhiram Basingh and others.	624 5 11½	.....	202 3 11½	Ditto .. 202 3 11½

Collector's Office, Puri, the 2nd October 1896.

O. A. BELL, Offg. Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the district of Puri will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 28th of April 1897, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1304 Uml: —

Conditions of Sale

- 1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates	Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed	Upset price	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No 386, Settlement, Jarib Bhauria, No 805 in the General Register B	Mahal Alish, taluk Jagannath Prosad, pargana Matkadpatan.	1 gunt 6 poles, 12 square yards.	... ..	..	Intestate property of Krushna Das, of Balighu, pargana Oldhar, escheated to Government, vide Government No 3272L R, of 18th August 1896

N BHATTACHARYA, for Offg Collector.

Collector's Office, Puri, the 10th November 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Noakhali will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 6th January 1897 at 1 P M for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial number	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadat jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
	<i>Khas mahal tenures</i>	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1551	No 9, Gosa mukarari howla of char Shulakia	618 12 6	Whole	.	Womajuddi Ghat Maji		140 2 7	.....
1671	No 1, Dhakal in Chargaizi.	2,027 7 4	Do	..	Jamiat Ali	.	594 7 0	.
1671	No. 61, Dhakal in Chargaizi.	730 8 3	Do.	..	Ajmmuddi Patwari and others.	..	225 13 9	...

Noakhali, the 12th November 1896.

S K. AGASTI, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
107	Pargana Rajnagar, husya Raj Krishna Sen, chakla Fulbaria Debi P'rossad	Rs A P 518 1 11½	Entire estate	.	Biswaswar Roy and others	Rs A P 58 7 9	Rs A P 58 7 9	Rs A P ..

Dacca Collectorate, the 24th November 1896.

O C SEN, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
26 2	Zamindari in pargana Barabaru.	Rs A P 9,853 2 0	No	Separate share 1 anna 8 gundas 2 kras and 2 dips opened under section 10, Act II of 1859	Karimnossa (haudhurani)	Rs A P 879 12 0	Rs A P ..	Rs A P 85 4 0
26 3	Do to	9,853 2 0	Do	Do 6 annas 8 gundas share	Khajeh Enatullah Chaudhuri	3,041 4 0		247 12 0
6110	Islampur in pargana Pukharia	1,016 8 0	Whole	.	Hem Chandra Roy Chaudhuri	.	100 0 0	..
SECOND CLASS								
4075	Char Kali Hari in pargana Hushen shahi	1,285 0 0	Whole	.	Jnanada Sundari and others		57 5 6	..

B. C. SEN, Covenanted Deputy Collector in charge.

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 28th November 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
3233	Mahal Santa, pargana Matudshahi.	Rs A P 851 1 0	3233 share 1 15 gundas, 3'94 share 2 5g will not be sold.	3'98 0 share 10 annas	Said Najak Ali, Uned Kholsun Khatoon, Khowarannessa Bibi, Mohamed Emam uddin and Mohamed Nuroddin.	Rs A P 521 4 8	Rs A P ..	Rs A P 7 0 8

J. H. E. GARNETT, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Acts XI of 1859, VII (B.C.) of 1868, and II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures in the Sadar khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 4th day of January 1897 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th day of May 1896.

Serial number.	Number of taluk	Name of taluk, mauza, thana and mahal.	Name of proprietor	ANNUAL RENTAL		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD			REMARKS
				Rent	Cesses	Rent	Cesses	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	4042 34021	Mauza Vozpur, thana Paticherry, mahal Noabad taluk Yar Ali Khan and present taluk Obeldar Bohoman Khan	Obeldar Bohoman Khan	Rs A P 703 0 0	Rs A P 16 11 0	Rs A P 152 0 0	Rs A P 13 13 0	Rs A P 165 13 0	

Chittagong Collectorate, the 26th November 1896

J. D. ANDERSON, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 8th January 1897, at midday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue. When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tansi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jams of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadr jams of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
583	Rampore Sad Mani, pargana Bahra, Tirhut	Rs A P 515 3 0	Entire estate		Babu Ramchandra Narain Mishra and Babu Bihari Nath Prasad Mishra	Rs A P 113 13 8		
679	Bilenda Kalan, pargana Bahra, Turki	1,668 0 4	Ditto		Raja Prasad Khan and Ram Zai Jahin	198 1 0		
908	Amwa Kalan, pargana Habra, Champaran	2,000 12 0		Residuary share 10s 1p 6d 10m 6d 4d	Shah Jannud in Husein and others	1,059 0 8		1,025 7 2
921	Baridpore Daulat, pargana Habra, Champaran	4,450 12 3	Entire estate		Musamat Ramchandra Kishor mother and guardian of Bahadur Prasad Narain Singh and Nand Singh Wajid Ali Khan and others		2,004 11 0	
1123	Masandha, pargana Habra, Champaran	618 10 8	Ditto		Bai Goudar Bai		173 12 1	
3619	Dastia Pokhur Rhuda pargana Kanhowli	509 9 6	Ditto		Lalji Singh and Musamat Lachud Kuma mother and guardian of Sitaram Singh minor		58 10 8	
10800	Bhugwanpore, pargana Nisadindipore	1,514 5 6	Ditto		Bajrath Pratap Narain Singh and others		113 5 2	

Muzaffarpur Collector's Office, the 25th November 1896

L. HARK, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 4th January 1897, corresponding to 22nd Pous 1304 (A.S.), Monday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tansi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jams of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadr jams of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
216	Pargana Borolchour, mahal Singarool	Rs A P 1,289 5 11		Residuary portion of the mahal excluding S A No. 1 and 2	Biswa Nath Giri and others	Rs A P 1,253 14 7		16 12 2
277	Pargana Balita, mauza Bhitorebinode.	2,386 12 0	Entire estate		Choudhury Gopendra Narayan Doss Mohapatra		190 0 8	
308	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Borboria	1,887 9 3	Ditto		Komal Prasad Nath and others		71 5 2	
374	Pargana Kasijora, mauza Khandakhola	636 11 3	Ditto		Lake Nath Nath and others		9 0 5	
3082	Pargana Kasijora, mauza badhooyapota alias Amnana	1,040 0 0	Ditto		Lake Nath Nath and others		40 3 7	
3086	Pargana Sabong, mauza Bahabulpore.	2,606 3 1		Residuary portion of the mahal excluding S A Nos 1 to 3.	Biswa Nath Giri and others	1,192 5 6		11 9 11

Midnapore Collectorate, the 23rd November 1896.

W. R. BRIGHT, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Bhagalpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 11th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demand which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and other shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1852	Birpur, pargana Dhapur, (thana Partaganj)	Rs. A. P. 565 1 0	Entire	..	Ram Lal Bahu and others	Rs. A. P. 1 8 9	Rs. A. P. 1 8 9	Rs. A. P. ..

Bhagalpur Collector's Office, the 11th December 1896

S. P. CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge.

Kist September 1896

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 11th January 1897 12 at o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
409 Jama	Parasuni Khem, tappa Karihan, pargana Musi	Rs. A. P. 3,195 11 9	Nil	1 Ghoghra 3 4 0 2 Parasuni Khem 3 4 0 3 Bura Mangroo 3 3 0 4 Bishunpur Mahu 3 4 0 5 Bhurthukla 3 4 0 6 Raupur Churaman 3 4 0 7 Chhilesa 1 10 0 8 Jalkar Dumarua 2 10 0 9 Daria Chik 2 10 0 10 Musaha 2 8 10 11 Lalumaya 2 10 0	Khedoo Thakur and others	Rs. A. P. 606 2 5	Rs. A. P. 2,588 11 11	2,588 11 11
644 Jama	Motihari, tappa Madhwal, pargana Majhwa	4 367 12 5	Nil	Except Gopalpur, 10a	Mr. William Moran and others	4,230 5 0	1 14 8	1 14 8

Motihari, the 7th December 1896

RAJKISHORE NARAYAN SINGH, for Collector.

Notice of Sale

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6 of Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of the 24-Parganas will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th January 1897 for arrears of revenue which fell due on the 28th September last, 1896.

CLASS I — Permanently settled estates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Case or No.	No. of tauzi	Name of pargana and mahal	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
1	9	Magura, Chetla	Rs. A. P. 810 3 4	Whole	..	Haris Chandra Rai Chaudhri and others	Rs. A. P.	66 14 7	..
2	11	Magura, Santoshpur	807 5 3	Do	..	Kali Brahmachari Upendra Nath Rai Chaudhri and others	.. ..	10 7 0	..
3	36	Magura, Dhamanpur	2,778 7 4	..	Excluding 11a 11g 4d Balance to be sold 3a 8g 3k 8d	Barke Behari Mandal and others	7 9 12 2	..	9 5 4
4	43	Magura, Ramswaripur	3,198 2 3	..	Residuary share(a)	Chandi Charan Mandal and others	2,186 6 11	..	30 12 0
5	63	Magura, Banadroni and others	9,133 9 1	..	Excluding 6a 6g 2k 7d Balance to be sold 9a 11g 1k 10f Excluding 10a 11g 4 1k Balance to be sold 6a 6g 2k 2k 1 11g 3f 3f 2k J... 3g 3f 2k	Chandi Charan Mandal and others	5,615 10 11	..	1,283 7 10
6	312	Azimabad, Choudipur	8,313 7 5	..	..	Saroda Das and others	2,771 3 6	..	289 9 11
7	611-4	Buran Baikari	4 981 4 8	..	..	Hari Nath Sarkar	1 15 9 6	..	41 9 1
8	1334 5	Moula, Ikbra	14,651 6 4	..	..	Smendia Nath Dutt and others	2,912 7 1	..	264 5 1

(a) Some separate accounts have been opened under section 11, Act XI of 1859, and section 70 of Act VII (B.O.) of 1876. The extent of share of the share in arrears not being.

Alipore, the 14th December 1896

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th January 1897 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No. (Pargana No.)	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
68	Bakhorapur, par- gana Arrah.	Rs A P 1,180 7 10	16a		Diagwan Singh and others	Rs A P 201 4 9	201 4 9	...
313	Kudaria, Pargu- ram, pargana Arrah	1,387 3 2	16a		Duthin Kisanphul Kuer and Rymshul Kuer, moht and guardian of Hit Narain Singh.	...	201 7 3	...
380 Jmal	Kaharpur Jahan- sighah, pargana Arrah	1,020 8 2		8a 6p 8k	Jai Ram Singh and others	644 2 0		131 5 4
331 Jmal	Ditto	1,530 4 9		6a 9p 12k	" Ditto ditto	841 10 8	..	288 1 24
646	Sunderpore Gan- sah, pargana Arrah	3,946 10 8	16a		Jam Charan Lal and others		2,041 0 11	...
673 1	Koolwar, pargana Haragawan.	7,770 12 7		Pitla Makhilumpore Simra Luyawan Mohabaspore Malini Koolwar Syed Khan Koolwar Muhammad Khan Koshampur Shahzadpur Haseenpur Semaria	Raj Gadar Sahni	3,038 11 11	..	223 5 11
763 6	Ditto	7,770 12 7		1a 1p in each of the above muezas	Kailash Bahari and others	644 13 7		107 12 4
803 Jmal	Ohunda Zimoon Makhilumpur Simra, pargana Haragawan	1,007 11 9		12a	Moti Lal and others	800 12 0		20 5 2
805 Jmal	Chanchur, par- gana Behia	1,713 9 8		5a 4p	Daleep Rai and others	871 2 9		76 12 5
1806 Jmal	Sikaria, Pargana, pargana Behia	1,185 2 4		Sivaria 16a	Musammat Gubzaro Kuer and others	743 2 4		86 5 9
1811 1	Suhes, pargana Behia.	4,283 13 10		Suhes Harharpur Makund Dara Khudi Bahadour Nathpoh Khotia	Raj Rameshwar Prasad Singh	1,820 9 8		240 2 10
1833	Diara Suhes, par- gana Behia	1,318 6 8	16a		Ram Parmeshwar Singh and others		18 13 0	
1860	Bhithahra Milan- pura, pargana Chousa.	1,046 5 4	16a		Ram Saran Bahad and others		5 6 10	...
1786 Jmal	Kathtar, parga- na Chousa.	1,177 0 0		10a 1p 12k 8ld	Saobat Rai and others	746 12 5	..	23 1 2
1793	Kanehri, pargana Chousa	781 15 2	16a		Musamat Sonkali Kuer		220 4 6	
1820	Khurrapore, par- gana Chousa	833 10 7	16a		Ramadhin Rai and others		7 7 11	
1948	Pipradh, pargana Chousa	521 0 0	16a		Pant Nith Pando and others		170 5 0	
2026	Sikhi, pargana Chousa	634 6 0	16a		Sital Pershad and others		80 13 4	...
2044 20	Eklashpur, par- gana Chainpore	5,586 4 1		Eklashpur Basta Uphavala Buteh Gobind Karsan Sultanpur Kori Kad-rus Nee na Pehadi Sikandarpur Man Pehadi Herhalanpur	Kesho Parshad Singh and others	1,234 6 6	..	87 11 6
2060 Jmal	Ditto	5,586 4 1		Eklashpur Karsan Kerwic Kari Sarangpore Gadband Sikandarpore Karsan Sultanpur Nima Pehadi Man Pehadi Borahin Gobind	Musamat Khatrani Kuer and others	587 1 3		140 0 2
2070	Arail, pargana Chainpore.	712 9 7	16a		Huzar Singh and others		178 6 6	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No. (last No.)	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
8300 s	Buppore, pargana Chainpore.	Rs A P 14,480 15 0½	.. ..	Arar 16a	Adil Singh and others	Rs A P 509 19 10½	Rs A P. .. .	Rs. A. P. 30 10 9
8074 Jjmal	Sandhi, pargana Chainpore	1,636 4 8	?	Sandhi Basti Khanda Bairouna Munampur Jodipon Kheri Ganro Basti Khurd Bijay Baidh Hase Mahull Krazi Chatka	Mussamat Ingan Barat Koor, mother, and guardian of Jagdum Sahai, and others.	1,325 13 10		194 0 11
8086 Jjmal	Siaon, pargana Chainpore	746 10 8		11a	Shoo Barat Singa and others	513 5 4		227 8 3
8319	Batarhi, pargana Danwar	1,130 0 0	16a		Tulcent Parshad Singh and others		202 18 11	
3552	Suralpura, pargana Danwar	2,060 14 8	16a		Raja Inji Shwari Turahad and others		60 9 11	
8025	Ghurki, pargana Danara	770 0 0	16a	..	Lachum Parshad Singh himself and guardian of Gokhul Chind and others		48 2 0	.. .
8085	Gadahni, pargana Pawar	502 4 0½	16a		Ram Suran Singh and others		14 15 2½	
4671	Nouar Arni Barichu, pargana Pero	1,371 7 9	16a	..	Jai Gobind Bahui and others		228 7 2	..
4078 Jjmal	Rampore Bararh, pargana Sasaram	822 14 1		11a	Baldeo Singh and others	536 13 8½		10 9 0
8430	Ekonis, pargana Sasaram	540 5 4	16a		Jalpal Misir and others.		21 10 0	
8310 s	Ghenada, pargana Sasaram.	2,049 1 1	..	Semri Deo Sarsampur Miroliha Bani Sarang Chudahir Woondhira Rudihra Gheona Patti	Missamat Bibi Fatma and others	948 15 7½	.. .	464 4 0½
8703	Paratis, pargana Sasaram	768 10 8	16a	Nil	Mazharah Khan and others	..	95 8 2	
8007 Jjmal	Sivrit Sobless, pargana Sasaram	640 13 8	.. .	13a. 10p	Ram Tappessar Misir and others	533 14 6½	.....	179 10 0½
8021	Semardha, pargana Sasaram	603 10 8	16a	.....	Paranjot Koor and others	..	46 8 7	..
8389 1	Telari Phulwaria, pargana Sasaram	861 1 1		Telari Phulwaria	Doni Lal and others	583 5 4	..	163 2 7
8036	Thorsand, pargana Sasaram.	640 0 0	16a		Ram Logan and Shoo Lagan Choudhri and others	..	43 6 0	..
6431	Kaup, pargana Pero.	925 0 0	16a	.. .	Nawab Singh and others		78 0 0	
6432	Ditto	800 0 0	16a		Ujagti Rai and others	..	102 0 0	.....
6064	Mesroulla pargana Chainpore	853 13 3	16a	.. .	Mungoo Singh and others	..	136 0 3	..
8198	Toufer Makhdoom- pur Simra pargana Barahgan.	2,145 13 7	16a		Rai Gudar Sahai and others		1,286 15 0	..
8371	Seoka Narhan, pargana Chainpore.	533 1 1	16a.	?	Ram Narain Singh and Kasho Pershad Singh and others.	..	33 1 7	..
8448 Jjmal	Belawoor pargana Pawar.	2,083 12 2		8a. .. .	Ram Pergash Singh and others	2,054 1 6½	.. .	26 11 9
8646	Geon, pargana Chainpore	746 0 4½	16a	..	Thacoer Saijwan Singh	..	103 10 4½	.. .

Arrah, the 17th December 1896.

H. L. STEPHENSON, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1850, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz the 12th January 1897, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the date on which the estates for arrears of January 1896 list will be put up for sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tausi No	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietor of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
2	Ohundi Mow Usrukhe Daryapore, pargana Samal	Rs A. P. 906 11 0	..	..	..	..	Rs A. P. 226 11 0	..	Land revenue arrears of January 1896 list
10	Ibrahimpore Aruf, pargana Teladha	1,403 5 4	..	..	..	..	305 15 6	..	Ditto ditto.
20	Rampore Mokham alias Bhudruth-pura, pargana Masandha	1,314 5 6	..	..	..	..	297 14 4	..	Ditto ditto.
26	Badh pargana	1,900 7 8	..	..	..	..	490 2 0	..	Ditto ditto.
35	Krawak Chandpore Motna va Katarpore, pargana Arinabad	611 7 6	..	..	..	..	8 2 4	..	Ditto ditto.
100	Danapore, pargana Phulwari	1,541 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	387 3 4	Ditto ditto
106	Lodipore Tini, pargana Pillah	789 0 11	..	..	..	..	177 7 0	..	Ditto ditto.
113	Mohunpore o Hainbutpore o Buhapore o Shekhpore Mirzapore Motas, lot Kalyanpore, pargana Bhimpore	581 5 10	..	..	..	..	603 15 6	..	Ditto ditto.
114	Hamidpore Motas, pargana Azima bad	600 0 5	..	..	..	..	..	168 5 1	Ditto ditto
136	Chavanda, pargana Pillah	673 12 1	..	..	..	..	..	218 3 3	Ditto ditto
140	Mohamed Bavid pore, pargana Bhimpore	2,079 0 0	..	..	..	..	519 12 0	..	Ditto ditto.
141	Karavan, saki mai dakhli, pargana Shaljehanpore	607 12 7	..	..	..	..	..	151 8 7	Ditto ditto.
208	Rampore Tini, pargana Pillah	1,540 8 6	..	..	..	..	357 0 2	..	Ditto ditto
213	Telour Bazurg o Khurd, saki mai dakhli, pargana Bhimpore	2,612 11 7	..	..	..	..	653 0 0	..	Ditto ditto.
216	Hainbutpore Khurd, pargana Behar	606 11 0	..	..	..	..	160 11 0	..	Ditto ditto
230	Shekhpore Indaut pargana Krawak	1,077 11 9	..	..	..	..	256 15 0	..	Ditto ditto.
301	Mustafabad Asadhi pargana Teladhi	853 12 0	..	..	..	..	220 15 0	..	Ditto ditto.
363	Akberpore Bhudwa pargana Masandha	1,121 4 1	..	..	..	..	..	245 0 0	Ditto ditto
424	Murlipore Bind alias Madun chuk, saki mai dakhli, pargana Behar	503 0 0	..	..	..	..	156 8 0	..	Ditto ditto.
478	Uttarawan Futurg, saki mai dakhli, pargana Bihari	2,331 0 0	..	..	..	..	530 12 0	..	Ditto ditto.
507	Vanohulio e Karai pargana Maner	818 14 4	..	..	..	..	206 12 10	..	Ditto ditto
519	Haraulpore Katar, pargana Maner	660 15 11	..	..	..	..	163 0 0	..	Ditto ditto
556	Raincharanpore Gorakhl, pargana Maner	1,121 1 1	..	..	..	..	279 7 6	..	Ditto ditto
734	Jahangirpore Magan, pargana Maner	2,310 4 4	..	..	..	..	361 14 1	..	Ditto ditto
757	Akberpore Asthan, pargana Behar	507 12 6	..	..	..	..	120 15 0	..	Ditto ditto

Patna Collectorate, the 18th December 1896.

ILLEGIBLE, for Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right and interest of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned property situate in the district of Bankura, will be put up to sale on the spot by the Sub-Deputy Collector of Vishnupur on the 23rd January 1897, corresponding with the 11th Magh 1308 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale —

Conditions of Sale.

- 1st —The property to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, which will be fixed by the Sub-Deputy Collector at the time of the sale. The purchaser of the property will be considered to have acquired the right and title of Government in the property, and they will be transferred to him, subject to the rent fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd —The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by settlement proceedings and by the laws in force.
- 3rd. —If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th —If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance is not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day is a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the property to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number on the district roll.	Description of property and pargana	Approximate area in acres	Government revenue assessed	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	(1) 4 bighas of rent-free land lying on the east, north and south of Gofoor Sheik's homestead land and on the west of Kisu Hazari's land in mauza Pearbera, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura.	A B P YD 1 1 11 17½	..	The property was acquired by Government at certificate sale, and the right and title of the judgment-debtors in the lands and tanks are to be sold.
	(2) 2 bighas of rent-free land lying on the north and east of Mohar Sheik's land, west of Hamu Mandal's land, south of Dhonoo Mandal's land in mauza Pearbera, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura.	0 2 25 23½		
	(3) 3½ bighas of mukarrari land lying on the south of Godadhor (cattle-path), north of Manulla Sheik and other's land, west of Zamindar Mandal's garden and east of Darsoo Sheik and other's land in mauza Samantabera, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura.	1 0 16 26		
	(4) 4 bighas of rent-free tank lying on the east of Mofai Sheik's land, south of Amir Mandal's land, west of the khas land of the Burdwen Raj, and north of Akbar Sheik and other's land in mauza Samantabera, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura.	1 1 11 17½		
	(5) 4 bighas of rent-free tank lying on the east of the boundary line of mauza Samantabera, south of the land of mauza Alampur, north of Rasoon Sheik and other's homestead land, and west of the boundary line of mauza Alampur in mauza Alampur, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura.	1 1 11 17½	*	
	(6) 16 bighas of mukarrari land (half of 32 bighas) lying on the north of the boundary line of mauza Pearbera, west of mauza Radharamanpur, south of mauza Hemantapur and east of the boundary line of mauza Samantabera in mauza Alampur, thana Sonamukhi, pargana Barohazari, district Bankura.	6 1 6 8½		

DABENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, Subdivisional Officer.

Vishnupur Subdivisional Office, the 15th December 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 8th February 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tariff No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
310 1604 3157 602 3098 4100	Outpost Bangonia, Taraf Khema Korum	561 9 6	Yes, whole		Shib Ratan Hazari		166 11 3	
	Thana Rauran, taraf Surat Singh	660 15 6	Ditto		Shib Ratan Hazari, Magan Chandra Boudin		148 2 4	..

N.B.—The amount shown in column 5 represents the arrears remaining unpaid on the 25th September 1896.

J. D. ANDERSON, Collector

Chittagong Collectorate, the 16th December 1896

NOTICE is hereby given that the shares of the debtors in the undermentioned estates paying Government revenue over Rs. 500 will be sold in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Darbhanga on 20th January 1897—

Num. bet.	Tariff number	Certificate number	Names of debtors	Extent of shares	Names of mahal with pargana under default	Certificate amount for which sold	Government revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2215	156	Mussamat Basmath Kuar, mother and guardian of Babu Suraj Prasad Singh	50	Bilho Hardon, pargana Farson	Rs. A. P. 58 4 0	Rs. A. P. 1,801 10 1
2	1092	1102	Sardar Prasad Singh	100 pukka and 10 khani	Taluk Bari, pargana Khama	15 7 0	1,381 10 1
3	2	1307	Anand Kashedi Chaudhary	50	Rahm Bhawanipur pargana Ahu	414 7 6	1,084 14 7
4	2415	139	Rambhath Kuar, mother and guardian of Latch Singh alias Balkishore Singh	12 17g 1c 1k	Latha Hardon, pargana Farson	101 10 0	1,501 10 1
5	1097	1137	Ratoo Lal Mehta and Govind Lal Mehta	12 pukka and 20 khani	Lath Rampur, appertaining to Bari pargana Kasma	115 7 0	1 1 10 3
6	1192	1206	Mussamat Nukhe Thakuram	3c 1k 1d 10p pukka and 10 khani	Bishamur Abhinan appertaining to Sari, pargana Kasma	0 1 7	1,381 10 3
7	1092	1121	Sunder Thakur, Gakhul Thakur, Dhani Thakur, Matuk Thakur, Badi Thakur	12 0g 2c 2k	Ditto ditto	97 6 11	1,381 6 3
8	102	570	Bhagwat Prasad Singh	100 khani	Taluk Mahanpur, pargana Bhangach	162 8 0	1,244 0 3
9	507	1136	Him Narain Thakur	12 pukka and 160 khani	Bazhat, pargana Gopalpur	500 6 10	590 8 9
10	7997	1135	Mussamat Manjhar Kuar	Ditto	Ditto ditto	500 6 10	580 8 9
11	5484	540B	Ram Kripal Singh	12 14g 1c 1k 5p	Chak Thak, pargana Kasma	4 12 11	514 3 5
12	3377	638B	Bansat Singh, Suraj Narain Singh, Kali Prasad Singh and Radha Prasad Singh	50	Sadralpur, pargana Dha-	160 2 0	2,417 0 0
13	1346	641B	Anandar Ali Khan	50	Dama Gulan pargana Dha-	46 10 0	580 12 10
14	1950	878	Bhup Narain Singh	50 0g 2c 2k	Saugarb, pargana Sapaisa	45 10 0	761 11 10
15	1950	262	Mussamat Marico Kuar, mother and guardian of Ajadhy Prasad Singh	Ditto	Ditto ditto	89 6 0	761 11 10
16	1942	421	Mussamat Rajkeshori Kuar, heir of Dilbeth Kuar, mother and guardian of Aticher Prasad Singh, minor deceased	50 0g 2c 2k	Saranpur, pargana Sarala	186 12 0	611 4 0
17	7970	680	Meethura Prasad, heir of Ram Chander Prasad and Shyam Chander Prasad	50 1g 2c 2k	Ramliya Har Lal, pargana Sarala	98 6 0	502 6 5
18	1970	671	Mathura Prasad, Pallu Prasad, Jachir Prasad, Mitrajit Singh, Nakhad Rai, Chhatar Rai, Kashy Rai, Deval Singh, Lalohary Singh	22 13g 1c 1k 22 13g 1c 1k 22 13g 1c 1k 12 1g 1c 1k 12g 1d 0p, 10p 0g 1c 1k 7g 1c 1k 16g	Bathua pargana Sarala	90 2 7	506 12 10
19	4161	719	Babu Hisham Prasad Singh, Mussamat Inderdawn Kuar, Babu Debi Prasad Singh, Jamarain Singh	12 2a 2a	Balsandh, pargana Sarala	240 16 0	1 246 13 0
20	6052	509	Kandip Narain alias Babury Jha	7g 1c 1k 7p 8p (in Bishenpur Gaura)	Bhandarsen, pargana Laram	85 11 0	539 7 0
			Dahi Mahara, purchaser of Babu Lalji Lal's share	50 17p 2c (in Bhatarpatti)			
			Jagmahan Jha and Tainook Lal Jha	11p 3c (in Bhatnagar Ganga)			
			Subana Lal Jha	11g 4c (in Bhatnagar Ganga)			
			Birewar Lal Jha and Surat Lal Jha	11g 3c (in Bhatnagar Ganga)			
			Dharkhan Jha, Rambhajan Jha, Jugul Kishwar Jha and Ram Nema Jha	14g 2c 2k 16p (in Bhatnagar Ganga)			
21	1602	1188	Mussamat Bacha Chaudhram, mother and guardian of Ram Prasad Singh and Jagdishwar Prasad Singh	12 and 10 khani	Taluk Bari, pargana Kasma	19 4 6	1,381 10 3
22	1898	1378	Mahant Anar Dass, heir of Bhagwat Dass	50 3g 1c 1k	Ram Chanderpur Rajwa, pargana Sarala	68 3 4	512 8 8
23	1598	1853	Bhagwat Prasad	10g pakhia	Balbhadrpur Babu, pargana Fariat-bhigo	62 10 0	500 10 1
24	1598	1854	Siroman Kuar	1c pakhia	Ditto ditto	6 10 6	500 10 1

Darbhanga, the 21st December 1896.

(946—1)

SYED KARIM HOSSEIN, Certificate Officer

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 5th January 1897 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of the whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
141	Pargana Mihamed Shcher kumut Kul chera	Rs A P	No	Share No 1	Imes Chandra Mazumder Babu Kali Das Roy and James Tweddi	Rs A P 9 1 8 9	Rs A P	Rs A P 2 5 4

Jessore Collectorate, the 26th November 1896

F S HAMILTON, Collector

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December 1896.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government securities	41,92,304	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	Other authorised investments	80,77,875	4	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 81,59,174 15 6			Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,30,57,005	2	3
Ditto ditto at Branches	45,70,385 1 6	1,03,59,803	1 0	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto	1,80,62,037	4	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,42,36,780 10 0			Bills discounted and purchased	1,86,54,113	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c	7,85,649 9 0			Balances with other Banks	4,13,665	6	4
Bundries	80,83,623 9 7			Balance	2,663 13 4		
				Dead Stock	11,21,056	11	6
				Stamp	8,619	1	0
				Sundries	13,63,127	12	10
					7,60,35,772	0	8
				Cash & Currency Notes			
				at Head Office	Rs 88,66,402 3 9		
				Cash & Currency Notes			
				at Branches	1,37,66,712 9 11		
					2,26,30,144 13 8		
Rupess	9,56,65,916 11 4			Rupess	9,56,65,916 11 4		

F T LEWIS, Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans, 10 per cent
Percentage, 51 6

BANK OF BENGALE,

Calcutta, 2nd December 1896

By order of the Directors,

W D. CRICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer

(918—1)

Pure Sulphate of Quinine

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGOAL GOVERNMENT
CINCHONA PLANTATION

From 1st April 1896 the price of this Quinine will be as follows—

1 Pound tin Rs 18, or, post free, Rs 18-12
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 9, " " " 9 8.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " 4-8 " " " 5

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *surpounds* at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four ounce tin, Rs 2, and 8, per eight ounce tin, Rs 5, per pound tin, Rs 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs 1; per eight-ounce tin Rs. 6, per pound tin, Rs 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta, Postage four annas per 4oz tin, eight annas per 8oz tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice

To PAPER MANUFACTURERS—

TENDERS are invited before the 15th April 1897 for the purchase of Sabai grass from the forests of the Singhbhum district from 1st July 1897.

Tender forms and further information on application to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Darjeeling.

A E WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal

Darjeeling, the 18th June 1896.

Wanted

A DULY qualified person as Head Assistant in the Office of Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Bhagalpur, maximum salary Rs 240. None need apply who is not thoroughly up in English and *prais* writing, able to control a large office, and acquainted with the work he will have to do. Preference will be given to a man with Secretariat experience. Apply giving full information regarding age, &c, &c, with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to—

Superintending Engineer,
Northern Circle,
Bhagalpur.

Bhagalpur, the 29th October 1896

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1896.

PARTICULARS	3 per cent of 1896-97	3½ PER CENT LOANS—				4 PER CENT LOANS—				4½ PER CENT LOANS—				Transfer of 1879 seven per cent loan of 1886-87	GRAND TOTAL
		1892-93	Of 1894-55	Of 1897	Total	Of 1892-93	Of 1894-55	Of 1897	Total	Of 1892-93	Of 1894-55	Of 1897	Total		
Balance of 30th November 1896	64,50,200	18,81,14,00	3,00,00	4,00,00	25,81,14,00	6,42,700	17,90,00	1,00,00	25,32,600	12,70,00	1,99,927	5,000	88,627	1,98,000	26,87,51,227
ADD—															
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th December 1896															
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December 1896		1,00,00			1,00,00										1,00,00
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1896	10,00,000	1,00,00	4,07,40	15,00,00	4,22,40										23,27,700
DEDUCT—															
Amount written off in the London registers	83,85,200	2,25,71,800	1,00,00	1,21,800	2,48,51,800	8,42,700	17,90,00	10,00,00	26,32,600	12,70,00	1,99,927	5,000	88,627	1,26,000	26,87,51,227
Balance on 15th December 1896	8,18,200	2,25,71,800	1,00,00	1,21,800	2,48,51,800	8,42,700	17,90,00	10,00,00	26,32,600	12,70,00	1,99,927	5,000	88,627	1,26,000	26,87,51,227

NOTE.—From 1st June 1897 to 1st July 1897, 18 84—Enforced from India 9,54 lakhs, retransferred from London 2,26 lakhs

1st June 1897	18	84	10	10
1st July 1897	18	84	10	10
1st Aug 1897	18	84	10	10
1st Sep 1897	18	84	10	10
1st Oct 1897	18	84	10	10
1st Nov 1897	18	84	10	10
1st Dec 1897	18	84	10	10
Total	9,54	2,26	10	10

Enforced against India 9,54 lakhs.

W. D. CRICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

L. DUNBAR,
Offg. Superintendent

(955-21)

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 21st December 1896.

WANTED a Native Doctor for the Kumarkhali Municipal Charitable Dispensary. Salary Rs 20 per mensem. None need apply who does not hold a diploma from any Medical School, recognised by Government, and possesses certificate of good moral character. Applicants must send in their applications with copies of their testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 15th January 1897

NAVADWIP CHANDRA PAL, Chairman, Kumarkhali Municipality
Kumarkhali, the 22nd December 1896

(956—2)

Notice.

WANTED a Record keeper for the subdivisional office, Giridih, on a salary of Rs 20 to Rs 30 by biennial increments of Rs 1. None need apply who has not at least passed the University Entrance Examination and has a thorough knowledge of English, Urdu, and Hindi. Preference will be given to those who are acquainted with the duties of a Record-keeper and outgo duties of Revenue and Criminal Magistrate. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 31st January 1896

W. B. MARTIN, Subdivisional Officer.

Giridih, the 21st December 1896.

Notice.

WANTED a Translator for the District and Sessions Judge's Office at Pabna. Applications will be received till the 4th January 1897. None need apply who has no experience in office work or has not studied law

K. N. ROY, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

The 10th December 1896

Notice.

WANTED from the 1st February 1897 a Lady Doctor for the Dufferin Zenana Hospital at Ranchi. Terms on application. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th January 1897

RAI CHARAN GHOSH, Honorary Secretary, Lady Dufferin Fund, Ranchi

(858—3)

Notice

WANTED a Sub-Overseer for the District Board of Bogra, on a salary of Rs 60, with horse allowance Rs 15 a month

None need apply who is not qualified under the rules as required in the Government Notification, dated 25th August 1896. Applications will be received up to 5th January 1897

The selected candidate shall have to join at once

N. K. CHAKRABUTTY, District Engineer.
Bogra, the 21st December 1896

(941—2)

Howrah Municipality

WANTED an Engineer for the Water-works, on a salary of Rs 400 per month. Applications with copies of certificates to be submitted to the Secretary up to the 15th proximo. Experience in water works and knowledge of machinery are essential

E. A. PARKER, Secretary and Engineer
Howrah, the 22nd December 1896

(941—2)

Notice.

IT is hereby notified that, under section 46 of the Local Self Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885, the District Board of Noakhali have, at their special meeting held on the 5th December 1896, determined to levy the road cess in this district for the ensuing financial year 1897-98 at the maximum rate of one-half anna or six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands.

S. K. AGASTI, Chairman, District Board.
Noakhali, District Board's Office, the 14th December 1896

Notice.

IT is proposed to construct a Steam Tramway from Belgachia, near Sealdah, to Baduria, with an extension to Basirhat, and with a branch line from Kadambgachhi to Barasat. Any objections to the proposed tramway should be submitted to the Chairman, District Board, 24-Parganas, on or before the 26th January 1897, in accordance with section 3 of Act III (B.C.) of 1885

N. K. BANERJEE, for Chairman.

Alipore, the 21st December 1896 (942—3)

NOTICE under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code is hereby given to the Shia community, that Musamat Abadi Khanum and Syed Hafiz Ali and Mir Syed Ali, Shias, residents of Purnea City, have instituted a suit, No 4 of 1896, before the District Judge of Purnea, for the removal of Mirza Muhammad Hadi Motawalli (Trustee) of the Waqf (endowment) founded by Mirza Mohammad Hasun, deceased, of Purnea City, on account of the said Motawalli's mismanagement, &c

D. CAMERON, District Judge

Purnea Judge's Court, the 28th December 1896 (954—1)

Notification.

THE District Board of Rangpur have, at their meeting held on 21st December 1896, determined to levy the road cess in this district, for the ensuing year 1897-98, at the maximum rate of one-half anna in the rupee on the annual value of lands.

E. GRAKE, Magistrate-Chairman,
District Board, Rangpur

Rangpur, the 22nd December 1896

Destroyed

THE Government Promissory Note No 074218 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sreemuti Saroda Sundary Dahi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SREEMUTI SARODA SUNDARY DABEE
Baidyabati
CHUNDER COOMAR SIN Husband of
Sreemuti Saroda Sundary Dabee.
(879—3)

Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Notes wholly lost or destroyed

Register number	Number of notes.	Value Rs	Name of claimant
H of 1896-97 168	X 59	19152 100	Gudri Prosad and Sitaram Choudhuri, timber merchants, Gopur via Kasi Ram, district Gorakhpur.
	V 14	11618 100	

A. H. ANTHONY, Asst Compr. Genl,
In charge, Paper Currency.

The 15th December 1896.

BABU SATKABI BANERJEE, B.L., Pleader, District Court, Purnea, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the Calcutta High Court. (881—4)

NRITYA GOPAL KUMAR, Pleader, Alipore, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta. (878—4)

Notice.

AT a special meeting of the Midnapore District Board held on the 9th instant, the rate at which the road cess shall be levied in the district of Midnapore during the year 1897-98 was fixed at 6 pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands

By order of the Chairman,

K K ACHARJI, Secretary,
District Board, Midnapore.

Midnapore, the 18th December 1896

Advertisement

THE public are warned against buying or in any way dealing with the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Rakhali Dassi, who was merely a *benamdar* (trustee) of my late adoptive mother Khamamoyee Dassi, the real owner. The said Notes now belong to me by virtue of an agreement executed by the said Khamamoyee Dassi in my favour —

3½ per cent. Loan of 1812-43.

No	016581	valuing	Rs	1,000
"	016582	"	"	1,000
"	017105	"	"	2,000
"	017106	"	"	2,000
"	017148	"	"	500
"	017101	"	"	1,000

3½ per cent. Loan of 1865

No.	042114	valuing	Rs	1,000
"	042115	"	"	1,000
"	042116	"	"	2,000
"	042117	"	"	2,000
"	042118	"	"	2,000
"	042119	"	"	2,000
"	042120	"	"	100
"	042121	"	"	100
"	042122	"	"	1,000
"	042123	"	"	1,000
"	042127	"	"	500

3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94.

No	016400	valuing	Rs.	500
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DINABUNDHOO NANDY

Paidyapur Post Office, Burdwan, December 1896
(886—2)

Lost.

WARRANTS Nos 008220 for Rs 102 4-3, 006013 for Rs 59-10-7, and 001625 for Rs 7 8, issued in my name in satisfaction of interest and commission on the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes —

No	Rs	No	Rs	No	Rs
018577	for 500	018576	for 500	018575	for 1,000
018580	" 500	018579	" 1,000	018578	" 500
018583	" 1,000	018582	" 500	018581	" 500
018584	" 1,000	018583	" 500	018582	" 1,000
018585	" 1,000	which were converted into 3 per cent			loan of 1893-94

OKHOY COOMAR BOSP,

Deputy Collector, Bankura

Bankura the 9th December 1896 (882—3)

LOST

Tarkessur Railway Company's shares

THE certificate for two shares in the Tarkessur Railway Company, Limited, Nos 55-56, standing in the name of the undersigned has been lost

Notice is hereby given that a fresh certificate for the said shares has been applied for, and pending any claim to the contrary will be issued in favour of the undersigned on the expiration of two months from the date hereof. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the said lost certificate

ANUP KRISHNA GHOSH,

38-1, Sitaram Ghosh's Street

Calcutta, the 26th December 1896 (951—3)

[Third Publication.]

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Notice.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Bhangaore khal on the Eastern Canal, from Bamonghatta at 10½ mile to Kultikat 28rd mile of the inner boat route, will be closed to traffic from the 8th January to 15th June 1897. During the closure boats coming from the eastern districts to Calcutta will require to use the outer boat route via the Nutla river

A. S. THOMSON, Under-Secretary to the Govt
of Bengal

Calcutta, the 20th October 1896

Forest Department, Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the royalty on wax exported from the Reserved Forests of the Sunderbans Division will be raised to Rs 2 per maund from the 1st March 1897.

A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal
Darjeeling, the 21st December 1896

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the Calcutta High Court (Original Sine) at his sale room in the Court-house on Saturday the 30th January next at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to a decree and an order of the said Court made in suit No 363 of 1894 (Brindaban Chunder Dutt versus Rama Nath Gomar) and dated respectively 19th July 1894, and 18th July 1895, the following property of the defendant

No 25 2, Moti's Lane, being a brick built house and premises and the rent-free land appertaining thereto measuring about 8 cottahs 12 chittaks and 18 square feet, being survey Block No VIII in the south division of the town of Calcutta, and bounded on the east by the rayatti land of Penobauth Chomar, on the north by Moti's Lane, on the west by the rayatti land of Sonuy Churn Ghose, and on the south partly by the rayatti land of Sonoy Churn Ghose, and partly by land and partly by the embankment of a tank belonging Jogendra Narayan Ghose

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar or at the office of Messrs G C Chunder and Company, the plaintiff's attorneys, at No 7, Hastings Street, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar

G C Chunder and Company, Plaintiff's Attorneys
Calcutta High Court, the 2nd November 1896

(884—1)

In the Court of Babu Behari Lal Mullick,
Rai Bahadur, First Additional Subordinate Judge of Saran

EXECUTION CASE No 8 of 1896

Mr J Holding decree holder, versus (1) Farhat Singh (2) Bibu Bahari Singh, judgment debtors

TO be sold pursuant to a decree in suit No 81 of 1891, of the Court of the First Additional Subordinate Judge of Saran for realization of Rs 863-8-8 by the order of the Judge's Court at the Court house, on Monday the 1st February 1897 the right, title and interest of the judgment debtors in the undermentioned properties —

(1) 1 anna 4 pies in mauza Chaudhri (2) 10 11k 14m 5d in mauza Dudhri (3) 5p 6k 13m 5l in mauza Jatalpur (4) 1p 13k 6m 10d in mauza Sareya, appertaining to mahal Dudhri pargana Barai, Taluza No 164 Government revenue Rs 871 14 8, situated within thana Basatpur, sub-registry Basatpur, district Saran. The approximate value given by the decree holder Rs 140

BEHARI LAL MULICK, First Additional Sub-Judge
Chupra, the 16th December 1896 (952—1)

**In the Court of Babu Behari Lal Mullick,
Rai Bahadur, First Additional Subordi-
nate Judge of Saran**

EXECUTION CASE No 9 of 1896

Mr J Holding, decree-holder, *versus* (1) Ram Dhari Singh, (2) Kali Singh, (3) Ambira Singh, (4) Hurdeo Singh, (5) Gagan Deo Singh, majors, (6) Inder Deo Singh, (7) Raj Deo Singh, minors, by their guardian Kali Singh, judgment debtors

TO be sold, pursuant to a decree in suit No 89 of 1894, of the Court of the First Additional Subordinate Judge of Saran, for realization of Rs 306-6-8, by the nazir of the Judge's Court, at the court-house on Monday, the 1st February 1897, the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtors in the undermentioned properties —

(1) 10p 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6m 10d in mauza handauli, (2) 1p 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5m 8d in mauza Dudhra, (3) 3p 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2m 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d in mauza Jalalpur, (4) 1p 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11m 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d in mauza Sareya, appertaining to mahal Dudhra, pargana Barai, tauzi No 1833, Government revenue Rs 871-14-8, situated within thana Basatpur, sub-registry Basatpur, district Saran. The approximate value given by the decree-holder is Rs 50

BEHARI LAL MULICK, First Additional Sub-Judge
hapra, the 16th December 1896 (951—1)

NOTICE

**In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of
2nd Court at Barisal.**

EXECUTION CASE No 55 of 1896

Denobandhu Sen, Decree-holder, *versus* Rahatannessa Khanam, Judgment debtor

TO be sold in the above case by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court at Barisal, at 12 o'clock on the 14th January 1897, for realization of Rs 1,873-1-2, the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in the following property —

Kharida, pargana Dakshin Shahbazpur and pargana Jalalpur, taluk Mir Abdur alias Mirza Hasanali, No 6907 of the tauzi of the collectorate of Backergunge, bearing sadar jama Rs 9,364-12-7 $\frac{1}{2}$. The lands of this taluk are situated within police-station and sub-registry of Barhanaddi, 8 annas of mauza Sagaidi kismat Hatanagar and others, and within the police-station and sub-registry of Falong Chakley Wedpur, kismat Shebekgam and others and within Shibchar, police station Joar Shibchar, kismat Mirza Kendi and others, and within police station and sub registry of Bhanga Char Shamail and others, and within Noabganj police-station and sub registry of Joykistapur, Chakla Nazirpur, &c. 5 annas 2 gundas 2 krantis 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ tils of the above taluk, owned by the judgment-debtor, is to be sold in auction

DEBENDRA LAL SHOME, Sub-Judge

Barisal, the 18th December 1896 (943—1)

**In the 2nd Court of the Subordinate Judge,
24-Parganas.**

PRESENT

Babu Rajendra Coomar Bose, Rai Bahadur, Sub-Judge

EXECUTION CASE No 228 of 1896

Raja Sri Nath Roy and others, Decree holders, *versus* Kally Charan Poddar and others, Judgment-debtors.

TO be sold at public auction by the Nazir of the Court, in the Court house at Almore, at 1 o'clock, on the 11th day of January 1897, for realization of Rs 47,223-12-6, due under a decree of this Court, dated the 13th February 1896, the undermentioned mortgaged properties of the judgment debtors —

Schedule of mortgaged properties

Lot No 1—3 bighas 1 cottah 10 chitaks of land with house thereon, commonly known as Gadibati and Roy's bati, situated in Dihl Soora, mauza Bhatikhana, Dihl Panchannagram, thana Narauldauga, sub-registry Sealdah, district 24-Parganas, comprised in holdings Nos 25 and 26, division 3, sub-division 16, and paying Rs 505 as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows —North by holding No 12-34, east by holding No 34-24, south by public road, west by public drain. Value Rs 5,000 more or less

Lot No. 2—8 cottahs 8 chitaks of land with house thereon, commonly known as Phoolbagan, situated in Dihl Soora, mauza Bhatikhana, Dihl Panchannagram, thana ditto, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, and comprised in holding No. 34, division 3, sub-division 16, and paying annas 11 and 2 pies as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows —North by holding No 12, east by holdings Nos 18 and 23, south by holdings Nos 24 and 25, west by holding No. 26. Value more or less Rs 1,000

Lot No 3—4 bighas 7 cottahs of land with building and godown thereon, commonly known as Nandubati, situated in Dihl Soora, mauza Paschimkulia, Dihl Panchannagram, division 3, sub division 15 and sub-registry ditto, district ditto, and comprised in holdings Nos 24 and 77, and paying Rs. 7-14-6 as revenue to the 24 Parganas Collectorate, and bounded as follows —North by public drain, east by holding No. 20, south by public road, west by public lane. Value Rs. 5,000 more or less.

Lot No 4—8 cottahs of land commonly known as Majherbati and Barawaribati, situated in Dihl Soora, mauza Bhatikhana, Dihl Panchannagram, division 3, sub-division 16, thana, sub-registry and district ditto, and comprised in holding No 18, being maurasi land paying Rs 4 a month as rent to the serais of Sridhur Adhicary, shebait of Sri Sri Brojodulal Thakur, and bounded as follows —East and south by Dhonomoni Das's jama land, north by the land purchased by Ram Soonder Mondul, west by the doba of Dhonomoni Das. Value Rs 200 more or less

Lot No 5—6 cottahs 1 chitak of land with building thereon, commonly known as Bungo Sircar's gudibati, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, thana Entally, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, division 3, sub-division 16, and comprised in holding No 9, and paying annas 6 and pies 6 as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows —North by land No. 10, belonging to Tarini Charan Shaha and others, and land No 8, belonging to Darika Nath Bose, east by land No 8, belonging to Darika Nath, and public road, south and west by land No 8, belonging to Tarini Charan Shaha and others. Value Rs 500 more or less

Lot No 6—5 cottahs 5 chitaks of land, with building thereon, commonly known as Panchi Bewa's bati, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, thana Entally, sub-registry and district ditto, division 3, sub-division 16, and comprised in holding No 19, and paying annas 7 and pies 6 as revenue to the 24 Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows, viz., south of the land of Tarini Charan Shaha and others, west and north of public lane, east of the land No 13, belonging to Dhonomoni Das. Value Rs 300 more or less

Lot No 7—16 cottahs 4 chitaks of land, together with building thereon, comprised in holding No. 11, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, division 3, sub-division 16, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, commonly known as Kali Prasanna Bandopadhyay's bati, and paying Re 1-2 as revenue to the 24 Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows, viz., south of the land No 10, belonging to Tarini Charan Shaha and others, west of the land No. 14 belonging to Darika Nath Roy, and of a lane, north of the land No 19, belonging to Dhonomoni Das, and east of the land No 13, belonging to Dhonomoni Das. Value Rs 500 more or less.

Lot No 8—5 cottahs 9 chitaks 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet out of 1 bigha 8 cottahs 11 chitaks 17 feet of land, together with building thereon, comprised in holding No. 17, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, division 3, sub-division 16, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, and paying Re 1-15-7 for the entire land as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows, viz., west of holding No 35, south of public lane, east of Dhonomoni Das's land, and north of Brindabun Kundu's arath. Value Rs 300 more or less.

Lot No 9—3 cottahs 14 chitaks 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet out of one bigha of Dhonomoni Das's moursai land under Sristidhur Adhicary, together with building thereon, comprised in holding No 18 and paying Rs 64 as annual rent for the entire land, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, division ditto, sub division ditto, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, and bounded as follows, viz., north of the road leading to the khal, east of the arath of Brindabun Kundu, south of the land of Sonatun Shaha and Kali Taran Bose, and west of public road. Value Rs 200 more or less

Lot No 10—2 cottahs 12 chitaks of land taken on lease by potta under the same landlord, together with house thereon, comprised in holding No. d tto, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, thana ditto, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, and bounded as follows—South of the land belonging to Dhonomoni Das, east of the land belonging to Panpatya Das and of the Judgment debtors, west of the land at Brindaban Kundu. Value Rs 100 more or less

Lot No. 11—4 bighas 18 cottahs 12 chitaks of land together with building thereon, comprised in holding No. 9, division 3, sub-division 10, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, mauza Khodaiganj, thana and sub-registry ditto, district ditto, commonly known as Nimtola's and Dhapa's bati, and paying Rs 11-0-0 as revenue to the 24 Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows—North by holdings Nos. 9A and 8 east by holding No. 9A and public road, south by public road, and west by holding No. 14. Value Rs 500 more or less

Lot No 12—17 cottahs of land situated in Dihl Soora, mauza Bhatikhana, thana ditto, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, Dihl Panchannagram, division 3, sub-division 16, holding No. 35, together with building thereon, and commonly known as Madhub Dass' bati and Majhee batis Pooshkarini, and paying annas 16 and 9 pies as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows—North by public road, east by holdings Nos. 16, 16 and 17, south by holding No. 18, and west by holding No. 17. Value Rs 500 more or less.

Lot No 13—1 bigha 3 cottahs of land, together with building thereon, commonly known as Thakurhati, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, division 3, sub-division 16, thana and sub-registry ditto, district ditto, holding No. 22, and paying Rs 2-1-3 as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows—North by holding No. 14, east by public lane, south by public road, and west by holding No. 24. Value Rs 1,000 more or less

Lot No 14—15 cottahs 11 chitaks of land more or less, with building thereon, and appertaining mawra land, commonly known as Jadu Pal's bati, situated in Dihl Soora, mauza Bhatikhana, Dihl Panchannagram, division 3, sub-division 16, holding No. 21, thana ditto, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, 24 Parganas, paying Rs 1-14 as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows—North by holding No. 20, east by holding No. 18, south by public road, west by public lane. Value Rs 500 more or less

Lot No 15—1 bigha 1 cottah 14 chitaks of mawra land together with building and godown thereon, commonly known as some portion of Jadu Pal's bati, situated in Soora Mokam Bahughata, Dihl Panchannagram, division 3, sub-division 15, holding No. 20, thana ditto, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, and bounded as follows—East by land appertaining to holding No. 18, south by land appertaining to holding No. 21, west by a lane, and north by land appertaining to holding No. 19. Value Rs 200 more or less

Lot No 16—3 bighas 9 cottahs 9 chitaks of land, together with building thereon and garden appertaining thereto, commonly known as Mookikhola, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, thana Narkoldanga, division 3, sub-division 15, holding No. 11, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, and paying Rs 4-2-8 as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows, viz south of public drain, west of the land of holding No. 7, belonging to Annanda Chandra Chattapadhyay, north of public road, east of the land of holding No. 12, belonging to Krishna Kishore Poddar, and of public drain. Value Rs 200 more or less

Lot No 17—1 bigha 14 cottahs 5 chitaks of land together with building thereon, situated in Dihl Entally, mauza Entally, Kamardanga, Dihl Panchannagram, thana Entally, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, division 4, sub-division D, holding No. 88, 73C and 73, and paying Rs 2-1-6 as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows—North by holding No. 6, east by public road, south by holding No. 89 and 8, west by holding No. 43. Value Rs 25 more or less

Lot No 18—4 cottahs 2½ chitaks of land with building thereon, commonly known as Kamardanga's pond's land, situated in Dihl Entally, mauza Entally Kamardanga, Dihl Panchannagram, division 4, sub-division D, holding No. 88, sub-registry Sealidah, district 24 Parganas,

paying annas 6 as revenue to the 24 Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows—North, south and east by holding No. 6, and west by holdings Nos. 6 and 89. Value Rs 10 more or less

Lot No 19—1 bigha 3 cottahs of land, with building thereon, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, division 4, sub-division N, holding No. 112, thana Entally, sub-registry Sealidah, district 24-Parganas, paying annas 14 and 6 pies as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows—viz, south and west of land No. 113, belonging to Sheikh Sheharuddin and others, north of land No. 111, belonging to Ramdhone Ghose, and east of land No. 118, belonging to Taimi Charan Banaji. Value Rs 15 more or less

Lot No. 20—3 bighas 3 cottahs of land, with building thereon, situated in Dihl Panchannagram, division 4, sub-division N, holding No. 191, thana ditto, sub-registry ditto, district ditto, paying Rs 2-8-3 as revenue to the 24-Parganas collectorate, and bounded as follows, viz, east and south of the land No. 188, belonging to Ram Dhone Das Laskur, west of the boundary of sub-division M, north of the land No. 112, belonging to Ram Chand Mozumdar. Value Rs 25 more or less

RAJENDRA COMAR BORA, Subordinate Judge

Alipore, the 22nd December 1896

(560—1)

In the First Court of the Subordinate Judge of 24-Parganas, Alipore

EXECUTION CASE No. 2 2 of 1896

Raja Sreenath Ray and others of Shovabazar Street, No. 68, Calcutta, decree-holders, versus Tarapada Chowdhary of Bhownipore, Mahes Chandra Chowdhary's Lane, No. 5, judgment debtor

TO be sold by the nazir of the District Judge's Court, 24 Parganas, at 12 o'clock on the 11th January 1897, for the realization of Rs 5,560 11, the right, title and interest of the judgment debtor in the following mortgaged property—

The shares Nos 30 to 81 and 207 to 211 and 225 for Rs 1000 each, amounting to Rs 10,000, in the Mahes Chandra Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Company, Limited

BULLORAM MULLICK, Subordinate Judge,
24-Parganas, Alipore.

Alipore, the 23rd December 1896

(948—1)

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Munsif's First Court, Bhanga, district Faridpur.

Money or moveable under ordinary procedure

EXECUTION CASE No 350 of 1896

Chandra Nath Chaudhary of Kukutia, decree holder, versus Gyanandria Mohan Chaudhary heir of deceased Bhuban Mohan Chaudhary of Khatia, station Bhanga, judgment-debtor

THE undermentioned property of the judgment debtor will be sold by the nazir of the Munsif's Court, Bhanga, on the 20th day of January 1897, at 12 o'clock forenoon, for realization of Rs 199-8-9, due under a money decree No 85 of 1892 of Comilla Munsif's Court—

Taluk Hari Narayan Rai Chaudhary in pargana Jalalpur, bearing tauzi No 2823 of Faridpur collectorate, and Government revenue Rs 1979-15-7½, situate in mauzas Abdulabad, Atrra, Atadi, Bharuhat, Bhagra, Chandra, &c. &c, of which 9 gandas 1 cowry 2 kag and 10 tils share belongs to the judgment debtor, bearing Government revenue Rs 55 4 2½

ABDUL JUBBAR, Munsif, 1st Court, Bhanga

Faridpur, the 22nd Dec 1896

(349—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Khulna.

PRESENT

Babu Grish Chandra Chatterjee, B.L., Rai Bahadur,
Subordinate Judge

EXECUTION CASE No. 461 of 1896

Minors Norendra Nath Sircar and Surendra Nath Sircar,
by their guardian Veni Bhushan Roy, decree holders,
versus Srimati Kamalbashini Dasi, judgment debtor
The undermentioned property to be sold on the 18th
January 1897 —

The right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor
in 3rd share of estate No 874 of the Khulna col-
lectorate, bearing a sadar jama of Rs 3,236 11-4 and
comprising the six chaks Fulhata and others of the
Sunderbans in pargana Silmahad, and situate in
station and subregistry office Moriganj in zilla
Khulna

GRISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Sub Judge
Khulna, the 2nd December 1896 (947—1)

INSOLVENT NOTICES

" In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at
Calcutta

In the matter of DEONARAYAN SING AND LALI BAHADOOR
SING insolvents.

On Monday, the 21st day of December instant it was
ordered that the matters of the petition of the said
insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 1st Court day in
February next, and that the said insolvents do then
attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvents in person (92)—2)

In the matter of SARAH ANNE BUTTERES, an insolvent

On Friday, the 18th day of December instant, it was
ordered that the matters of the petition of the said
insolvent be heard on Saturday the first Court day in
February next, and that the said insolvent do then
attend to be examined before the said Court.

Rajm Mohun Chatterjee, Attorney (93)—2)

In the matter of JAMES OLIVER THORPE, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 19th day of December instant, it
was ordered that the matters of the petition of the
said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day
in February next, and that the said insolvents do then
attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person (931)—2)

In the matter of KARRICK CHUNDER ROY an insolvent

On Friday, the 18th day of December instant, it
was ordered that the matters of the petition of the
said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the first Court day
in February next, and that the said insolvent do then
attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person (932)—2)

In the matter of GEORGE ALBERT BURNS, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 5th day of December instant, it was
ordered that the matters of the petition of the said
insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 9th day of January
next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be
examined before the said Court.

G. G. Doss, Attorney (933)—2)

In the matter of SOOKDO DASS AND MUTHRA DASS, who
lately carried on business together in co-partnership
at No. 11-2, Cross Street, in the town of Calcutta, as
Cloth Merchants under the name style and firm of
Lal Chand Sookdo Dass insolvents

On Monday, the 14th day of December instant, it
was, on the petition of Sonoyram and Attaram, both
residing at No. 113 Monohur Doss' Kutra in Burra
Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business
together in co-partnership as Merchants and Agents
under the name style and firm of Nathooram, Ram
Kissen Dass creditors of the said insolvents, adjudged
that the said Sookdo Dass and Muthra Dass have
committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of
the Act XI, Vic. Chapter XXI, and by an order of the
same date the estate and effects of the said insol-
vents were vested in the Official Assignee

E. O. Moses, Attorney (934)—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 22nd day of December 1896.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched
Aden, Egypt, Europe, Amer- ica, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Madagascar, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	1896 30th Dec.	Per P. & O. str from Bombay.
Parcels for the United King- dom and other Foreign places	5th Jan 1897	Ditto
Australasian Colonies*	1st " "	Per Tuticorin and Colombo*
Colombo	4th " "	Per P. & O. str Sindia
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	3rd Dec 1896	Per str Sui Song
Aden, Ceylon, and Moulmein	31st " "	Per B. I. & N. Co's str.
Rangoon, Mouline n, Tavoy, and Mergui	4th Jan 1897	Ditto ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore	2nd " "	Ditto ditto
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	3rd " "	Ditto ditto
Akyab, Kyaukpada, Sandoway, and Rangoon	30th Dec 1896	Ditto ditto
South African Ports	2nd Jan 1897	Per str
Ditto	4th " "	Per str
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, and Nosé Be	1st " "	Per str Tuticorin and Colombo

* Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be
calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail
Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in
advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned
in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may
proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or
retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a
steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter box for inland articles (including articles for
dunia and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be
cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at
7 30 A.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers
fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of 4 annas will
be received up to 8 A.M. and up to 8 15 P.M. with a late letter fee
of one anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian
Colonies and Tuticorin, the letter box for Foreign articles will
be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee
at 8 30 A.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be
received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter box
for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles
without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully
prepaid will be received up to 9 30 A.M. (On other days the
letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time
for articles without the late fee at 7-30 A.M., and late letters and
papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any
Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for
Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps
affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster

General Post Office the 29th December 1896

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 29th December 1896.

Atty & Co	Oglevie, Miss (care of The Lady G. Egerton)
Bart, T. J.	Pool & Co., C
Besby, Geo	Pichard, Hon E W
Biddulph, C E	President, Indian Industrial Association.
Bond, Mrs (care of Miss Courjon, Court of Wards)	Publisher of the Bengal Almanac and Directory for 1897
Calcutta Store Supply Co	Rossiter, A. R., & Co
Carrson & Co	Swanston, C
Choudhury & Co, W	Simson & Macneill (Neg- ociants)
Ednor of S. Andrew	Stuart, F. G.
Fyfe, E. S.	Trotter, H. C.
Gilmour, H. A.	Voelcker Bros.
Glendinning, Hon'ble G. P.	Watson, G. E.
Hensman, H.	Watson & Co., J. D.
Kennedy, A.	White & Co., A.
Lloyd, Lt.-Col., & Co	Willman, Miss A.
Maharaj, Dhunbaid and Therra Coal Co)	Wid & Co John
M. nager, Nadaya Printing Works	Young, T. G.
Newnam & Co, W	
O'Connor, M. B.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W A R.
 Ambler, F R
 Aplin, H. B. (care of R. Gordon).
 Archard, G.
 Baker, W C
 Bannister, G. W., Captain
 Baron DeBonnet de Meantry.
 Barnes, Miss K
 Barrett, John.
 Beresford, C.
 Beresford, Sam.
 Birch, J. W.
 Blanche, Miss A.
 Bond, F. W.
 Bradley, Mrs.
 Braidwood, F.
 Braidwood, Mrs.
 Brocco, A.
 Brown, Miss M.
 Brown, C. E. (Overseer).
 Brownlow, E. O.
 Calveshert, H. O. Sergt
 Chardi, J F.
 Chorlton, A. (of Manchester).
 Clarke, W W
 Cooper, H. D.
 Cotta, J M.
 Cottah & Co, J. M.
 Craster, Major I C B
 Dalwood, Mr
 D'Padua, J L.
 DeBunsan, M.
 DeBeurmann, Baron
 DeCruze, Mrs H.
 DeSilva, W. S
 DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
 Dick, R.
 Dunlop, L L
 Edwards, J. T.
 Engl, Jean
 Francis, J
 Freeman, Miss B.
 Gallois, Eugene.
 Galperson, J.
 Garretts, Leoni, Miss
 Gasthny, D. J.
 George, D.
 Gondie, J.
 Goodwin, G. A
 Hadlow, Mrs A
 Hamon, A
 Halroyd, P.
 Hancock, H. W., Capt.
 Hanss, M. B
 Haritoni, Mina.
 Hedworth, Mrs
 Hill, G G.
 Hill, R. F. W
 Homan, Mrs. (care of T. W. Homan).
 Houghton, B.
 Hutchison, W. B.
 Ivey, A.
 James, Mr.
 Kelly, J.
 Kennedy, T A.
 Kerr, J.
 Lane, Mrs.
 Leloir, A. C.
 Lincoln, T (Book-sellers)
 Lissar, T. O.
 Lopezco, Mrs. F.
 Lynch, C P.
 Madge, P. M.
 Matland, Miss Ada.
 Manager, Common Cards.
 Maret, Julien.
 Martin, Mrs C N.
 Marum, Mrs.
 Marum, J M.
 Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
 McDougall, Miss M.
 McIlraith, H. D.
 Moorhead, Miss V.
 Murgatroyd, G. P C.
 Natchal, Mrs. L.
 Nininger, F.
 Noailles, Mrs.
 Norwood, Miss E.
 Nottenius, F H (from Sheffield)
 O'Brien, G. W.
 Odgers, Mrs.
 O'Grady, W.
 Olman, T.
 Palomino de Castro.
 Parker, E.
 Parker, W. A.
 Paton, Mrs
 Pears, A.
 Pell, Mrs
 Piton, A. C
 Price, A. E.
 Randall, A.
 Rommington, F. A., Capt.
 Robertson, Wm
 Robinson, R.
 Robinson, Rev J E
 Rodgers, H.
 Ross, Mrs P.
 Rowley, J D
 Rees, Mrs Stanley
 Schofield, Miss Kate
 Sharples, Miss R.
 Simpson, H. R.
 Smalley, Mrs
 Smith, Arthur.
 Smith, W G.
 Spence, Lieut. A H. O
 Spraggs, A.
 Stanley, Miss.
 Stapelheldt, Fritz.
 Stephenson, Miss Flo.
 Stevenson, A. J.
 Stillier, H.
 Stillier, B. Lag.
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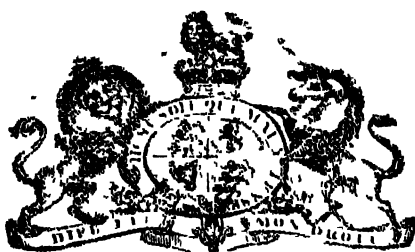
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APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 255.

[First Publication]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST

Colombo—Regarding the light at extremity of N-E Breakwater.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 212, dated 12th November 1895, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 677 of 1896) that further information has been received that the pile light (*white*) mentioned in that notice was not exhibited.

Also, that, on 1st October 1896, a sixth order, dioptric, *green* lantern light would be shown from the western end of the staging of the North-east breakwater, now in course of construction

This breakwater extends in a S. 82° W. direction, for a distance of 450 yards, from the western side of Mutwal point.

Approximate position, on plan No 914, light, lat 6° 57' 55" N., long. 79° 51' 15" E
(Variation 1° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.N.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 28th December 1896.

O. O. LERS,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 256

[First Publication.]

CHINA SEA.

Banka strait—Alterations in buoyage

THE British Admiralty has given Notice (No. 678 of 1896) that the undermentioned alterations have been made in the buoyage of Banka strait, to bring it into accordance with the uniform system of buoyage adopted in the fairways of the Netherlands East Indies:—

1. The buoy marking Kalian ledge has been replaced by a *can* buoy, painted black, and surmounted by a truncated cone, moored on the west side of the ledge
Approximate position, lat. 2° 4' S, long 105° 7½' E
2. The buoy marking the shoal at the north-west end of Nemesis bank has been replaced by a *spherical* buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, and surmounted by an upright cross
Approximate position, lat. 2° 52½' S, long 105° 59½' E.
3. The two buoys marking the eastern side of Stanton channel have been replaced by two *can* buoys, painted black, each surmounted by a truncated cone.
Approximate position, south-east buoy, lat 3° 1½' S, long. 106° 19' E

4. The two buoys marking Round shoal and Merapi, Lucipara passage, have been replaced by two *can* buoys, painted black, each surmounted by a truncated cone

Approximate position, Round shoal buoy, lat. $3^{\circ} 7\frac{1}{2}'$ S., long. $106^{\circ} 6\frac{1}{2}'$ E

- 5 The topmark of the buoy (red *nun*) marking Frederick Henry rocks, northern entrance to Banka strait, has been altered to a ball.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 28th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 257.

[First Publication.]

CHINA SEA—GASPAR STRAIT.

Cheruchup bay—Rocks near Karang Baka

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 172, dated 1st September 1896, on a rock (Sri Billitong) northward of Karang Baka, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice that an examination has recently been made of the locality with the undermentioned result —

- 1 Sri Billitong rock has a depth of 2 fathoms on it at low water springs, and is situated about three-quarters of a mile northward of its reported position, or with Kalmoa beacon, entrance to Cheruchup river, bearing S. 36° E., distant $6\frac{7}{8}$ miles; and northern extreme of Tanjong Bienga N. 52° E.

Approximate position, lat. $2^{\circ} 39' 10''$ S., long. $107^{\circ} 33' 30''$ E

- 2 A coral rock, with a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it at low water springs, was found west-south-westward of Karang Baka, in a position with Kalmoa beacon bearing S 57° E, distant 5 miles; and Kelmanbang summit S. 6° W.

The black *nun* buoy, surmounted by a ball, previously moored on the south-west side of Karang Baka, has been moved to the south-west side of this rock.

- 3 A small coral rock, with a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it at low water springs, was found midway between the rock (2) and Karang Baka.

(Variation 2° Easterly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 28th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 258.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

Alas strait—Reef in Lombok bay.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 680 of 1896) of the existence of a reef, with a depth of 3 fathoms on it at low water springs, about 2 cables in length north-west and south-east and nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables broad, situated in Lombok bay, western side of Alas strait, in a position with Lebur island bearing S 48° W., distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Labuan Pandan N. 36° W

Approximate position, on plan No. 895, to be considered doubtful, lat. $8^{\circ} 27\frac{1}{2}'$ S., long. $116^{\circ} 41\frac{1}{2}'$ E

(Variation 2° Easterly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 28th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 259.

[First Publication]

AFRICA—EAST COAST.

Zanzibar island—Lights on sunken wreck in Zanzibar harbour

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 681 of 1896) that the yacht *Glasgow* has sunk in a depth of 6 fathoms, with lower masts standing, in a position with the British Consulate, Zanzibar, bearing S. by W, distant $2\frac{1}{8}$ cables

Two red lights, placed vertically, are shown from the main-mast of the wreck.

Approximate position, lat. $6^{\circ} 9' 30''$ S, long $39^{\circ} 11' 10''$ E.

(Variation 10° Westerly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 28th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 260

[First Publication]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOUR

Alterations in buoyage

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 683 of 1896) that the undermentioned alterations have been made in the buoyage of Princess Royal harbour —

1. The colour of the buoy, moored N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N, distant nearly 2 cables, from the extremity of the Railway jetty, has been altered from black to red.
Approximate position, lat $35^{\circ} 2' 30''$ S, long. $117^{\circ} 54' 20''$ E
2. The colour of the buoy, moored S.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E, distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ cables, from the extremity of Hanover bay jetty, has been altered from white to black.
3. A new buoy, painted black, has been moored in a position with the extremity of Hanover bay jetty bearing N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N, distant 3 cables; and the extremity of Coal jetty E.N.E
4. A new buoy, painted red, has been moored in a position with the extremity of Hanover bay jetty bearing N.W, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables; and Wakefield point N.N.E $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
5. The black buoy, the white buoy and the black buoy, previously moored, respectively, S.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E, distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables; S. by E $\frac{3}{4}$ E, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables; and S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E, distant one cable; from the extremity of Hanover bay jetty, have been withdrawn.

(Variation 4° Westerly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department,

CALCUTTA, the 28th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 261

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH-EAST—RED SEA, WESTERN SHORE.

Mahommed Ghul—Sunken rock in Raweiyah anchorage.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 684 of 1896) of the existence of a rock, with a depth of 25 feet on it at low water and 6 fathoms close around, situated on the east side of Raweiyah anchorage in a position with the western point of Engineer island bearing about S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Mahommed Ghul flagstaff W by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

Approximate position, lat. $20^{\circ} 55' 5''$ N., long $37^{\circ} 12' 30''$ E

A rock marked 4 fathoms has been placed in the above position on the Admiralty Chart, with P D against it, as the survey on which the chart is based is only a rough one.

(Variation 4° Westerly in 1896)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 28th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS,—No 262

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY.

Shoal spot reported southward of Timpson point

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 685 of 1896) that the Master of the steam-vessel *Transaal* reports having touched (8h 30m A.M., 6th October 1896) on a shoal spot, with a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it at low water, and 3 fathoms around, situated in a position with Timpson point (Sheffna island) beacon bearing N 9° E, distant nearly 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and south extreme Reuben point N. 71° W.

Approximate position, lat. $25^{\circ} 58' 40''$ S, long. $32^{\circ} 42' 10''$ E.

H.M.S. *Blonde* afterwards ran a line of soundings over this spot, with Reuben point on the bearing given above, and obtained nothing less than 3 fathoms of water, but as the shoal is said to be a narrow ridge, it is very probable it will only be found after a close examination.

(Variation 23° Westerly in 1896.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.N.M.,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEEB,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 28th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 262.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—ST VINCENT GULF.

Port Adelaide river—Erection of new beacons.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No 189, dated 15th September 1896, issued by this office, the President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given further notice (No. 5 of 1896) that pursuant to Notice to Mariners, No 3 of 1896, in connection with the scheme for lighting the river by electricity, that the new beacon referred to therein has been erected on the edge of the deep-water cutting, about 600 feet in a north-easterly direction from the site of No 10 light beacon. A white light is now shown from the new beacon, and that on No 10 beacon, which has been removed, discontinued.

A new beacon is being erected between Nos. 10 and 11 beacons, near the position of the red perch buoy, and opposite the red pile beacon with diamond-shaped head. During the erection of this beacon a white riding light will be exhibited from a barge moored alongside of the structure.

Charts affected, Nos. 2389 A and B, plan 1750

H. LINDQUIST,

for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEEB,

Under-Secretary Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 15th December 1896

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 258.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—INNER ROUTE.

Amended particulars of Tannadice rock.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 666 of 1896), with reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 320 of 1892, and previous Notices, on Tannadice rock, originally reported by the Master of the steam-vessel *Tannadice* in 1883, that an examination of the locality has recently been made by Lieutenant and Commander W. V. Howard, H.M. Surveying Vessel *Dart*, with the undermentioned result.—

Tannadice rock has a least depth of 5 feet on it at low water ordinary springs, and is steep-to on its northern side, whilst in a S.E. direction, a coral shoal, 4 cables broad, with depths of 3 to 7 fathoms on it and 10 to 16 fathoms close around, stretches from the rock for a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ cables.

From the rock, Restoration island, eastward of Cape Weymouth, bears N. 59° W, distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and south extreme Lloyd island S. 38° W.

Approximate position, lat. $12^{\circ} 39' 50''$ S., long. $143^{\circ} 31' 15''$ E.

(2) *Extension of shoal ground northward of Cape Direction.*

Also, that Lansdown reef extends nearly a mile further northward than previously shown on the charts:—

From its northern extreme, where the depth is 2 fathoms, with 9 to 10 fathoms close to the northward, Cape Direction summit (500) bears S. 12° W, distant 4 miles, and Wye (y) reef beacon S 85° E

From the northern extreme, the eastern edge of the reef trends S 42° E, for a distance of 6 cables, and then S 31° E for a distance of 1½ miles

Approximate position, northern extreme Lansdown reef, lat. 12° 48' 10" S, long 143° 38' 25" E.

(Variation 5° Easterly in 1896.)

H LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 19th December 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 251.

[Second Publication]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—SPENCER GULF.

Shoals reported near Thistle island

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 670 of 1896) that information has been received from Captain F W Fisher, R.M.S. *Orlando*, dated 1st October 1896, that a fisherman at Port Lincoln has reported that he often fishes on the undermentioned dangers, which only break in southerly gales —

- 1 A shoal, with a depth of about 12 feet on it, situated about S.S.E., distant 2½ miles, from Dangerous reef, or approximately in lat. 34° 51½' S., long 136° 13½' E.
2. A shoal with a depth of about 4 fathoms on it, situated about S.S.E., distant 2 miles, from Hopkins island, or approximately in lat 35° 0' S., long 136° 4½' E.

Both these shoals have been marked *P D* on the Admiralty Charts

(Variation 4° Easterly in 1896)

H LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 19th December 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 250

[Third Publication]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH WEST COAST—CAPE LEEUWIN

Regarding establishment of a light on the Cape

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 20, dated 18th January 1896, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 655 of 1896) that only one light will be established at Cape Leeuwin, instead of a main light and an auxiliary light; and also that the light will be exhibited for the first time on 10th December 1896 —

Cape Leeuwin light will be a first order, dioptric, flashing white light every five seconds, thus:—flash, a fifth of a second, eclipse, four and four fifths seconds, it will be elevated 185 feet above high water, (illuminating power 140,000 candles), and visible from a distance of 20 miles in clear weather

The lighthouse is a cylindrical, stone tower, 125 feet high, situated on the southern summit (48) of Cape Leeuwin.

Approximate position on Chart No. 413, lat 34° 21' 51" S, long 115° 8' 0" E

CAUTION.—Mariners are reminded that the dangerous Geographie reef lies 8 miles to the N.W. by W. ½ W. of this light, and that, powerful as the light is, it will be unsafe, with the weather at all thick, to stand in with the intention of making it. Mist also may hang about the land when clear to seaward

(Variation 5° Westerly in 1896)

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 11th December 1896.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 261.

[Third Publication]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY

Buoy placed near Hope shoals

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 217, dated 26th October 1896, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 660 of 1896) that another buoy, red *pyramid*, has been placed near Hope shoals, in a position with cape Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 1° W, distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Black bluff S. 29° W.

Approximate position, lat $25^{\circ} 51' 10''$ S, long. $32^{\circ} 56' 15''$ E

(Variation 23° Westerly in 1896.)

H. LINDQUIST,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 11th December 1896.

O. U. LEES,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 19th December, 1896.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General*.

The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEE BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.

The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.

The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.

The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRAN MITTRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.

The Hon'ble W. B. GLADSTONE.

The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS took his seat in Council.

STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said :—

"It may be convenient that I should say a few words regarding the work that will occupy the time of the Council. First on the list is a Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885. Hon'ble Members will remember that the Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY mentioned at the last Session that it was not intended to proceed with the small measure which appears on the list of business, and you are all well aware that a larger measure has been in circulation, and that many opinions have been received regarding it, and that correspondence with the Government of India is at present going on in connection with it. I am not in a position to say when we shall be able to bring that measure before the Council. It, together with a Bill to make better provision for the sanitation of certain villages in Bengal, will be carefully considered by the Government with reference to the opinions which have been received, and it is possible that some time in the course of the Session we shall be able to introduce a Bill and take the question up.

"The next is a Bill to amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates. We have received many valuable and important opinions, and I think it very probable, with reference to those opinions, that some material changes may be made in the provisions of this measure. It will have to be referred to a Select Committee, but possibly before so referring it we shall be in a position to state the direction of the changes which we are ready to accept in the provisions of the measure.

"The Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895, has been referred to a Select Committee, and regarding it also a mass of opinions has been received, and I have no doubt that they will receive the careful attention of the Select Committee.

"These are the only measures now actually before the Council. With regard to projects of law, the first on the list is a measure for amending the Bengal Tenancy Act. Hon'ble Members may be quite sure that I have not undertaken an amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act except under the pressure of absolute necessity. The Government of India and the Government of Bengal are, I am happy to say, in accord with regard to the provisions of this amending Bill, and it is at present before the Secretary of State. I am not therefore in a position to announce definitely the nature of the measure, but I feel very sanguine that when it is introduced it will command a very large amount of assent, not only from those interested in the Government work of settlement, but also from the landed interest and those concerned in the welfare of the Bengal riyat.

"We hope to introduce very shortly a Bill to consolidate and amend the law in force in Bengal relating to the Excise Revenue. It has yet to be submitted to the Government of India for approval, but I have no doubt we shall be able, before the close of the Session, to bring the Bill before the Council and the public.

"A small Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, was referred back to the Corporation for opinion in July last, and has not yet come back to us. The main object of the Bill is to amend one of the Schedules to the license clauses of the Act, and to correct a slight ambiguity in some of the building regulations. It is perhaps not altogether to be regretted that the Corporation have not yet taken up the consideration of the draft Bill, because it is very probable that considerable amendments in the Act will have to be considered by the Government.

"A Bill to amend the Salt Laws in Bengal has been referred to the Government of India, and I hope very shortly to receive their assent to its introduction.

"The Secretary has also prepared a Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and for other purposes. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the General Clauses Act in Bengal is a very ancient measure, dating back to the year 1867, and is an extremely meagre enactment. The object of the new Bill is to enact once for all

certain definitions and general clauses which are found to be necessary more or less frequently in the Acts of this Council. This Bill will supersede the Act of 1867. The Government of India have a similar Bill under consideration, and we propose to wait and see their Bill before introducing our own.

"Then there is a small Bill to enlarge the scope of the charitable trust created by the Will of the late Mrs. Sally Murray. The object and intention of that Bill will be explained to you shortly.

"We have also ready for introduction, or nearly ready for introduction, a Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents, the commutation of preclial conditions or services, and the registration and resumption of dependent taluks and tenures in parts of Chota Nagpur. For years past there have been agrarian disputes between landlords and tenants there in consequence of the excessive demands by the former of *beth-begari* or labour rents, and of *rakumats* or cesses, and of the refusal in some cases of the raiyats to render any services at all. The chief object of the Bill is to remove such causes of dispute by providing for the compulsory commutation of services into money-rents, whenever such a course may seem expedient to Government. The Bill also provides for the registration of tenures and the resumption, in accordance with local custom, of such tenures as are held conditionally on the survival of male heirs of the original grantee. When this Bill is passed, it is proposed to extend the Bengal Tenancy Act, with certain modifications, to Chota Nagpur. We are fortunate in having with us the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley, who, as Commissioner of Nagpur for many years, is thoroughly acquainted with local conditions, and who will be able to take charge of the measure with an authority that none of the rest of us can pretend to.

"Then there may be a Bill for the suppression of rani-gambling in Calcutta. Opinions differ as to the expediency or possibility of legislating in this direction, and I have yet to submit my views to the Government of India. I have therefore caused a Bill to be drafted on lines which it is hoped will avoid many of the objections taken to legislation of that description. There is a strong body of opinion in Calcutta in favour of such legislation, for which we have an example in Bombay. I have yet to lay the Bill before the Government of India, but I am not without hope that the Bill, if introduced, will be found open to very little objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY said.—"The Council will remember that at the Meeting of the 1st August last, the following questions were asked by the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen.—

Question No. III.

'Whether or not the District Board of Saran have, by a supplementary budget for the year 1895-96, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 36,068 for the purchase of that portion of the lands of Sonapur, in district Saran, which is yearly occupied, according to a letter of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, dated 1st December, 1894, published in the newspapers, "by the camps of the native gentry and European visitors" during the annual fair at Sonapur, and with respect to which the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, in his letter to the Commissioner, dated 16th July, 1895, also published in the newspapers, said "considering the immense demands on the funds of a District Board for roads, schools, hospitals, drainage, water-supply, &c, the Lieutenant-Governor hesitates to sanction such an expenditure on an object which is not of pressing importance, and which is mostly for the use of European visitors, and which benefits them only for a fortnight in each year"?'

'Whether the sanction of the District Board was not only provisional and subject, under Rule 40, Part IX of the rules passed by Government under section 138 of Act III of 1885 (B.C.), to the confirmation and approval of the Local Government, and whether the Local Government did confirm and approve of the provisional sanction of the District Board for this expenditure?'

Question No. IV.

'Whether, on account of this expenditure, necessary expenditure on roads previously sanctioned has not been curtailed? And whether, on this account,

the metalling and repairs of an important road from Siwan to Gopalganj subdivision could not be undertaken during the year ?

Question No. V.

'Whether under clause 3, section 100, head Miscellaneous, under which District Boards are empowered "to hold within their district from time to time fairs and exhibitions of cattle, &c, and incur expenditure with the approval of the Commissioner," apply to acquisition of lands, as the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, in his letter quoted above, says "mostly for the use of the European visitors and which benefits them for a fortnight in each year" in such an old and well-established fair as the one held at Sonepur ?'

Question No. VI.

'The letter of Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of the division, referred to above, states — "The desirability of the retention of the site in question in the hands of the District Board is set forth in the accompanying copy of a note on the subject by yourself when Magistrate-Collector of the district of Saran, with which I need scarcely say that I entirely agree." Was this note drawn up after the sanction of the District Board was obtained, or before ?'

Question No. VII.

'Whether or not a member of the District Board, at the meeting when this amount was sanctioned by the District Board provisionally under the rules, did propose an amendment to the effect that the expenditure on the purchase of the Sonepur lands be postponed until the District Board debts were paid off? Was this proposal also submitted to Government? Did the Government enquire whether there was such debts owing by the District Board ?'

"I said at the time that replies to the questions would be given hereafter when the result of certain enquiries was known. I have now the honour to reply as follows:—

Answer to Question No. III.

"It is not the case that Rs. 36,068 was provided in a supplementary budget for 1895-96 for the acquisition of certain land at Sonepur by the Saran District Board. Sums amounting to Rs. 21,870 were made available during 1896-97, and it was resolved that the balance necessary to make up the total expenditure of Rs. 32,213 should be provided during 1897-98. The quotation from my letter of the 16th July, 1895, is misleading, as it omits the closing sentence, which follows immediately on that quoted in the question, and is to the following effect — 'If, however, after deliberate reconsideration, the District Board persists in its proposal, and you support it, the Lieutenant-Governor will accord his sanction.' The District Board did reconsider the question, and their sanction, which, under the rules cited, is provisional, was, on the further representation of the District Board, supported by the Commissioner, confirmed by Sir Charles Elliott."

Answer to Question No. IV:

"No necessary expenditure on roads has been curtailed. The road believed to be referred to in the question is not of special importance, and the expenditure on it has not been affected by the acquisition of the land at Sonepur. The requisite improvements have for the most part been already carried out, and will be completed during the current year."

Answer to Question No. V.

"The District Board acted not only under section 100 (3) of the Act, but also under section 87, which empowers a District Board to provide for the proper sanitation of its district and to incur such expenses or undertake such liabilities as may be necessary in that behalf."

Answer to Question No. VI.

"The note in question was drawn up for the guidance of the District Board when the scheme was first brought forward."

Answer to Question No. VII.

"An amendment was proposed, but no one seconded it, and the original motion was carried unanimously. The District Board is not now in debt. The land acquired is outside of the race-course and its surroundings, and includes a large area always occupied by native gentlemen."

MEASURES OF FAMINE RELIEF.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

What measures has the Government undertaken to relieve the severe distress that is already being caused to people by the extraordinary rise of prices of food-grains; and what further measures it proposes to undertake to afford relief during the months coming paddy (autumn, crops having failed, and the prospect of the winter (rabi), crops not being at all hopeful?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied —

"The measures taken as regards the Patna Division were described in Government Resolution, dated 10th December, which was published in a Supplementary Gazette of 11th December and circulated to all the newspapers.

"The further measures proposed to be taken wherever distress may arise or is likely are those prescribed in the Famine Code, such as are indicated in the Resolution referred to.

"Relief works will be opened wherever necessary for those who can work, the wages to be given being sufficient to provide money for the purchase of food. Charitable relief will be given gratuitously to those who cannot work and have no friends to support them. Government does not intend itself to import grain, and looks to private trade to supply local deficits of food-grain."

PROPOSALS FOR EXCAVATION OF TANKS AND DIGGING OF WELLS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether in suspension of some of the less necessary Public Works, specially some of those for which extraordinary grants were made in the last budget and the postponement of all other works not absolutely necessary during the coming year, it would not be well, if all available amount of money from the Provincial Public Works Class Fund were to be spent in repairing and excavating tanks in Bengal and in digging wells in Bihar through the panchaits and other respectable village agencies under the supervision of a Government Circle Overseer?

The Hon'ble MR. GLASS replied —

"Such Public Works as it has been found possible to discontinue without causing inconvenience to the general public or pecuniary loss to Government have been postponed. The Government has already pressed upon District Boards the importance of the measures referred to by the Hon'ble Member for improving water-supply, and will itself in drawing up schemes of relief works see that due attention is paid to this form of work. Government is not prepared to disorganise the whole Public Works Administration of the Province in the manner suggested in the question. Landowners and others who desire to excavate or re-excavate tanks as village improvements can obtain advances for this by applying to the Collector."

SYSTEM OF PAYMENT OF WAGES IN FOOD-GRAINS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether in the relief works undertaken, or about to be undertaken, Government will be pleased to introduce a system of payment of wages in food-grains?

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE replied:—

“In accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the Famine Code, payment of wages on relief works will ordinarily be made in cash. In exceptional cases when grain cannot be bought in the local markets, payment may be made in kind. The cash wage will, under sections 98 to 105 of the Code, be so regulated as to enable the labourers to purchase sufficient food to maintain them in health and strength. Under section 80 of the Code it is the duty of officers in charge of relief works to see that shop-keepers for sale of grain are provided on or near such works.”

ENQUIRY AS TO DESTITUTE PURDAH WOMEN AND POOR RESPECTABLE MEN.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will an enquiry be ordered through the village panchait and municipalities of the number of those destitute *purdah* women and poor men of respectable classes, who, under no condition, resort to the relief works?

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE replied:—

“Such enquiries as are indicated in this question have been ordered in Bihar and will be undertaken in other parts of the Province, according as the necessity for them may arise.”

FAMINE ALLOWANCE TO MENIAL SERVANTS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether in view of the extraordinary rise of prices, Government will be pleased to make rules for the grant of a famine allowance during the next few months to all its servants on receipt of salaries from 15 rupees per month and downwards?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied —

“The orders already passed on the subject of compensation for dearness of provisions are laid upon the table. The Lieutenant-Governor has since extended them to police constables, jail wardens, and ministerial officers drawing not more than Rs. 12 a month, but he sees at present no necessity for including Government servants whose pay exceeds that sum.”

No 4019F., dated Calcutta, the 28th July 1896.

From—B. FOLEY, Esq., Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Financial Dept,
To—The Accountant-General, Bengal.

I AM directed to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to the grant, under Article 72 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, of an increase of Re. 1 a month to the pay of all whole-time menial servants of Government (except process-serving peons attached to Civil Courts) drawing not more than Rs. 12 a month, who are permanently employed in the districts named in the margin, where the average price of common rice was dearer than 12 seers in the rupee during the quarter ending 30th June 1896. The allowance is sanctioned for three months with effect from the 1st April 1896

These orders were subsequently extended to Faridpur, Tippera and Chittagong.

No 5123F., dated Calcutta, the 26th October 1896.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial Dept.,
To—The Accountant-General, Bengal.

I AM directed to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to the grant, under Article 72 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, of an increase of Re. 1 a month to the pay of all whole time menial servants of Government (except process-serving peons attached to Civil Courts) drawing not more than Rs. 12 a month, who are permanently employed in the districts named in the margin, where the average price of common rice was dearer than one rupee for 12 seers during the quarter ending the 30th September 1896. The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctions an increase of Re. 1-8 a month to the pay of such servants employed in the districts of Rangpur, Mymensingh, Backergunge and Tippera, where the average price of rice during the above-mentioned period was higher than ten seers the rupee.

2. The above orders will have retrospective effect from 1st July 1896.

GUNSHOT MURDERS IN BACKERGUNGE AFTER DISARMAMENT.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether it is true that after the disarmament of the district of Backergunge, three or four gunshot murders have taken place in that district?

The Hon'ble MR. BORTON replied —

"Two murders by gunshot have been committed in Backergunge since the issue of the order withdrawing licenses for guns in that district."

MUNICIPAL GRANTS TO SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Whether the attention of the Government has been called to the following observations made in the Resolution of the Government of India on Municipal Administration published in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st October last:—

"The municipalities of the North-Western Provinces, Assam and Bengal are very backward in their contributions to the municipal schools."

What action does the Government propose to take in view of these remarks? Will the Government be pleased to direct Divisional Commissioners to encourage municipalities to make grants to municipal schools, or at any rate not to interfere with such grants when made by the municipalities?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied —

"The recent amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act has removed the restriction imposed by Bengal Act III of 1884, on contributions by municipalities to the establishment and maintenance of schools, and education is now classed among the ordinary objects of municipal expenditure. The policy of Government in the matter for many years past has been to encourage municipalities to make adequate provision for primary education and Commissioners of Divisions will be instructed to bear this in mind in exercising their powers under section 76 of the Act. The Government does not approve of the expenditure of Municipal Funds on higher education while the conservancy and water-supply of any town is inadequately provided for."

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION, &c., TO RURAL SUB-REGISTRARS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(1) Is it the case, as stated in the *East* of the 13th June last, that Rural Sub-Registrars, who are gazetted servants of the Government, are not allowed house accommodation for their offices nor any furniture or stationery for use, and that in consequence the Rural Sub-Registrar of Sandwip, when he was transferred to some other place, actually sold his house to a local pleader, his ulmirahs and stationery to other people, and that his successor had to hire a hut in the *bazār* where valuable public documents had to be kept? Will the Government be pleased to remedy this state of things, which may be attended with serious public inconvenience and risk by providing Sub-Registrars with house accommodation and furniture and other equipments which they need for the performance of their public duties.

(2) Is it the case that Rural Sub-Registrars are required to meet from their own pockets the expenses of bi-monthly remittances to the treasury of fees which are Government money? Will the Government be pleased to consider the propriety of relieving Rural Sub-Registrars of bearing what obviously is a public charge, and directing that the money may be sent through the police or by postal money order at the public expense.

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Rural Sub-Registrars employed in the province and how many of them were promoted to Special Sub Registrarships within the last three years, 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96? Will the Government consider the propriety of recognising the principle that deserving Rural Sub-Registrars should be promoted to the office of Special Sub Registrars in preference to outsiders, and of devising some scheme such as to the Government may seem fit with a view to give effect to this principle.

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied —

“Under the conditions of their appointment, Rural Sub-Registrars are required to have a masonry house for their office, and to make their own arrangements for sending the fees received by them to the Treasury. They are responsible for the safe custody of Government money from receipt until deposit in the Treasury. They are supplied by the Government, at cost price, with registration ink and stationery, but are furnished with the requisite registers, index books and printed forms, and with machine-made paper for copies, free of charge. The appointments are sought for and taken on these conditions, which are well known, and the number of candidates is very large. The Government does not, therefore, consider it necessary to make any change. The Rural Sub-Registrars, though gazetted officers, are paid by fees only, and are not entitled to pension. They are rarely transferred, and then, except where their misconduct necessitates a transfer on public grounds, only in their own interests,—to an office with higher emoluments or in a place which they prefer on account of the climate or for some other reason. When a transfer takes place, the District Registrar sometimes assists the Sub Registrar in making an arrangement with his successor to take over his house and furniture.

“The Government has no information regarding the sale of his house and furniture by the Rural Sub Registrar of Sandip, and no complaint has been received from his successor as to the difficulty of finding a house and procuring furniture. The case of Sandip is exceptional, good houses not being available in that island. At most places such houses exist, and no difficulty is experienced by Rural Sub-Registrars in securing suitable accommodation for their office.

“There are at present 352 Rural Sub-Registrars in Bengal. In the past three years five of these officers were appointed Special Sub-Registrars. It is a recognized principle of the Department to promote the best Rural Sub-Registrars to these salaried posts, but the Government reserves to itself the right of appointing to some of the vacancies gentlemen of education and good family who have special claims to consideration.”

MODE OF ENQUIRY INTO COMPLAINTS AGAINST INDIGO PLANTERS, &c.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to statement which appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that a complaint being made by one Dukhet Keori before the Deputy Magistrate of Muzaffarpur against the Tahsildar of an Indigo Factory, the said Deputy Magistrate summoned the Tahsildar, under section 352, Indian Penal Code, but added "the case is by a raiyat against an Indigo Factory Tahsildar; unless the District Magistrate direct otherwise, the case shall be sent to some Court on the date fixed"? Whether the matter having come before the District Magistrate the officer sent the case to the Manager of the factory concerned (the Shahpu Mircha Factory) "for favour of enquiry and report," and whether upon such report being received which was adverse to the complainant, the Deputy Magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that the complainant did not appear?

(b) Whether the attention of the Government has been called to another case of a somewhat similar character in which the facts are set forth as follows:—

"Some raiyats of Misrowlee, Madhupur, district Saran, petitioned Mr. Wheeler on the 11th ultimo (July) that Mr. Macgregor, the Manager of Arrowal Indigo Factory, has widened the village road leading from his Indigo Factory from 9 to 36 feet, encroaching on their fields and cutting the produce thereon, and requested a personal enquiry on the part of the District Magistrate into their case. The petition, which was received by one of the Deputy Magistrates, was forwarded by him to the District Magistrate with a tacit recommendation that Mr. Garrett, the Joint-Magistrate under Mr. Wheeler, may be deputed to enquire."

Whether it is the case that the Magistrate referred the complaint to the Manager complained against for report, and subsequently on the receipt of the report rejected the petition of the complainants?

Whether it is true that these raiyats were prosecuted by the Local Board of Chapra for pulling off the *sheesoo* trees planted by the said Local Board by trespassing into their fields?

Will the Government enquire whether it is the general practice followed by the District and Local Boards of Saran to plant trees, trespassing into the raiyats' fields against their consent, and record them in the Board's name in the cadastral survey?

(c) Whether these two cases and another case in which Mr. Konstam, then Subdivisional Officer of Hajipur, was concerned, to which I called the attention of the Government on the 25th August, 1894, by a question in this Council, point to the existence of any general practice followed by Magistrates in indigo districts in Bihar in regard to complaints instituted against Indigo Planters and their subordinates, the managers of factories or their assistants being called upon to report upon such complaints?

(d) Whether the Government approves of complaints made against Indigo Planters in Bihar and their subordinates being referred to such Indigo Planters for report? If not, will the Government be pleased to take such steps as to the Government may seem fit to put an end to a practice which must amount to a denial of justice to the raiyats who complain?

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON replied:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor's attention was drawn to the cases referred to by the Hon'ble Member and due notice was taken of them.

"In regard to the first case the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose asked : question towards the close of the last Session of the Council, the answer to which was subsequently communicated to him by letter, as follows :—

"The Government have received a report from the Commissioner of Patna on the case referred to. It appears that the Tahsildar against whom the complaint was made was no under Mr. Exshaw, who, though managing the factory for the local zamindar, has nothing to do with rent collection. The Manager of the Factory was not, therefore, personally interested in the case. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, considers that the Magistrate was wrong under the circumstances of the case, apart from other possible minor irregularities, in making the reference to the Manager for enquiry and report, and, under orders which will be issued such references will not be made in the future."

"The orders mentioned at the end of the letter were issued to all Commissioners of Divisions, with the view of guarding against reference of complaint under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code for enquiry and report to any person who is in the remotest degree, directly or indirectly, connected with or likely to be interested in the case.

"Enquiry was also made in regard to the second case mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. It appears that the Local Board obtained summonses on the 11th July last against three raiyats for having uprooted sisu seedlings planted by the Board along the Arua Bishenpura Road. On the same day a petition was filed by the raiyats complaining that the Manager of the Arua Factory had widened the road by uprooting their crops. This petition was referred by the District Magistrate to the Manager for report, as member of the Local Board in charge of the road. Eventually the raiyats were convicted by the Bench Magistrates and fined, and their petition was rejected. The general orders which have been issued will apply to such cases.

"The Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to believe that encroachments are made on the raiyats' fields along the roads of the Saran district. The object of the cadastral survey is to ascertain rights and record them as they are found to exist."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. LISTER REGARDING THE WRITER-CONSTABLE OF CHATRA.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

"Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the proceedings of Mr. Lister, Joint-Magistrate of Serampore, as reported in the newspapers?"

Is it the fact that Mr. Lister ordered a Writer-Constable attached to the Chatra out-post to be brought under arrest to his house, although the constable was not charged with any offence, nor had the Magistrate taken cognizance of any offence; whether in the Magistrate's house he was made to strike the ground with his forehead several times and to stand in a corner with his face turned towards the wall, and whether a whip was brought when his *jawab* or answer was taken; whether subsequent thereto he was sent under police custody and detained under such custody from the evening of the 20th August to 11 o'clock of the morning of the 22nd August?

Is it the case that on the 21st August the Writer-Constable applied for bail, and that the application was rejected by the Joint-Magistrate, although subsequently it appeared that he was being prosecuted for a bailable offence under section 29 of Act V of 1861, but that on the 22nd the Joint-Magistrate of his own motion released the Writer-Constable without any bail at all and without recording any reasons?

Whether, having regard to the fact that the sanction for the prosecution of the Writer-Constable under the Police Act was obtained on the 24th August, the arrest of the Writer-Constable, his detention in *hajat* and the other acts done by the Joint-Magistrate were not irregular and illegal?

Whether the Government approves of these proceedings; if not, will the Government be pleased to state what steps it has taken to mark its disapproval of such proceedings? Whether the Government will consider the propriety of not placing young officers in the position of Mr. Lister in charge of such an important subdivision as that of Serampore?

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON replied:—

“The facts of the case referred to by the Hon'ble Member are these:— At about 1 o'clock on the 20th August last the Health Officer of Calcutta and others arrived at Mr. Lister's office, and desired to see the death registers of the Konnagore and Chatra outposts for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the results of cholera inoculations carried out earlier in the year. Mr. Lister at once sent two peons for the registers. The man despatched to Konnagore, four miles distant, returned in due time with the register, but the other sent to Chatra, which is close to the Subdivisional Office, did not return, and a second peon was also sent, but without result. Dr. Simpson had, therefore, to leave Serampore in the evening without having seen the Chatra register. Mr. Lister called upon the Literate Constable of the outpost, who was in charge of the register, for an explanation, and he stated that he was ill with fever when the peon brought the order, and told the peon to come again. He also admitted that he was directed by the Head-Constable of the outpost to carry out the Subdivisional Officer's order, but being unwell, refused to give up the book at the time. The Head-Constable stated that the Literate Constable refused to comply with his or the Subdivisional Officer's order, that he did not complain of fever, but said that he felt uneasy, and that he told the peon to come afterwards for the register, and lay down. Mr. Lister sent for the Literate Constable. The latter was not brought under arrest, but was afterwards placed under arrest at the police-station, pending a reference to the District Superintendent of Police. He was not kept in the lock-up, and was, in fact, on parole at the station. No application for bail has been found, and bail was quite unnecessary. Mr. Lister's order amounted to confining the Constable to quarters, a form of punishment provided for in Act V of 1861, as amended by Act VIII of 1895. Beyond the man's statement there is no information as to what occurred when he came to Mr. Lister's house. Mr. Lister was suffering from fever at the time, and remained so seriously ill for several weeks afterwards that no question could be addressed to him regarding this case. He has since been compelled to proceed on leave to England.

“The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Constable was guilty of grossly insubordinate conduct in not sending the register on receipt of the Subdivisional Officer's order, and his prosecution under section 29 of Act V of 1861 appears to have been justifiable. Mr. Lister was not authorised to pass an order confining him to quarters, that power being vested in the District Superintendent of Police.

“The Lieutenant-Governor obtained reports from the Commissioner and the Magistrate of Hooghly on this matter at the time, but having regard to the Constable's conduct and Mr. Lister's serious illness, necessitating his departure on leave, His Honour deemed it unnecessary to take further notice of the case.

“The reply to the last part of the Hon'ble Member's question is that the Government appoints to the charge of Subdivisions the most suitable officers available.”

ESTATE'S PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane stated that he would postpone to the next meeting of Council his motion that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates be referred to a Select Committee.

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT, 1895, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895, in place of Mr. Pratt, *resigned*.

• • The Motion was put and agreed to.

MURRAY TRUST BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to enlarge the scope of the charitable Trust created by the Will of the late Mrs Sally Murray. He said —

“The lady died more than fifty years ago in Calcutta, having by her Will devised the residue of her property, after payment of certain legacies, to the Wardens of St. John's Church for the purpose of obtaining the release from custody of deserving persons who may have been imprisoned for debt. This Fund came into the hands of the Wardens of St. John's Church in the year 1861, and was for some years duly applied to the purposes intended by the testatrix. But in the year 1888 the Debtors' Act was passed, and the effect of that Act was to make it extremely unlikely, if not practically impossible, that any person of the class contemplated by the testatrix should be in jail for debt, inasmuch as under that Act nobody is imprisoned for debt, except in cases of contumacy or bad faith. As the law now stands, it is not likely that there will ever be in the Calcutta Jail any person of the class whom the testatrix intended to benefit, namely, in the words of her Will, ‘persons who are fit objects of charity and commiseration,’ and there is therefore a practical failure of the Trust. In these circumstances the Wardens of St. John's Church have asked for authority to use the Fund in relieving deserving persons generally, who may be fit objects of charity, and this request is supported by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Sir Griffith Evans who was at that time acting as Advocate-General, held that the conditions of the Trust could not be altered without legislation. Hence the present Bill. The Fund at present amounts to about Rs. 50,000, and consists largely of accumulated interest. The Bill has been drafted with the view to carry out the intentions of the testatrix as closely as possible. It is, in the first place, provided that the Fund shall be appropriated to the release from custody of deserving debtors, if there be any such, next, failing deserving debtors in jail, it is proposed to appropriate the Fund to helping prisoners released from the criminal jail to start afresh in life and to enable them to earn an honest living, and, finally, failing these, the Bill enables the Wardens of the Church to spend the Fund towards the relief of the deserving poor of Calcutta generally. These are the substantive provisions of the Bill, which is a very small and unpretentious measure. It is intended, with the consent of the Wardens, to invest the funds in the hands of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, but the administration of the Fund will continue in the hands of the Wardens of St. John's Church.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1885 AMENDMENT
BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, in place of Mr. Pratt, *resigned*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 2nd January, 1897.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December, 1896. }

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

SOARCITY IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

No. 5542 Agri.—The 29th December 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 705G, dated Bankipore, the 21st December 1896

From—J A BOURDILLON, Esq, c s, Offg Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the weeks ending 5th and 12th December

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

2 I regret that this report is unavoidably a day or two late. As soon as possible after despatching my last report, I arranged to make a rapid tour through Shahabad with the Officiating Collector, Mr. Egerton, as I was anxious to go through the distressed parts of the district with him before he made over charge. I proceeded to Arrah on the evening of the 10th, and thence travelled by special steamer to Dehri, thence to Sasaram and Bhabhua, and back by Zamania. I inspected the offices at both subdivisions, and, using all the expedition possible, I was unable to reach my head-quarters at Bankipore till the evening of the 18th instant. I have been fully employed ever since my return in checking the district returns, and in disposing of other urgent work which could not be postponed. I trust that the delay will cause no inconvenience to Government

PART II—DISTRICT REPORTS.

3 *Patna.*—The prospects in this district continue good, and the situation, if anything, has changed for the better, since (a) it appears that the Islampur thana in the Bihar subdivision is better off than was at first supposed, (b) there is everywhere less apprehension of distress, and (c) the Collector thinks that the *aghani* rice crop will be nearer 10 annas than 9 annas.

4 I do not notice at present Mr. Inglis' estimate of food stocks, consumption and demand, as I intend to review the whole subject as soon as I succeed in obtaining reports from all districts. Those are coming in but slowly at present.

5. The exports and imports by steamer and by the Bengal and North-Western Railway *via* Digha Ghat are extremely small. Since the date of the Collector's letter I have received statistics of exports and imports on the East Indian Railway in the Patna district which are appended. He has also compared the figures with those of the corresponding fortnight in 1895. The total exports of the week by rail beyond the district were 1,10,688 maunds, and the imports from outside the district amounted to 22,473. In 1895 the corresponding figures were 39,914 and 4,256. The exports are nearly three-fold what they were a year ago, and the imports nearly five times as great. I have had an interview with Mr. Pearson, the Manager of the India General Steam Navigation Company at Bankipore, and he has offered to collect statistics of boat traffic on the Ganges—an offer which no doubt the Collector will thankfully accept.

6. The figures given by the Collector under section 24 (4) are obviously much below the mark, and inspire me with no confidence: they are, however, to be checked, and the result may be awaited. It is difficult to believe that in Patna city, which contains a population of 165,192, the number of persons in want of relief is 299 only, especially when it is also reported that in the same city 8,003 persons received gratuitous relief during the fortnight ending 20th November, an average of 571 per diem. I will enquire whether the action of the Patna Relief Committee in suspending operations is justified by the circumstances of the city.

7. *Gaya.*—The Collector's report shows that the prospects of the district are still good, and only one or two points require notice.

8. It is disappointing that the figures for exports and imports by rail are not available, the point is referred to again later.

9. As prospects in this district are so good, it seems quite unnecessary to reserve any longer the whole of the District Board's allotment for famine relief in the current year. The Collector reports that the sum amounts to

Rs. 1,11,850; but it will be seen from paragraph 3 of my report of the 11th November last, that only Rs. 51,850 of this sum are budgeted for the current year. If any relief at all has to be given in the Gaya district, it will fall within the year 1897-98, and I am therefore directing the Chairman to go on with the original programme of his current budget, leaving the estimate for 1897-98 to be considered hereafter. Should relief suddenly be required, the permission accorded by Government to all District Boards to overdraw to the extent of Rs. 25,000 will meet the case till an adjustment can be made.

10. There appears to be no objection to the measures described in paragraph 14 for the collection of small relief funds, and the grant of charitable relief to emergent cases; but I will ask Mr. Savage to push on the preparation of lists of persons likely to require relief, as has been done in Patna.

11. *Shahabad*.—Here too the Collector's report, the last which will be submitted by Mr. Egerton, shows that there is no need to be apprehensive for the Shahabad district at present. I have myself accompanied Mr. Egerton through the worst parts of this district, and the remarks and recommendations in his report were decided on with me.

12. The rice crop in the irrigated tracts has been excellent, and the prospects of the *rabi* are good everywhere, due chiefly to the rainfall of the 22nd November. A very large area near Mohania has been irrigated from a *bandi* erected at his own expense in the river Durgaoti by Babu Makund Saho, a local banker. The crops in this area are excellent, and the prospective benefits he has conferred on the vicinity are great. His services will be further acknowledged at a suitable time and place. Mr. Buckley also informs me that in the western part of this district, which is ethnologically and geographically a part of the North-Western Provinces and inhabited by a wheat-eating people, there is a great demand for water for the *rabi*. In Eastern Shahabad, Patna and Gaya they do not seem to want canal water.

13. I found that the relief works in the Bhabhua subdivision which still remain open were being managed very strictly, and there was certainly no waste. The task set was considerable, and less than the minimum wage was often given. It has now been arranged that the basis of calculation is to be 10 seers instead of 8 seers, as prices have fallen a little, and that at least the minimum wage must always be given. The people were in fair condition, and were nearly all of the lower classes and accustomed to labour. Significant evidence of this fact is afforded by their all bringing their own *kodalis* and baskets. The Collector's explanation of the comparatively large numbers entered as receiving daily wage irrespective of task is sufficient. I saw these persons myself.

14. I have ordered the tank at Sabar to be closed, but the Hata-Durgaoti road will be kept open. It certainly affords needed employment to a large number of persons in the vicinity, and the District Board are thus enabled to carry out an important work at a cheap rate. Here, as in Patna and Gaya, I am desiring the District Board to go on with their original programmes of work, with the limitations already explained above in dealing with the Gaya report.

15. I have satisfied myself that the petty gratuitous relief reported was not given indiscriminately. It was bestowed mostly on beggars and cripples, who in hard times such as these find their usual sources of relief greatly curtailed. Loans have been freely given in the Bhabhua subdivision to the extent of nearly Rs. 19,000 in all. The time for these is now past however.

16. Imports have increased and exports fallen off during the period under report, but, as already stated, this subject will be more fully discussed later.

17. *Saron*.—From this district, I regret to say, the reports are not satisfactory, and private advices confirm fully the Collector's views.

18. Mr. Earle has slightly altered his estimate of the area to be immediately affected, and has sent a map illustrating the changes in the situation. Instead of an area of 766 square miles and a population of 665,830, which are the latest previous figures in my possession, he now places the area and population immediately to be affected at 880 square miles and 779,705 persons, respectively. I am adopting these figures in my revised estimate of cost and persons to be relieved; but I do not send the map, as it is not due till the next fortnightly report.

19. The Collector has done well in organizing his relief circles so early, because, for a reason to be stated in the next paragraph, it is not unlikely that charitable relief will have to be granted in villages earlier than we at first anticipated. But I am doubtful whether in speaking of circles he means charges or not obviously Mirganj thana, which has an area of 435 square miles, is far too large for a circle, and too large also for a charge. Since the date of his report I have sanctioned the deputation of Mr. Garrett, Assistant Magistrate, to Gopalganj to assist the Subdivisional Officer in relief work.

20. Mr. Earle's remarks also suggest an important point, viz., that the unusually large number of emigrants to Bengal this year is not an unmixed blessing, for, as these are all adult males, the proportion of capable workers is largely decreased, and the number of weakly men, women and children without proper support is considerably advanced. It is true that eventually these men may be expected to send money to their homes, but in the meantime their families are thrown a good deal on our hands. This is a fact to be remembered in appraising the distress in Saran, as is the concomitant fact that most of these emigrants will be returning about May and June.

21. Crop prospects are good, but I have just heard by telegram that hoar frost on two nights has done some damage to the *rahar*, which, as Mr Earle reports, is unusually early in flower.

22. The partial cessation of imports and the increase of exports is difficult to explain, prices having remained almost stationary. Most of the exports, it will be seen, go to the westward, half of them from Revelganj, and they consist largely of "other grains." Of the imports, rice and "other grains" account for about 15,000 maunds each, the volume of the remaining cereals being small.

23. There has been some confusion, as already reported, in the starting of relief works, but the Collector has taken up the matter, and I trust that Famine Code rules will now be carefully followed. Charitable relief by the police has also been distributed not very intelligently. I propose to visit all the relief works in Saran with the Collector immediately after Christmas, and hope that by that time they will be in proper train.

24. Advances have been freely given, but the time for these is almost past. It is too soon yet for us to judge of the effect of the proposed bounty of one rupee for each *kutchra* well.

25. The proposals for increasing the number of poor-houses in the Hatwa estate has my entire support. It has long been the practice of this Raj to give food to the poor and diseased who choose to come for it to the poor-house at Hatwa, and it is entirely in accord with the traditions of this house that the system should be developed at the present crisis. Had the late Maharaja lived, he would have been the first to propose it. I have in a separate communication asked the sanction of the Court of Wards to the expenditure of Rs. 3,500 in this direction for the present.

26. The result of Mr. Earle's appeals to the generosity of zamindars is disappointing; but if they will assist him in preparing lists of those likely to need relief in villages, much will have been done.

27. *Champanan*.—In this district I regret to say that there has been a rapid change for the worse, as evidenced by the largely increasing numbers who flock to relief works.

28. Mr. Macpherson, on fuller information, has been forced to alter his estimate of the area and population to be immediately affected; and instead of an area of 570 square miles with a population of 271,415, he now estimates the tract requiring immediate relief to be 1,057 square miles with a population of 601,149. I have entered these figures in the revised estimate of numbers and cost, which I am to-day submitting to Government. The Collector now says that the greater part of the northern and eastern portion of the Bettiah subdivision, and most of the southern half of the Sadar subdivision are in present need of relief.

29. There has been some delay on the part of officers in joining the district for famine relief work, but in the meantime the gentlemen named in the margin (among others) have responded cordially to the Collector's appeal for help, and have not only filled the breach till regular Charge Superintendents should arrive, but have also started

Sir W B Hudson, K C I E.
Mr J J McLeod, C I E.
" H W J. Hill.
" A. W. N. Wyatt.

relief works in their own *debats* at their own expense. As Champaran is evidently at this moment the critical point in our line of defence, I am sending up there all the reinforcements I can.

30. The volume of exports and imports is extraordinarily small. As prices are on the whole a little easier, I ascribe this state of the market to a belief that stocks are sufficient for the present, but that, on the other hand, there is no surplus for exportation. It is satisfactory to learn that the drain of exports by road has ceased.

31. The information given by the Collector under the head of Relief Works is most instructive. The number of regular relief works has increased from 7 to 11, and more would have been opened had officers been available to take charge. Of these 11 works, 7 are in Bettiah and 4 in the Sadar subdivision. The average number of male units employed daily on relief has risen from 1,330 to 2,426, while those in receipt of daily wage irrespective of task have advanced from 9 to 240 per diem. On the last day of the fortnight under report there were 6,323 persons employed on Government relief works. The Collector also reports that the numbers on the private relief works started by planters were greater than on those under Government supervision. In the factories which sent returns, it appears that the average number employed daily during the week ending 12th December was 13,685, which, added to the 4,292 on Government works, gives a daily average of 17,977. Relief workers were also employed in other factories, from which no returns have been received; and if these be included, it is clear that the daily average for the week could not have been less than 20,000. On these private works it is to be observed that no task was exacted; but even making allowances for this fact, and for a possible reduction in numbers when Famine Code principles are applied, it is manifest that in Champaran every nerve must be strained to keep abreast of the requirements of the people.

32. Gratuitous relief has been commenced on a small scale, and lists are being prepared for villages. It is hoped that before Christmas all the Superintendents of charges immediately required will be in their places, and that this very important branch of their work will then be taken up.

33. Information as to loans is not complete; but as all officers have been busy in the field, we can afford to wait a little longer for the submission of statistical returns.

34. The total amount spent so far has been only Rs. 3,851-11 5, but it is manifest that payments will soon become much heavier. It was shown in paragraph 111 of my report of the 11th November that the District Board of Champaran have only Rs. 25,000 available for famine relief expenditure in 1896-97. I therefore propose at once to ask Government in a separate letter to place one lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Collector as a preliminary contribution.

35. *Muzaffarpur*—Judging by Mr. Hare's report, the change in his district during the last fortnight has been very small, and it is clear that events are not marching so fast there as in Champaran. This is in accordance with the expectations formed at the Muzaffarpur Conference on the 4th and 5th instant.

36. Prices are practically stationary, and this possibly accounts (as I have suggested in dealing with the Champaran report) for the comparative stagnation in railway traffic in food-grains. The total imports by rail aggregate 13,625 maunds and the exports 7,341 maunds, leaving a net excess of imports of only 6,284 maunds.

37. Relief works do not yet attract labourers, except one which is being conducted by the Sitamarhi Municipality. The average number of male units employed daily for the week ending 5th December was 210 28 and that for the week ending 12th idem was 33 18.

38. In spite of these small numbers, however, I have thought it right to sanction the opening of a poor-house at Sitamarhi, in order to enable the Subdivisional Officer to collect the beggars and other helpless persons, and to give them some shelter. The cold at this time of year greatly aggravates the distress caused by scanty food.

39. Mr. Hare is busy developing his system of circles. As has already been reported, many of his circle officers will be planters, and will give their services gratuitously: as he appears to have some time before him still before distress becomes severe, he will probably be able to bring his arrangements to great perfection before relief begins on a large scale.

40. *Darbhanga*.—The progress of affairs in this district during the fortnight gives it an intermediate place between Champaran and Muzaffarpur. There is not so much distress as in Champaran, but numbers are coming much more rapidly to the relief works than in Muzaffarpur.

41. Mr. Carlyle makes no material change in his estimate, and adheres to the classification which he at first adopted. Charges and circles are being plotted, and will be manned very shortly, for the Collector reports that the numbers on relief works are increasing rapidly, and he expects by the end of the month to have a daily average of between 20,000 and 30,000 workers on his hands. He is therefore not much behind Champaran, and more relief works will be opened rapidly during the present fortnight as occasion requires.

42. Wandering is also reported, and Mr. Carlyle has rightly judged that the time has come for opening poor-houses at Madhubani and Darbhanga. I will sanction these forthwith.

43. The volume of grain traffic is very large, and the railway statistics give a total of 61,385 maunds of exports and 15,620 maunds of imports, thus showing an apparent excess of 45,675 maunds under exports, and the Collector was at first inclined to attribute this to the new rice coming into the market. He has, however, while on tour near the frontier, found that the whole of this apparent drain is made good by the immense quantities of rice smuggled in from Nepal.

44. The number of relief works open at present is four, and the average daily number of male units was 254 in the first week of the fortnight and 535 in the second.

45. Loans and advances for wells have so far had no great vogue in this district, but Mr. Carlyle has now done his best to push them by putting a Deputy Collector on special duty in this connection. We shall learn from the next report what success has attended his efforts.

PART III—CONCLUSION

46. During the fortnight under review, there has been change in both directions, towards improvement and towards deterioration. In Patna, Gaya and Shahabad prospects have improved, while in Champaran the condition of the people has rapidly deteriorated; in Saran and Darbhanga the same process has been less rapid, and in Muzaffarpur there has been hardly any change.

47. Both in Saran and in Champaran, the area to be immediately affected must be enlarged in the opinion of the Collector, and the area and population which demand immediate assistance now stand as follows in each of the four northern districts of the Division:—

District	Area in square miles	Population.
Saran	880	779,705
Champaran	1,057	601,149
Muzaffarpur	1,851	1,660,000
Darbhanga	2,044	1,720,000
Total	5,832	4,760,854

48. In Champaran and Darbhanga, the numbers on relief works are rising, and it is expected that in them the numbers relieved will reach the high figure of 30,000 per diem during the current fortnight. Works will be opened as required, and we need not fear, I trust, any confusion. The Collector of Darbhanga has already received a contribution of one lakh of rupees from Government, and I am about to ask that a similar sum may be allotted to Champaran.

49. This rapid rise of the numbers seeking relief should give no cause for alarm. It has already been pointed out by myself and others that about the middle of December field work would fail a good deal. The rice crop, such as it is, has by this time been cut in most places, and that source of employment is closed. It was stated also in my last report that numbers of men had been turned back from Nepal, and these must have come on to our relief works in default of the employment on which they reckon at this time of year.

50. Some confusion has occurred at the opening of relief works in some places, but incidents of this kind are almost unavoidable at first. The mistakes, if not already corrected, will soon be put right.

51. Charitable relief has been afforded in many places, and it is clear that this form of relief must soon be considerably developed. I expect to hear in the next reports I receive that arrangements are completed everywhere.

52. There has been a general stagnation in the food-grain traffic, which is remarkable; and, as stated above, I attribute the fact to the belief that stocks are generally sufficient, but not excessive; the total traffic, so far as it has been reported, may be summarised as follows:—

District			Imports	Exports.	Exports.
			Mds	Mds	Mds.
Patna	..	...	25,455	1,10,886	E. 85,431
Gaya	...	...	Not given	Not given.	.....
Shahabad	...	..	16,647	24,247	E 7,600
Saran	...	..	88,666	14,644	I 24,022
Champanan	...	...	3,934	3,993	E. 59
Muzaffarpur	...	...	13,625	7,311	I. 6,284
Darbhanga	.	...	15,620	61,085	E. 45,465

53. As to stocks in hand, information is not yet complete. A report on the subject will be submitted as soon as possible.

54. No mention has been made in any of the reports of the major works, which are about to be carried out entirely under Public Works Department agency. I have, however, to-day had an interview with Mr. C. A. Mills (who is about to be appointed Superintending Engineer for relief works), and he informs me that the scheme for the Bhagmati-Lakhandai cut in Sitamarhi has been approved by Mr. Toogood, who is now writing his report on the subject. If taken in hand at once, this scheme will cost Rs. 75,000 in earthwork alone during the current and next year, and will thus afford ample employment in that part of the Muzaffarpur district. Mr. Mills is now on his way to Champanan to take up the Dhanaoti scheme.

55. In conclusion, it is only necessary to say that during the current fortnight we must expect a considerable increase in the numbers of those on relief works and in the receipt of charitable relief, and that poor-houses will have to be opened in several places. So far as present indications can be trusted, they all tend to show that the estimates of numbers and cost, which I have propounded so far, are fairly correct. They certainly do not exaggerate the situation, but are unhappily, if anything, short of the truth. It has been known for some time that Champanan and Darbhanga would first require relief, that the high price of food-grains as compared with 1873-74 would call for an earlier distribution of charitable relief, and that after the rice had been cut and threshed, the numbers on relief works would rise.

No. 2058R., dated Bankipore, the 17th December 1896

From—T INGLIS, Esq., Collector of Patna,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the half-monthly report for the first-half of December, as required by Rule 24 of the Bengal Famine Code.

Your Famine Circular No. 13 of 1896 was not received in time to be given effect to by all reporting officers, and as a result my figures will cover both the half-monthly period and that of the fortnight ending Saturday, the 12th current. I shall endeavour to keep the figures so that no confusion may arise. When the period covered by the figures is not given, it will be understood that the figures relate to the first-half of December.

Section 24 (1).—There is no change under this head. No relief circles have been formed, as none are yet necessary.

Section 24 (2). (a).—*General state of the affected tracts*.—During the last 12 days I have been all over the Sadar subdivision and have travelled 283 miles by road, besides three small railway journeys. I am inclined to think that the winter rice crop has been over-estimated, and that 10 annas would be a better estimate than 12 annas, the figure formerly given. Though I have received many complaints as regards the incidence of the chaukidari tax owing to unfair assessments, and the refusal of the Irrigation Department to grant long-term leases, due, I am told by the Executive Engineer, to the failure on the part of the would-be lessees to maintain their village channels in order, I have not received any complaints from the people of distress. Beggars there are, but I found the same last year. My information is that the labouring classes will have full employment till after the *rabi* crop is gathered. The winter rice is still being harvested and is being threshed. The labourers get a share in the produce which will last them after the harvest is over for some time. Sugarcane land is being prepared, and *rabi* is still being sown in Dinapore, Bihar, and parts of the Sadar subdivision. The Subdivisional Officer, Bihar, writes that the condition of Islampur is less serious than was at first supposed. He adds that the people are more reassured, and no fears are entertained of stocks running short. Exportation has, however, again set in, and may again upset people's minds. The City Magistrate of Patna writes that symptoms of distress may be said to be somewhat less acute or observable than when the last half-monthly report was written. The Subdivisional Officer, Barh, writes that the state of his subdivision is good, while Dinapore reports that the high prices prevailing are beginning to be felt, and that the condition of the people is fair. I may say for the whole district that there has been no change during the period under report.

Section 24 (2) (b). *Crop prospects*.—I would reduce the outturn of winter rice for the Sadar subdivision to 10 annas. The police say that the Dinapore figure should be reduced from 6 to 4 annas owing to the large proportion of empty ears found in the rice when reaped. I found the same in the Sadar subdivision. This will not, however, alter the average for the district. The final report on the winter rice crop for 1896 submitted to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the 27th ultimo gave the district average at 9½ annas. This average was obtained by adding the averages for the four subdivisions and dividing the result by 4. This is obviously wrong, as the area under this crop is very small in Dinapore, only 4,000 bighas, whereas in Bihar it is given as 2,55,500 bighas. Working this average out on the number of bigha sown according to each subdivision, I find that with the reduced estimates now taken, the district average will be not less than 9½ annas, which is well above my former average of 9 annas. The *rabi* crop continues to look well, though admittedly in places it is suffering to some extent for want of moisture. In the Sadar subdivision even in those parts where the rice crop was not good, I found *khesari* and *tis* growing in the paddy fields. Poppy I found everywhere looking well. It has germinated at the first sowing. Rain in the second-half of this month would be of inestimable value. The Subdivisional Officers of Bihar and Barh estimate the *rabi* crops at 12 annas. Dinapore says that the crop is doing well. I would take the Sadar subdivision crop at 12 annas though both here and in the Bihar subdivision the area under *khesari* is greatly contracted.

Section 24 (2) (c). *Food-stocks*.—The notice issued to panchayats regarding the stocks of food-grains produced the following results:—

				Maunds.
Rice	...	..	...	2,16,617
Dhan	...	...	...	1,06,721
Wheat	...	...	...	22,398
Barley	...	...	...	9,618
Makai	...	..	...	60,366
Other food-grains	...	...	...	3,42,235
Total				7,57,955

A statement for each thana is submitted, taking the population of the district at 1,772,352, which is the figure obtained at the last census. This return, if accepted, would show that stocks are wholly inadequate. These figures are said to include the stocks in municipal areas which were ascertained by the police. They do not, however, include the produce of the rice

crop now being harvested. The final report regarding this crop gives the area under cultivation as 421,500 acres. The Department of Land Records and Agriculture gives 12 to 13 maunds as the produce of an average crop per acre.

Taking the average crop of an acre at 12 maunds, and the average outturn of the crop at 9 annas (to be on the safe side), the produce of this crop will amount to 28,45,125 maunds. The area under *rabi* (food-grains) in 1895-96 was 350,800 acres. If we take 300,000 as the area under this crop at present, and the outturn at 12 maunds per acre on an average with a 12-anna crop, these crops will produce in March a further stock of 27,00,000 maunds.

The estimate of food grains may be taken as follows —

	Maunds
In stock at end of November	7,58,000
Winter rice	28,45,000
<i>Rabi</i>	27,60,000
Total	63,63,000

As I said above, I consider the panchayat returns below the mark, but I take it for the purpose of this report as what is admittedly in existence. This stock will have to serve till the beginning of August, when the new *bhadai* will begin to come into the market. The population, according to Statement D, submitted with the Annual Administration Report, gives the following results —

Men	510,667
Women	582,929
Total adults	1,123,596
Children	646,716

Allowing 1 seer for each adult per diem and 6 chutaks on an average for each child the daily consumption for the district will be 34,153 maunds. At this rate the stock estimated above will last for 182 days, or, say, for six months, which will expire at the end of May. This estimate assumes that there will be no exportation, and that the crop will not suffer for want of moisture. It also discloses the fact that the district will be without food for two months—June and July. I regret that I have left in camp the necessary references as regards the normal consumption per head of the population, and my estimate on this head is, I feel sure, based on a too high rate of consumption. In the time of scarcity consumption is undoubtedly reduced and is capable of reduction before actual distress sets in. The figures of exportation and importation have not yet reached me, so I can say nothing of the direction trade is taking. The Subdivisional Officer of Bihar reports that exportation has again set in briskly, and proposes to take statistics on the main road. I do not think this is necessary, as the bulk of the grain finds its way to the railway which provides the necessary figures. It is generally reported that sweet potatoes and water nuts, which form the food of the poorer classes for a part of the year, have now come into the market, and relieved, to a certain extent, the pinch of high prices. My reason for disbelieving the panchayat returns is briefly this—that no one will admit having a stock of rice or food-grains. In the interior grain-dealers are also equally reticent. The most encouraging evidence of the existence of sufficient stocks is the absence of anxiety among the inhabitants of the interior. The cultivators are generally holding their stocks, and only sell when they have to meet their landlords' demands.

Section 24 (1) (d) Importation and exportation of food-grains—The figures received from the railway and steamer companies show that during the first 15 days of this month 1,10,886 maunds left the district and 25,495 maunds were received. The net export was therefore 85,431 maunds, which shows a renewed activity in exportation. The figures received from the East Indian Railway show that while the exports have increased from 37,914 maunds in the corresponding period of 1895 to 1,10,688, or, say, 175 per cent, imports have also risen from 4,556 maunds to 22,473 maunds, or by 393 per cent. The export trade is chiefly confined to "Indian-corn" and "Other food-grains," while imports mainly consist of rice. Mokameh, Barh, Khusimpur, and Patna are the chief exporting stations, while Patna, Digha, and Bankipore have taken most imports, chiefly of rice. Rice is the staple food, and during the period under report the net import of this article of food has been 13,617 maunds. The large exports from Barh and Mokameh explain the high prices prevailing in those marts.

The statements required for this report showing the traffic in food-grains are herewith submitted.

Section 24 (2) (c). Rainfall—Nil

Section 24 (2) (f). Public health—Good

Section 24 (2) (g). Emigration or immigration of famished people—No officer has reported any such movement. When at Bilta, in the beginning of my late tour, I met large numbers of people, chiefly from Azamgarh and one or two other districts in the North-Western Provinces, on their way to Mymensingh. They had been collected by a contractor, and have most of them gone there year after year. They say that they do not get enough to eat on the famine works in the North-Western Provinces, but the circumstances under which they were proceeding to Mymensingh and the prospects held out to them justified their proceeding so far to obtain work. Then women and children were going with them. They told me it would take them 22 days from the Son to reach their destination.

The steamer company also reports that a number of coolies for Lower Bengal, chiefly for the Dacca Division, have availed themselves of the company's service of steamers.

Section 24 (2) (h) Condition of cattle—No change reported. Green fodder is becoming scarcer, but the new straw provides sufficient fodder. Water is so far sufficient.

Section 24 (2) (i). Prices—The annexed table gives the prevailing prices. The new rice has risen in price to some extent. Wheat has improved, also barley and *vahar* (gram) has varied, and the maximum and minimum rates have come closer together. In Manair prices have slightly improved, but there is no trade there to speak of and there is no competition to keep down prices. Barh and Mokameh still maintain the highest rates in this district.

Section 24 (3).—The test-works at Manair and Mokameh are still open. The others have been closed as the rice harvest gives full occupation to the labouring classes. There is nothing new to report as regards these works. The usual statements are appended.

Section 24 (4)—No poor-houses have been opened anywhere. In calling for a return of food-stocks from panchayats, I called also for a return of the classes for whom gratuitous relief might become necessary. A statement showing the returns, thana by thana, is submitted. The following are the figures for the district.—

Idiots and lunatics	...	...	...	155
Cripples	...	...	...	3,020
Blind persons	...	...	...	1,697
Persons who from old age or physical infirmity are incapable of earning a living	...	...	...	1,447
Persons whose attendance on the sick or infants at their homes is absolutely necessary	...	...	...	906
Persons who are in distress and who being of respectable family cannot work	...	...	...	772
Total	...	...	...	7,997

I propose to have enquiries made into these cases by Subdivisional Officers and an officer from head-quarters. These totals include figures for municipal areas collected by the police. The figures for Patna City are 299.

The Patna City Relief Committee at Jhauganj is said to have collapsed owing to the apathy of the members. They report that for the fortnight ending the 20th November they relieved 10,196 persons, distributed as follows.—

By gratuitous relief	...	...	...	5,669
By sale at cheap rates	...	...	...	4,527

This gives an average of 728 persons relieved a day. The total cost was Rs 222-10-9 only, of which Rs 136-7-3 was spent on gratuitous relief, for which *maka* was chiefly used. Two hundred and seven maunds of rice were sold at a cheap rate at a cost of Rs. 86-3-6. By the Bankipore Committee 2,334 persons received gratuitous relief and 8,076 bought grain at a reduced rate up to the 15th current, since the Committee commenced work. The cost has not been stated.

Section 24 (5) Organisation for employment of artisans, &c—Nil.

Section 24 (6) Organisation for the distribution of grain doles—Nil.

Section 24 (7). Relief in kitchens.—Nil.

Section 24 (8). Loans.—

Application received under the Land Improvement Act, 1

Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 42 during the half-month against nil last year.

The total received up to date is as follows.—

Under Land Improvement Act, 2.

Under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 154.

No loans have as yet been granted. The kanungoes and general manager are making enquiries, but in most cases these applications are made to meet expenditure not contemplated by the Acts. No advances have been made for wells as the cultivators have already dug these, when necessary, themselves.

Section 24 (9)—

(a) No new grants have been made by the District Board. A grant of Rs. 10,000 has been made by Government for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

(b) These are embodied in the statements attached to this report.

(c) The balance available under the District Board grant is shown in the financial statement which is for the fortnight ending with the 12th current.

The following statements are also appended. They are for the fortnight ending the 12th current.—

(1) Famine Statement D

(2) Famine Statement E.

(3) List of prices of principal food-grains.

The figures of imports and exports will be submitted later when received from the East Indian Railway Company.

The following statement is blank :—

(1) Gratuitous relief, Form No. 6.

No report of any death from starvation or of distress approaching starvation has been received, and I see no signs of distress among the population. Crime is reported to have slightly increased in Patna City and Dinapore town. This is not unusual at this time of the year when the nights are dark and people sleep more soundly under their warmer bed clothing. The cases reported from Manair of respectable women who were in distress have been enquired into by the Sub-Inspector of Schools, but I cannot accept his report entirely. I have directed the Subdivisional Officer, Dinapore, to enquire into these cases personally. The Subdivisional Officer, Bihar, reports that the head-constable of Chandī outpost reported certain cases to him. The head-constable was directed to submit the names, &c, of the sufferers to the Subdivisional Officer who proposed to enquire into each case, but the Subdivisional Officer has heard nothing more of them, and considers that there was no foundation for the report.

FORM 7.

FAMINE STATEMENT E—DISTRICT PATNA.

(See section 26 (iii) of the Code.)

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending 12th December 1896.

WORK	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour	GRATUITOUS RELIEF		
	Average number of male units per diem	Work done per diem by each male unit	Wage earned by each male unit per diem	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet	Average number of male units per diem	Wage earned by each male unit per diem		Number of adult males in receipt of gratuitous relief	Average dole.	Amount expended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8th December 1896	57	C ft 74	Rs A P 0 2 4	Rs A P 1 14 2	13	Rs A P 0 2 10	Rs A P 61 1 3	Nil		
12th. " "	57	79	0 2 7	2 1 6			56 9 4½	"		

PATNA DISTRICT

Financial Statement

NAME OF WORK	Grant	Expenditure during the fortnight on task-work	Expenditure up to 12th December 1896 on task-work	Expenditure up to 12th December 1896 on daily wages	Total of columns 4 and 5	Expenditure on poor houses, &c	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Excavating a tank at Kazi talao, Manair	Rs 500	Rs A P 70 5 7½	Rs A P 261 10 1½	Rs A P 8 7 0	Rs A P 269 1 1½	Rs A P	Rs A P 219 14 10½
2 Raising miles 5—9, Patwa Bohar Road	1,600	.	61 2 3	..	61 2 3		1 39 13 0
3 Raising miles 1—7, Bart-Sak-sobra Road	1,400	..					1 40 0 0
4 Raising miles 1—4, Mokameh-Surmera Road	7,126	31 4 0	78 4 9	..	78 4 9		7 049 11 3
5 Raising Pahari-Fatthpur Road	5,445		245 10 3	.	245 10 3		5 129 5 0
6 Raising and improving miles 4—10½, Dinapore-Nowbatpur Road	1,980	.					1 980 0 0
7 Raising and improving Phulwari-Nowbatpur Road	900						900 0 0
8 Raising and improving Islampore Lat Road	1,367	.	41 9 9		41 9 9		1 325 6 1
9 Fatna-Hilima Road causeway	700	6 13 0	23 13 3	3 5 0	27 3 0		672 13 0
Total	21,090	117 10 7½	732 2 4½	17 12 9	749 15 1½	.	20 446 0 10½

NRITYA GOPAL SUR,

Accountant, District Engineer's office, Patna

FORM 5.
DISTRICT PATNA
FAMINE STATEMENT D
(See section 26 (1) of the Code)

For the half-month ending 12th December 1896

Circle (or relief work or thana)	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK												NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK				TOTAL AMOUNT PAID		NON WORKING CHILDREN (SEC- TIONS 3 AND 4 OF THE CODE)		ADULT DEPENDENT PERSONS (SEC- TIONS 3 AND 4 OF THE CODE)							
	A				B				C				D				Total amount paid		Men		Women		Total of columns 19 and 20		Number		Amount paid	
	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children	Men	Women	Big children	Small children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Week ending 6th December 1896																		Rs A P					Rs A P					
1 Kaziulao at Masar road	177	18	43	40													22,975	43 1 8										
2 Raising Motameh-Surmera road	36	38	14														6,800	11 3 0										
3 Filling up the causeway on Fatwa Hills road	29	25															2,650	5 6 0	4									
Total	242	139	37	40													31,545	59 10 3	4									
Male units	242	139	37	40													31,545	59 10 3	4									
Total male units	242	139	37	40													31,545	59 10 3	4									
Week ending 12th December 1896																												
1 Kaziulao at Masar road	129	68	97	82													12,749	28 4 44										
2 Raising Motameh-Surmera road	71	55	4	10													6,206	20 5 0										
Total	200	123	99	12													18,955	48 9 44										
Male units	200	123	99	12													18,955	48 9 44										
Total male units	200	123	99	12													18,955	48 9 44										

NRITYA GOPAL SUR,
Accountant District Engineer's office, Patna

The 15th December 1896

Statement of retail shop prices for week ending 12th December 1896, as compared with the figures for week ending 28th November 1896

	PATNA CITY		SADAR		BARR		BIHAR		DYNAPORH		DISTRICT	
	Last fort night	This fort night	Last fort night	This fort night	Last fort night	This fort night	Last fort night	This fort night	Last fort night	This fort night	Last fort night	This fort night
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Common rice s.e., mota	9½ to 11½	10 to 11½	9½ to 14	9 to 12½	7½ to 11½	7½ to 12	9 to 13	9 to 13	9½ to 13½	9½ to 10½	7½ to 14	7½ to 13
chawal												
Wheat	8 to 9½	9 to 10	7 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 8½	8 to 8½	7½ to 9	8 to 10	8½ to 9½	9 to 9½	7 to 9½	9 to 10
Barley	10 to 19	11½ to 13	10 to 14	10½ to 14	11 to 15	11 to 15	8½ to 12	9 to 13	10 to 14	11½ to 15	8½ to 14	9 to 14
Makul	12½ to 19½	13 to 13½	12 to 15	12 to 13½	11½ to 12½	11 to 13	11½ to 14	11 to 19½	12 to 12½	12	11½ to 14	11 to 13½
Gram	11 to 17½	11 to 12	11 to 15	11 to 12½	10½ to 11½	10½ to 12	9½ to 19½	10½ to 12	11½ to 12	11½ to 19	9½ to 14	10½ to 13½
Arhar	12 to 15	12 to 19	10 to 15	12 to 13	8 to 13	11 to 19	11 to 19	11½ to 13	12	11½ to 12½	8 to 14	11 to 13
Marna	15 to 16	15 to 16	14 to 16	15 to 16	14	14 to 16	14 to 15	14 to 15		14½ to 15	14 to 16	13½ to 16

• Deputy Collector,
For Collector

Relief work—Filling up Causeway on Fatua-Hilsa Road

[illegible]

tor Collector.

PATNA DISTRICT

Abstract of IMPORTS excluding local traffic under the Commissioner's Famine Circular No. 13 of 1896

Station to which reported	Rice		Paddy		Wheat		Barley		Indian corn		Other food-grains		Total		REMARKS
	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Mds 198	Mds 303	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds 198	Mds 303	
Mokameh	10 74	708			21					15		64	692	10,459	1 317
Pandurak	279	162	258		111	4			3			1 76	1 15	827	201
Patna ghat	4 679	610			24	774						1 57	4 40	1 839	1 828
Patna	5 993	2 47				519								5 093	750
Bankipore	6 13													998	
Digha ghat	1 40		170											379	
Dumapori															
Bihra															
Total East Indian Railway	1,021	2,070	614	3	205	1,301			4	15		627	1,167	21,471	3,550
Digha ghat (Bengal and North Western Railway)												540		540	
India General Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. (Patna)	63											2,373		2,436	
District Total	21,987	2,070	614	3	205	1,301			4	15		3,540	1,167	25,456	4,540
															Previous year's figures not furnished
															Ditto ditto ditto

T. INGLIS,
Collector

Statement of food-grains imported to stations on the Patna district during the fortnight ending 15th December 1896, as compared with the corresponding period of the last year.

STATIONS		RICE		PADDY		WHEAT		BARLEY		INDIAN CORN		OTHER FOOD GRAINS		TOTAL	
From	To	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Darrbhanga Lucknow at Pn point Bukhtiarpur	Mokameh ghat						Nil								
	Mokameh	81	363												
		117												198	
		(64)													
Dharbanga	Pandarak	198	113												303
	Barh				3										3
	Bukhtiarpur						Nil								
Khusrupur							Nil								
							Nil								
							Nil								
							Nil								
Futwah							Nil								
Mankor Burdwan Munster Ahmadpur Jamoeo Lucknow at Khasaria Maunhi Bankipur Rajmahal Sullangungo Bhagalpur Bukhtiarpur Poonpoo Mokameh ghat Mokameh Gaya Raghunathpur Santilga Ranegunge Chutia Nathul Belapur	Patna ghat	1 718	682										70		
		2,888													
		2 052													
		1 037													
Patna ghat B F		49													
		129													
Patna ghat B F		86													
		344													
		316													
		685													
Patna ghat B F		681													
		337													
District Total		10,374	708			21					15	64	692	10,450	1,315

STATIONS		RICE		PADDY		WHEAT		BARLEY		INDIAN-CORN		OTHER FOOD GRAINS		TOTAL		
From	To	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Modhapur	Patna		10	3						8		12	23			
Baidyanath- tion			15													
Luckeesera		181	7			(3)	(18)			(7)		(11)	(15)			
Mokameh		(45)	(25)			(54)	(10)			(8)		(69)	(100)			
Bukhtapur		(933)	(100)		(10)	32						84				
Poonpour		(5)														
Holca			53	22			4									
Jahanabad																
Rachunathpur																
Masaurhi		(21)	(174)	(145)										(75)		
Benares Canton ment		7			210		3									
Blagatpur					17											
Allahabad																
Jamrooe		34					116									
Tigra		34														
Gava													8	48		
Baidyanath-Dighur													90			
Dalsinghara												2		837		
		279	162	258		101	4			4		193	115		201	
Bolepur	Bankapur	145														
Jagunge		314														
Mitani		311														
Kangani		204														
Bukhtapur		(3)	(8)													
Masaurhi		(84)	(500)										(190)	(1070)		
Nadoul		(1)											(207)			
Jahanabad		806	010			24								315		
Tehta																
Bihari																
Buzai													21			
Khusrapur														(120)		
Bark		(11)	(61)										(12)	(8) (17)		
Futwah																
Luckeesera																
Mokameh							(16)									
Sullongunko																
Mollipur		3														
Baidyanath													112			
Jamrooe		1														
Gava		10														
Atrahi													68			
Khagaona																
Total		1579	610			33	78					117	110	430	1899	
Khusrapur	Ducha ghat	(10)	(3)													
Masaurhi		(20)	(70)											(105) (204)		
Kangani		15														
Poonpour													(67)	(144) (311)		
Nadoul																
Luckeesera		43	47				51									
Jahanabad		57														
Bolepur		51														
Nalhati		96														
Chakradharpur		17														
Sambalpur																
Bark																
		107	27													
				</												

FORM No 8

PAINA DISTRICT

*Statement of Imports of food-grains in maunds by steamers during the half month
ending 15th December 1896*

Station to which imported	Station from which consigned	Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Barley	Indian corn	Other food grains	Total	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	Goalundo						1,885*	1,885	* The 1,885 consists entirely of kulan
	English Bazar	63					277†	340	† The 277 consists entirely of kulan
	Ditto						211‡	211	‡ The 211 consists entirely of kulan
	Total	63					2,373	2,436	

Upward traffic by country boats slack. A few laden with Kail chiefly have passed up.

II A. PFARSON,
Agent, Patna.

PATNA DISTRICT

Abstract of EXPORTS excluding local traffic under the Commissioner's Famine Circular No 13 of 1896.

Stations from which exported	Rice		Paddy		Wheat		Barley		Indian-corn.		Other food grains.		Total		REMARKS
	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mokameh	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	
Mokameh ghat	1,720	860				1,225			7,140		15,805	6,138	24,723	8,223	
Pandarak									4,738	5,042	1,609	2,005	6,436	8,087	
Bach	2,440	2,040							2,215		17,883	6,833	22,047	8,342	
Bukhtiarpur	8	117				18			3,229		2,411	3,237	3,193	3,193	
Bhusrohpur	581	880				121	159	174	1,390		10,468	1,175	18,838	2,379	
Futwah	410	214						120	342		7,837	1,121	8,686	1,401	
Patna	32	10							2		704	238	708	238	
Patna ghat	1,844				685				456		10,684	1,277	11,013	1,277	
Bankipore											714	400	712	400	
Digha ghat	13										5,309	4,710	5,330	4,710	
Poompon												384	11	306	
Masaurhi											2,715	43	2,715	80	
Nadoul														41	
Dinapore											2,778	1,371	2,778	1,371	
Hibta									344				345		
Total East Indian Railway	7,328	4,179			685	1,361	159	300	16,076	5,042	85,842	28,129	1,10,688	30,014	
Digha ghat (Bengal and N.W. Indian Railway)	90												90		Previous year's figures not furnished.
India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Patna	51										54		108		
Total	7,470	4,179			685	1,361	159	300	16,076	5,042	85,896	28,129	1,10,880	30,014	

T. INGLIS,
Collector.Statement of Food-grains exported from stations on the Patna District during the fortnight ended
15th December 1896

Stations from—	Stations to—	Rice		Paddy		Wheat		Barley		Indian-corn		Other food-grains		Total	
		1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mokameh	Delhi	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	
	Arrah	345						785				683			
	Howrah							443							
	Meerut City		150							695		3,350	5,170		
	Mirzapore			340								783			
	Khanna									732		340			
	Agra	84										616			
	Alamnagar									725		1,047			
	Howari											350			
	Harahandpur											345			
	Simrath									318		715			
	Etawah											343			
	Chazabad									1,180					
	Lucknow									347		1,430			
	Cawnpore City									434		1,041			
	Allahabad	517	520							680		1,755			
	Banars Cantonment	419										1,060			
	Bankipore						(680)								
	Kakori											355			
	Buridwan											308			
	Manikpur											340			
	Fyzabad									343					
	Meja Road											651			
	Jehanpur City									340		396			
	Dinasti Road									340					
Mokameh ghat	Safedgunge	117										236			
	Bhadreswar														
	Banganj												353		
	Hathras Junction									304			615		
	Phulpur	07										276			
	Total	1,720	860					1,225		7,180		15,805	6,138	24,723	8,223
	Howrah											374			
	Allahabad									1,808	3,201		340		
	Tarighat									512	1,077	988			
	Sahilganj									2,070	1,040				
Mokameh ghat	Phulpur												1,420		
	Haridwar											337			
	Khurda									340					
	Patna ghat						(373)						329		
	Banars Cantonment														
	Mirzapur											351			
	Gabmar											304			
	Total									4,738	5,042	1,609	2,005	6,436	8,087

Stations from—	Stations to—	Rice.		Paddy		Wheat		Barley		Indian-corn.		Other food-grains		Total	
		1896.	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pandarak	Baniganj	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
	Lucknow											18	15		
	Total											371		380	18
Barh	Allahabad	1,040	1,788							1,047		4,002	310		
	Agra Junction	2,002								814		1005			
	Delhi											715			
	Etawah											3,730			
	Manikpur											359			
	Patna	347	301							354		1197	1,579		
	Benares Cantonment											1,044	780		
	Barilly											8129			
	Hardoi											707			
	Lucknow												2,344		
	Mirzapur											874			
	Pirabad											774			
	Jaunpur											914			
	Banda											451			
Bukhtarpore	Khaga														
	Sahibganj														
	Jaunpur City														
	Total	2,449	2,059							2,315		17,503	6,257	24,007	8,942
	Luckeesarai											278			
	Howrah											107			
	Raneegunge											411	480		
	Khusrupore	(828)	(142)			(37)						(507)	(1,124)		
	Patna	(63)										(740)			
	Mokameh											1,015			
	Allahabad											310			
	Cawnpore		20				18						300		
	Benares												1,911		
	Buxar		97										130		
Khusrupore	Mirzapur	8										8			
	Arrah	(23)													
	Mokameh ghat														
	Hindki Road											080			
	Hardoi											310			
	Total	8	117				18					920	2,211	4,237	2,940
	Digha ghat	(205)	(105)												
	Mega Road												721		
	Sandila											1,054			
	Barilly											513			
	Hardoi									191		946			
	Total									101		975		1,708	271
Khusrupore	Manikpur											1,415			
	Allahabad	118								119		4,191			
	Bharwari											1,017			
	Khaga											600			
	Patna							150		206		212			
	Cawnpore City											1,046			
	Jaunpur											440			
	Delhi	163										180			
	Manikpur		(200)												
	Howrah												312		
	Buxar		470												
	Benares		719										167		
	Benares Cantonment	303					121		174	306		1,015	674		
	Harohandpur	56										347			
Futwah	Garhga	120										384			
	Budiki Road											713			
	Tilhar											604			
	Karmi		84									202			
	Jaunpur City									428		604			
	Anila											110	102		
	Gaya		230												
	Patna														
	Total	131	880				121	151	174	1,390		10,468	1,106	14,848	2,379
Futwah	Asnaol											11			
	Marabanki											816			
	Bachhravan											687			
	Lucknow											896			
	Sahibganj											688			
	Sandila											1,048			
	Rai Bareilly											1,011			
	Cawnpore City											390			
	Khaga											313			
	Allahabad												310		
	Etawah												415		
	Howrah												340		
	Muzaffarpur	23										341			
	Hindki Road		214						120			442			
Patna	Anjhi											690			
	Hardoi														
	Mirzapur	303								342					
	Total	410	214						120	562		7,837	1,181	6,505	1,461
	Howrah	2													
	Madhupur	5													
	Arrah		4												
	Phaphund											370			
	Gaya												228		
	Mirzapur	22													
	Hindki Road	3										340			
	Mohan Lalgaon											58			
	Morena		6							2					
	Sultanpur											2			
Patna	Khusrupore		(23)												
	Kollwar												45		
	Total	32	10							2		704	225	706	28

FORM No. 9

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half month ending 15th December 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	(Jowar) Other food-grains.	Total.	Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Garhara Chapra	Digha ghat Ditto	..	..	...	...	..	Mds. 306 383	..	Digha ghat	Muzaffarpur	Mds 90						..

S. N. MUKHERJI,

Station Master, Bengal North-Western Railway.

DIGHA GHAT,

16th December 1896.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by steamers during the half month ending 15th December 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian corn.	Other food-grains.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	Doorjanpore	54					54*	108	* This 54 consists of cheena

Heavy fleets of country boats laden chiefly with sugar and Fuller's earth; also coolies have passed Patna destined for Lower Bengal, Dacca Division principally

H. A. PEARSON,

Agent, Patna.

No 1622G., dated Camp Gurna, the 16th December 1896.

From—H. SAVAGE, Esq., C.S., Collector of Gaya,

To—The Commissioner of Patna Division, Bankipore.

I HAVE the honour to submit Famine Report for the first half of December. The figures given are for the fortnight ending 12th instant. I have not yet received from the Collector of Saran a copy of his form, and therefore submit this report on the same lines as my report for the 2nd half of November, i.e., under section 24 of the Code.

2. SECTION 24(1) No part of the district is affected with famine at present, and none of the 14 circles has been manned.

3. SECTION 24(2) The *aghani* rice is being reaped, and the general outturn for the district is 8 annas. *Rabi* is doing well and promises fully a 12-anna crop. I have during the fortnight been over the south-west part of the Aurangabad subdivision and find the *aghani* crops in that quarter about 10 annas; and the *rabi*, if we get the ordinary Christmas rains, will be above the average. All the subdivisional officers write hopefully of prospects in their subdivisions.

4. Price of common rice, as will be seen from Appendix A, has fallen somewhat in all subdivisions except Jehanabad, and prices of other food-grains have on the whole remained stationary. The stock of food grains is fully sufficient for three months' consumption.

5. Figures for import and export by rail will follow when received. I have no satisfactory statistics as to internal movements of grain, but there seems to be no particular activity in the trade in any part of the district.

6. No rain has fallen during the fortnight.

7. Public health is good.

8. There has been no noticeable emigration or immigration.

9. The condition of cattle continues good.

10. SECTION 24 (3) to (7) Nil

SECTION 24(8) The number of persons to whom loans have been given under the Loans Agriculturists Act during the fortnight is 15. The total amount given to date this year is Rs. 4,800, and average to each person is Rs. 47-8. The amount of unexpended grant is Rs. 5,200.

11. The amount given under the Land Improvement Act during the fortnight is Rs. 100, which was given to one person. Of the total grant of Rs. 59,500, Rs. 56,500 has been expended. Of the balance, Rs. 2,000 was allotted to the Subdivisional Officer, Aurangabad, but he has not yet reported what he has done with it.

12. SECTION 24 (9) The provision made by the District Board for famine amounts to Rs. 1,11,850. Nothing has as yet been expended. The financial statement is therefore not given.

13. SECTION 20, I to III. Statement D, the statement of gratuitous relief, and statement E for the half-month are blank.

SECTION 26 IV to V. A list of prices is annexed.

14. With reference to your Famine Circular No. , I have to report that I have asked the Chairman of each Municipality to collect a small sum at present and place it in the hands of a committee of the principal inhabitants, to expend in meeting cases of distress among people who ordinarily are not recipients of charity. I have also asked each Subdivisional Officer to organize a similar fund at the head-quarters of his sub-division, and have requested the District Superintendent of Police to again call the attention of officers in charge of thanas and outposts to their duties in connection with cases of distress.

15. Before receipt of your circular I had issued instructions to the police and village panchayats on the subject and had personally instructed many, both of the police and members of the panchayats, and ascertained that it was very improbable any real case of distress would escape notice.

In particular I have instructed the Subdivisional Officer of Aurangabad to arrange for one free meal at Aurangabad for each traveller in want of it who may pass through that place along the Grand Trunk Road, and have asked the Mohunth of Budh Gaya to be so good as to arrange for another free meal at Dobhi, which is 30 miles further on the way to Calcutta. The Subdivisional Officer has already collected funds for the purpose and will assist each traveller who may be in need. I have not as yet received a reply from the Mohunth, but trust he will make the arrangement I suggest. The number of travellers along the road is no larger than in ordinary years, but I have noticed many of them looking very thin and weary, and it will be a real charity to help them on their way.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative statement showing the prices of food-grains in the Gaya district for the fortnight ending 12th December 1896.

Names of Grains.	NAMES OF SUBDIVISIONS.							
	Sadar (Gaya)		Jahannabad		Aurangabad		Nawadah	
	Fortnight ending 28th November	Fortnight ending 12th December	Fortnight ending 28th November	Fortnight ending 12th December	Fortnight ending 28th November	Fortnight ending 12th December	Fortnight ending 28th November	Fortnight ending 12th December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common rice	9½	10½	9½	10½	10	10½	11½	11½
Wheat	8½	8½	8	8	10	10	9½	9½
Barley	8½	10	10½	11	10½	9½	8	9
Maize	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	13	11
Gram	10½	10	10½	10½	10½	11	10½	10½
Uhar	10½	10½						0
Harua	13½	12½	13½	14	14	14	15	14½

Statement of food-grains imported into stations in the Gaya district during fortnight ending 15th December 1896.

FROM—	TO—	Rice	Paddy	Wheat.	Barley	Indian corn	Other food grains	GRAND TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Barwahi	Gaya*						101	
Kach						182	07	
Chubany ghat					340			
Thagapur					10	35		
Patna ghat					41		403	
Bihla					47		08	
Multanpur					5		41	
Keega ghat						340		
Monghyr						54	20	
Jahadidharua				13		54	4	
Jamhara								
Barwahi								
Total				13	403	1,016	938	2,369

* No traffic at other stations.

Statement of food-grains exported from stations in the Gaya district during fortnight ending 15th December 1896.

FROM—	TO—	Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Barley	Indian corn	Other food grains	GRAND TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jahannabad	Kopasamotha		18					
	Cawnpore						340	
	Anjhi	946					1,024	
	Hankipore						09	
	Khaga						271	
	Karwi						381	
	Mirzapur	343						
	Total	1,298	18				2,163	5,489
Bela	Dalstingsarai via Mokoma-ghat.	13		3			3	17
	Allahabad					23		
	Chapra	5						
	Purulia	11		3				
	Bihla	4						
Gaya	Patna ghat				6			
	Deega ghat	15		17				
	Hankipore	83						
	Patna	48						
	Dehli				334			
	Banarua cantonment	3						
	Total	133		10	340	23	3	517
	GRAND TOTAL	1,431	18	31	340	23	2,166	4,903

B. K. MULLICK,
For Collector of Gaya.

No. 2853, dated Arrah, the 19th December 1896.

From—W. EKERTON, Esq., c.s., Officiating Collector of Shahabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my half-monthly report under section 24 of the Famine Code for the period ending the 15th instant.

2. As you have yourself during this period visited with me the affected area in the Bhabua subdivision and the relief works, and noted the general condition of affairs, it will be unnecessary for me to submit a very lengthy report. Since my last report, I have, for the reasons stated therein, closed two relief works, i.e., the Jahanabad-Bhabua and Mohania-Panjraon roads, with effect from the 5th December. All labourers were, however, paid the minimum wage for Sunday, 6th December, so as to enable them to join either the railway works or the other relief works. Results have fully justified this action. A test relief work was opened on a tank at Sahar (14 miles south-east of Bhabua), with effect from the 10th instant, owing to certain reported distress in that locality; but very few people have joined this work (there were 63 all told on 12th instant), and it would seem hardly necessary to continue it, at any rate at present, as a relief work. On the other hand, a considerable number of labourers attend the Hata-Durgaoti road relief work, though the numbers fluctuate considerably, and I am of opinion that this work, in itself a very useful one, should not be closed. Owing to the chief staple food of the labourers, *mator* and *keraw* flour, having fallen in price to about 10 paise the rupee, I have reduced the minimum wage, in strict accordance with section 104 of the Famine Code, to 6 paise for a man, 5 paise for a woman, 3 paise for a child for the prescribed task of 150 cubic feet of earth and 50 feet load, and have issued necessary instructions on the spot to the circle and relief officers. It was found that in some cases less than the previously fixed minimum wage was being given to workmen who failed to do the prescribed task, and strict injunctions have been given that in no case should less than the minimum wage be given. As none of the workers are in a famished condition, the payment according to strict measurement does not appear to have had other than good results. The explanation of the comparatively large number of labourers employed on daily wage, irrespective of task, is the one given by me in paragraph 2 (3) of my last report: these labourers are for the most part weakly persons, who are employed on dressing the road and doing odd jobs about the place. They might be entered under class D if it is thought necessary, but the explanation is a satisfactory one, and no change in their classification seems to be needed. The condition of the *rabi* crop is satisfactory, and agricultural loans have been freely given in Bhabua. I am inclined to think that only the Hata-Durgaoti work need be kept open, under two Sub-Overseers, and that the District Board staff may be set free; and the proposed alterations in the programme of work for the current year cancelled, so that the ordinary District Board work may be taken in hand. The total expenditure on relief work, so far, has only been Rs. 2,706-10-5, to which may be added the small amount of Rs. 140-3-6 spent under section 12 of the Famine Code, and it does not now seem expedient to abandon the entire District Board programme for this year. I would therefore propose to resume all District Board work for the current year, which will give employment to about 2,000 labourers all over the District, while provision, as already contemplated, for possible subsequent expenditure on relief work should be made by cutting down next year's budget. You have seen for yourself how matters stand, and if you agree with me, the necessary steps will at once be taken.

3. The detailed information required by section 24 of the Code is as under:—

SECTION 24 (1) —The area affected remained the same, as also the relief circle and officer in charge. Two relief works, i.e., the Jahanabad-Bhabua and Mohania-Panjraon works were closed from the 5th instant, for reasons already given, and one fresh work, i.e., a tank at Sahar was opened. The Hata-Durgaoti work remained open as before. The numbers on railway work between Khajura and Jahanabad are said to have increased to nearly 3,000, which is satisfactory; and no doubt the closing of our relief work at Mohania has had the desired effect both of sending a class labourers on to the railway works where they can find suitable employment, and of avoiding any possibility of competition between our works and the railway work.

SECTION 24 (2).—The general state of the affected tract remained much the same. The *rabi* is germinating well, and the free distribution of loans for seeds prior to and after the rainfall on 2nd November has had the wished-for result of supplying funds to enable the raiyats to sow all available *rabi* lands. The general appearance of the country is much better than when last I visited it owing to the *rabi* sowing, and the rainfall. Considerable importation of food-grains from Sasaram into Bhabua is reported, which is satisfactory. Public health is good, and there has been no emigration or immigration of "famished" persons.* The figures of expenditure under section 12 of the Code for the last two months are

now available. It will be seen that the police, under the supervision of Mr. Ryan, Assistant District Superintendent, have distributed relief in the shape of small quantities of food-grain to 1,648 persons at a cost of Rs. 140-3-6. This relief has only been given in cases of real distress. It is very necessary to have some such safety-valve as this to meet the case of labourers coming from the North-Western Provinces to railway work or semi-starved professional beggars, and I think the money has been judiciously spent.

SECTION 24 (3).—At the beginning of the period under report the same three relief works as before were opened. On the 10th instant, work on the Sahar tank was commenced and a small number of labourers attended. On the 5th instant, the Bhabhua Jahanabad and Mohania-Panjraon works were closed, as the numbers employed were small and the works were not considered necessary any longer. The total numbers on the Hata-Durgaoti work were 3,827 for week ending 5th December, 4,257 for week ending 12th December.

The actual number of labourers of all classes on the work on 16th instant, when I visited the work with you, was 792, and the actual number on the Sahar tank was 109 on December 15th. The rates of wages were the same as before, but on a consideration of prevailing rates of *keraw* and *matur* flour, I fixed the minimum wage for both works on a 10-acres instead of an 8-acres basis under section 104 of the Code, i.e., 6 pice for a man, 5 pice for a woman 3 pice for a child; and the maximum wage, in case the full allotted task was completed, at 7 pice for a man, 5 pice for a woman, 3 pice for a child, which is well within the Famine Code rate. The task remained the same, i.e., 150 cubic feet of earthwork for the Hata-Durgaoti road; and for the Sahar tank the task was carefully worked out by the District Engineer as follows:—

Full task, 150 cubic feet for a 50-feet lead, and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the task to be deducted for every 50 feet extra lead, that is to say—

	C ft.
Up to 50 feet lead task	= 150
From 50—100 feet „	= 120
„ 100—150 „ „	= 90
„ 150—200 „ „	= 60

This rate is only for level ground at the commencement of the work.

SECTION 24 (4) (5) (6) and (7).—There is nothing to report under these heads. The action taken under section 12 of the Code has already been mentioned. A general meeting has been called at Arrah for the 21st instant, to consider the organisation of a Committee for distribution of gratuitous relief if needed later on. At present it has not been thought desirable to call for private subscriptions for this object.

SECTION 24 (8).—The total amount of loans given under the Agriculturists Loans Act and Land Improvement Act in the Bhabhua subdivision up to date are as follows.—

Number.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Agriculturists Loans Act petitions, 1,647	..	13,994	8 0
Land Improvement Act petitions, 42	...	4,950	0 0
Total	..	18,944	8 0

The period for giving loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act has now expired. The free grant of loans has undoubtedly been of the greatest benefit to the cultivators, and has enabled a much larger area of land to be sown than would otherwise have been the case.

SECTION 24 (9).—The financial statements are annexed herewith. The total expenditure so far has been very small.

SECTION 24 (10).—No fresh tract has become affected whole to have been affected. The *dhan* crop on irrigated areas throughout the district seems to have done a great deal better than was anticipated at first. There is no doubt that the canals supplied by the railway authorities show that 16,647 maunds were imported into, and 24,247 maunds exported from, the district during the fortnight ending 14th December, as compared with 6,752 maunds imported, and 28,987 maunds exported in the previous fortnight. There is therefore been considerably more importation and less exportation by rail during the period under report.

8. Enquiries regarding food stocks are being pushed on, and results will be reported as soon as possible. Our recent tour together has enabled us to discuss various points on the spot and issue the necessary instructions without delay.

FORM No. 8.

Statement of food-grains imported to stations on the Shahabad district during the fortnight ending
15th December 1896.

Stations from—	Stations to—	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hoochly Howrah Munghyr Simultola	Koilwar	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	...	40	...	42
Barh Shaptahi Balpur Burdwan Durgapur Samthia Munghyr	Arrah	126 210 718 384 344 344	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,106	...	126	...	...	...	2,232
Arrah Madhupore Purpanti	Behen	6 23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	29	...	...	...	...	12	40
Chattra Ghogha Karamth	Baghunathpur	5 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pirpanti Rampur Hat	Dumraon	4 240	...	...	...	55	...	...
	Total	244	...	...	...	55	...	300
Nalhati Mallarpur Durgapur Nawada Rampur Hat Murali Gogree Burdwan Bararpore Raniganj Haldyanath Kallygunge Mhalpur	Buxar	4,123 690 688 370 2,524 685...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	12,106	...	...	...	...	...	13,922
	GRAND TOTAL	15,608	...	126	...	95	...	16,847

Statement of food-grains exported from stations in the Shahabad district during the fortnight ending 15th December 1896.

Stations from—	Stations to—	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kolliwar	Bankipur	Mds. 15	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 15
	Shahjehanpur	..	..	..	..	..	340	
	Karwee	..	..	..	..	..	686	
	Anjhi	..	..	..	..	686	1,714	
Arrah	Cawnpore City	..	..	..	..	..	340	
	Phaphund	..	..	..	..	..	340	
	Agra Junction	..	..	..	..	344	..	
	Hindki road	..	..	..	..	340	..	
	Howrah	..	..	335	..	..	..
	Total			335		1,370	3,423	5,127
Bihla	Patna City	..	..	..	..	..	168	
	Hindki road	..	..	..	..	1,363	389	
	Benares Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	389	
	Total					1,363	817	2,000
Raghumathpur	Allahabad	35	..	10	623	810	1,023	
	Etawah	..	..	..	624	1,020	800	
	Katni	..	..	..	..	116	..	
	Khaga	..	..	..	..	..	686	
	Patna	189	..	..	..	..	15	
	Total	217		10	1,247	1,446	1,806	4,780
Dumraon	Khaga	..	..	..	..	..	340	
	Sandila	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tarighat	..	..	250	..	..	..
	Total			250		430	340	1,020
	Patchpur	..	..	..	..	..	2,445	
	Mirzapore	..	..	400	..	344	877	
	Jamalgur	..	..	..	..	..	58	
	Allahabad	397	..	..	..	1,006	1,004	
	Bankipore	..	..	..	..	..	36	
	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	776	
	Agra Junction	..	..	..	..	..	343	
	Obunur	..	..	68	..	..	..
	Benares Cantonment	59	..	..	..	..	180	
Buxar	Patna City	48	..	..	..	..	..
	Monghyr	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Howrah	..	..	..	..	..	340	
	Bhagalpur	..	..	..	..	..	35	
	Manikpur	..	..	..	..	..	344	
	Ahravra road	103	..	..	..	..	..
	Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	639	..	
	Etawah	..	..	..	..	1,353	..	
	Total	509		403		3,433	3,000	10,305
Chowra	Dildarnagar	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Hindki road	..	106	..	..	..	174	
	Cawnpore	..	192	..	27	..	149	
	Arrah	..	17	..	..	..	..
	Jamania	10	68	..	..	..	..
	Benares Cantonment	..	..	..	..	23	..	
	Total	30	437		27	33	303	483
	GRAND TOTAL	783	437	1,063	1,274	7,908	13,730	24,247

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT SHAHABAD

For the half month ending 12th December 1896.

CIRCLE OR (SEEING WORK OR IRRAWADDI)	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK																				Non-working children (sections 83 and 84 of the Code).		Adult dependents (sections 83 and 84 of the Code).							
	A										B																			
	C					D					E					F														
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
Week ending 8th December																														
Hatta	635	535	590	72	561	457	253	70									127,092	267 13 10	197	158		29	1	37 8 0	245 7 10					
Boonah	78	89	13		447	436	180										48,139	71 4 0	109			29	1	13 14 3	65 2 3					
Koond	225	315	93	113	51	51	12	11									25,107	52 7 4	71	69		11	14	14 12 0	67 3 4					
GRAND TOTAL	1,138	1,159	447	175	1,044	923	445	81									199,338	331 11 2	377	225		40	15	66 2 3	397 13 5					
Male units	1,138	892	294	44	1,044	797	222	20											377	169		20	4							
Total for the week	2,296					1,953					870																			
Week ending 28th December.																														
Hatta	848	851	353	50	645	570	271	54									102,792	249 13 8	267	240		42	6	50 3 9	390 2 5					
Boonah	87	69	27	13	7	32	19	6									8,357	18 4 1	20			1		2 4 6	20 3 7					
GRAND TOTAL	935	920	382	63	652	602	290	60									171,149	268 2 9	287	240		43	6	53 8 3	380 11 0					
Male units	935	697	191	23	628	451	145	15											287	180		21	1							
Total for the week	1,864					1,313					439																			

FORM 7

FAMINE STATEMENT

DISTRICT SHAHABAD

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half month ending 15th December 1896

Week	A, B, C, and D workers paid by task work				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task		Total amount disbursed or task work and daily labour	Gratuitous relief		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Works done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet	Average number of male units per diem	Wage earned by each male unit per diem		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief	Average dole	Amount expended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 6th December 1896	713	Rs 47	Rs A P	Rs A P	85	Rs A P	Rs A P			
12th "	627	64	0 1 3	1 10 8	76	0 1 10	397 13 8			
			0 1 4	1 9 1		0 1 9	820 11 0			

SHAHABAD.

Financial statement for the whole period of operations up to the 12th December 1896.

RECEIPT				EXPENDITURE							REMARKS
Grants from District Board	Grants from Provincial Government		Private subscription	On relief works		On relief in poor houses.	On relief of artisans.	On relief by grant or money doles.	On relief in kitchens.	On any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief	
	Date of each grant	Amount		Sums paid on account of daily wages	Sums paid for task work.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26th October 1896	Rs 5,000	} . . .	. . .	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P			Rs A P.			* Represents amounts distributed by the police on gratuitous relief up to 30th November 1896
3rd November "	500			118 10 0	509 13 11			140 3 6*			
7th " "	100										
17th " "	5,000										
Total	10,600										

(Section 26 (iv) of the Famine Code)

Comparative statement showing the prices of the staple food-grains in Shahabad for the fortnight ending 15th December 1896

	Common rice		Wheat		Gram.		Maize.		Marrow		Peas		Masuri		Khesari	
	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December	Fortnight ending 28th November	Fortnight ending 12th December	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December	Fortnight ending 28th November	Fortnight ending 12th December	Fortnight ending 28th November	Fortnight ending 12th December	Fortnight ending 28th November	Fortnight ending 12th December	Fortnight ending 28th November	Fortnight ending 12th December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arrah	Rs 12 00	10 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	11	11	12	12 1/2	.....	..	12	11 1/2	..	..	..	..
Buxar	12 00	10 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	11	11	12	12 1/2	12	12	12	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	13
Banaram	12 00	10 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	11	11	12	12 1/2	12	12	12	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	13
Bhabua	12 00	10 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	11	11	12	12 1/2	12	12	12	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	13

W. EGBERTON,
Collector.

The 19th December 1896.

No 2591G., dated Chapra, the 17th December 1896.

From—A. EARLE, Esq., c.s., Offg. Collector of Saran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division, Bankipore.

IN continuation of my letter No. 2407G, dated the 3rd instant, I have the honour to submit my third half-monthly report under the Famine Code for the two weeks ending Saturday evening, the 12th instant

2. SECTION 24 (1).—*Area affected, 880 square miles, population affected, 779,705*—The position has again been modified—(1) by the Subdivisional Officer of Siwan defining more closely the area immediately affected in the Darowlia thana and adding three other tracts, and (2) by Mr. Chapman, in charge of the Sadar subdivision, adding four tracts. The changes

	Area in square miles	Population
The whole of the Gopalganj thana	358	275,023
Minus the Gundaik Deara	120	55,800
(Approximate figures)	238	219,223
Mirganj thana	485	350,007
Siwan tracts (approximate figures)	175	168,875
Sadar tracts	32	32,000
Total	880	779,705

affected by the above are shown in the margin, and a sketch map is herewith submitted indicating the position of the old and new tracts. 8 per cent. of the population in question amounts to 62,376. As indicated in paragraph 3 of my last report, I am taking steps to prepare a programme of work sufficient to give employment to not only the above, but the average number of those employed in the worst months in the

year 1873-74

3. SECTION 24 (1).—*Number of relief circles and of officers in charge.*—There are at present 11 relief circles with 11 officers in charge, of whom 3 are honorary, 2 are paid, and 6 are police officers. In the Gopalganj subdivision, the thana Mirganj circle is I consider far too large, and is in process of being subdivided. The Gopalganj thana circle will also have shortly to be subdivided. As this subject was fully discussed in the last report, I need not dwell on it at greater length on this occasion.

4. SECTION 24 (2).—*General state of the affected tracts during the half-month under report.*—This may be summed up by saying that there are visible signs of increasing distress, the number of beggars being larger, and exceptional immigration being reported to Eastern Bengal with a view to employment there. The latter I look upon as a good sign. All such persons will remit money by money-order to their families. On the other hand, it makes it more difficult to offer help in the shape of relief work, as the number of men available, as opposed to women and children, is small.

5. SECTION 24 (2).—*Crop prospects.*—The *rahi* crop is all round very good up to date. Planters of experience say that the reason of this is that the *raiya*s this year had, owing to the failure of other crops, plenty of time to prepare their lands thoroughly. The outturn will certainly not be less than 8 annas, and may be as much as 10 annas. Sugarcane is suffering from lack of moisture, and the *raha* has come into flower too early—a fact indicating short outturn.

6. SECTION 24 (2).—*Food-stocks.*—I shall be in a position to submit the special report called for by Government under this head as soon as the figures ordered by Government to be furnished by the railway authorities are received. My information is that there is a three months' supply in this district.

7. *Importation or exportation of food-grains.*—Forms 8 and 9 are herewith submitted. It will appear therefrom that imports have decreased from 98,919 to 38,666 maunds, while exports have increased from 7,703 to 14,624 maunds. These figures indicate that too much grain had been previously imported. Revilganj figures correspond; 1,751 maunds having been imported as against 11,763, and 5,651 having been exported as against 7,476.

8. SECTION 24 (2).—*Prices.*—Prices remain fairly steady, and may be expected to become more easy as the importing season is about to commence.

9. SECTION 24 (2).—*Rainfall.*—Nil.

10. SECTION 24 (2).—*Public health.*—This is still remarkably good.

11. SECTION 24 (2).—*No emigration or immigration of famished people* is reported, but emigration to Eastern Bengal in search of employment on an unprecedented scale is observed.

12. SECTION 24 (2).—*The condition of the cattle* continues exceptionally good, and there is now less disease in the Gopalganj subdivision.

13. SECTION 24 (3).—*Relief works.*

(a) Three relief works have been open during the fortnight in the affected area, viz., at Kataya, Bhore, and Kuchaikoto in the Gopalganj subdivision. I visited them all last week and, as reported in my tour diary, found great want of supervision and organization. I have issued detailed orders, and trust that these will have the result of putting things

* Since writing the above, I have received a semi-official communication from Mr. Tytler, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, a copy of which I have forwarded to you for perusal. It will appear therefrom that the number of relief works will have to be increased.

A. EARLE

The 17th December 1896

(b) SECTION 24 (3).—121 labourers were paid by daily wages irrespective of task (*vide* Form D). These were all road-dressers, paid at a fixed rate of 2 annas per diem (*vide* column 7 of Famine Statement E), and should not have been included in the return of relief labour at all, *vide* the closing words of section 66 of the Famine Code. Orders to this effect have already issued.

into shape.* Although the number on the work is large (943), I am not prepared to draw inference until proper system is introduced. The appointment of an Assistant Engineer now being made will doubtless help materially towards better results.

(c) 4,954 labourers were paid for task work (*vide* Form D)

(d) The wages paid were 1 anna 6 pies and 1 anna 5 pies per malo unit, and the rate per 1,000 cubic feet was Rs. 2-5-10 and Rs. 2-2 respectively during the two weeks in question. (*vide* Form E) With *makai* as the commonest available food grain selling 11 seers 14 chitaks per rupee, this rate was a little too high. The rate per 1,000 cubic feet should not, as I have calculated, have exceeded Rs. 2-0-7 and with better arrangements and closer supervision, this rate will not, I hope, in futuro, be exceeded. I may add that the District Board contract rate in ordinary years is Re 1-8, of which the coolies receive Re. 1. With *makai* selling at just twice the price that it did at this time last year, the rate of Rs. 2-0-7 per 1,000 cubic feet is fair.

(e) Since my visit to the works, no relief worker is getting less than the minimum nor more than the maximum rate payable according to the Code, with *makai* selling at 11 seers 14 chitaks per rupee

(f) Mr Chapman only, of the Sadar subdivision, gives information concerning relief works opened under private agency. He writes as follows —“I have only been informed of three cases in which this has been undertaken. Mr Macgregor, manager of the Arrowah Factory, started a private relief work some three weeks ago. Some fifty to sixty persons were employed on the first day, and the numbers increased to 577* on the 12th December, when the work was closed. He reports that there is a keen demand for work among the weaker poor in his vicinity. This demand will be met by the work which I propose should be started near Aphour in the beginning of January unless circumstances change. The preparation of land for and go will soon cease, and the number of persons demanding employment will increase. Mr Macgregor reports that the wage averaged something under an anna. Rai Tara Prasad Mukerjee has a private relief work in the neighbourhood of Revilganj, and Bibu Galadhar Dyal has started similar relief in the north-west of Manjhi thana, but I have not yet obtained the details of it”

• Able bodied men	84
Old and decrepit women	90
Young and vigorous women	85
Boys	140
Girls	228
	577

(g) I am asking the Subdivisional Officers of Siwan and Gopalganj to explain why they failed to report similar details.

14. SECTION 24 (4).—*Number of poor-houses open and the scale of food distributed*—No poor-houses have been opened by Government; but I have made arrangements, with your approval, with the manager of the Hathwa Raj for the establishment of poor-houses on the estate at Hathwa, Bhore, Kateya, and Gopalganj, the scale of food distributed being that prescribed by the Famine Code. This will be a great relief, as the number of beggars is daily increasing, particularly in the Gopalganj subdivision. In view of the unprecedently high prices, and consequent shrinking of private charity, I am not at all sure that it will not be necessary before long to apply to you for sanction to establish poor-houses in other parts of the district. Details in respect of the Hathwa estate poor-houses will be submitted in future reports.

15. SECTION 24 (5).—The organization is referred to in paragraph 3 above, but it does not appear that up to date any artisans or women have been employed at their houses in weaving, cotton-spinning, husking corn, etc.

16. SECTION 24 (6).—(a) as above.

(b) The Police have again, in the two weeks under review, proved themselves most incompetent, having misinterpreted in the most flagrant manner clear orders issued to them by me through the District Superintendent of Police. Form 6 clearly shows that they have been absurdly lavish. They have again, been strictly warned to confine their attention to starving wanderers under section 166, and to leave all other cases to the Circle Inspectors.

(c) The Gopalganj thana Circle Inspector alone has afforded relief during the two weeks in question, and his action has been discommending. The main efforts of this officer, as well as of the officer in charge of the Mungunj thana circle, have been directed towards organizing private charity, *vide* section 31 (b) of the Famine Code.

17. SECTION 24 (7).—*Relief in kitchens*—Nil.

18. SECTION 24 (8).—The accompanying statement shows that 2,230 and 84 applications were received during the fortnight for advances under the Agriculturist Loans and Land Improvement Acts respectively, and that as much as Rs. 27,413-8 have been advanced up to date under both the Acts. Mr. Lyall at Siwan has done much good work in this direction. The Hathwa Raj has spent almost the entire sum of Rs. 20,000 allowed by the Court of Wards for the purpose of advances.

19. SECTION 24 (9).—*Financial statement*—Please see the statement attached.

20. SECTION 24 (10) AND (11).—Nil.

21. *Additional staff*.—(a) An Assistant Engineer has been appointed during the two weeks under review.

(b) One overseer and 1 sub-overseers have been appointed, and 6 more sub-overseers are being engaged.

(c) Up to date, 2 paid Circle Inspectors have been appointed at Rs 50 per mensem, but more are immediately required in the Gopalganj subdivision. Three honorary officers have been appointed and 6 Police officers. The travelling allowance fixed for all Circle Inspectors, paid as well as honorary (saving the Police officers), is Rs 25 per mensem.

(d) Four cashiers have been appointed at Rs 30 per mensem each, and more will be required as the number of relief works increase.

(c) Five special clerks for famine work have been appointed—2 in the District Engineer's office, 1 in the District Board's offices, 1 in the Siwan subdivisional office, and 1 in the Collector's office.

22 MEETINGS.—I *Municipal*—(a) The Chapra Municipal sub-committee have reported that about 1,000 persons in the town require aid. This number will probably be reduced. Subscriptions will be collected at a meeting to be held by me on the 18th instant.

(b) At Revilganj a sub-committee has been appointed, but their report has not yet been submitted.

(c) At Siwan the Chairman strongly deprecates any action being taken, as he states that no distress exists. I shall direct him to appoint a sub-committee to enquire and report.

II *Zamindar's meetings*—(a) I held a meeting of the Chapra zamindars on the 5th instant. The result was extremely disappointing. I never had the misfortune to meet so few liberal men before. With the exception of Rai Bahadur Tara Prasad Mukerjee, none can be said to realize the situation. Some promises to import grain from a distance, however, were secured, and some offers to furnish employment on private relief works. It was needless to discuss the question of remission of rent, as none are being paid by the raiyats. Zamindars promised to be especially liberal towards beggars and to report all cases of respectable destitution.

(b) I hold another meeting to-day of absentees from the meeting of the 5th instant, of Chapra zamindars as well as of the landholders of the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions. The result will be reported in my next return.

Statement of loan applications under section 14 (4) of the Famine Code for the half month ending the 15th December 1896 in the Saran district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
For the fortnight ending	The number of applications received up to date this financial year		Number of applications received up to the corresponding period of the last financial year		The system and security on which such advances are given	Average amount usually lent to each	Total amount lent	REMARKS
	Land Improvement Act	Agriculturists' Loans Act	Under Land Improvement Act	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act				
15th December 1896	84	2,280	4	80	In Form C on the joint and several security of each batch of applicants belonging to a given village for katcha wells and seeds. In Form B, on the security of immoveable property for pukka wells and rabi seeds.	Rs A P 16 3 0	Rs A P 27,443 8 0	

Statement showing prices-current in the district of Saran.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION	Common rice		Wheat		Barley		Makal		Gram.		Arhar		Masur	
	On 26th November	On 12th December	On 26th November	On 12th December	On 26th November	On 12th December	On 26th November	On 12th December	On 26th November	On 12th December	On 26th November	On 12th December	On 26th November	On 12th December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
adar	S. OH 9 0	S. OH. 9 8	S. CH. 8 8	S. CH. 8 8	S. OH. 10 0	S. OH. 10 8	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 8	S. CH. 11 8	S. CH. 12 8	S. C. 14 8
aran	9 10	9 10	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 4	11 11	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12
opalganj	9 8	10 1	8 10	8 10	9 8	9 9	11 14	11 9	10 12	10 9	12 5	12 8	13 12	13 12

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (1) of the Code]

**FAMINE STATEMENT D
DISTRICT SARAN**

For the half-month ending 12th December 1896

[illegible]

FORM 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 12th December 1896

Names of circles and heads of gratuitous relief.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chittaks.	Money expended	REMARKS
	Men.	Women	Children	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I.—Relief of starving wanderers by the Police under section 166 of the Famine Code—						M S C	Rs. A P	
Chapra station	3	1		4	Makal	0 1 12	0 6 0	Rs A P 0 3 6 were paid in pice
Banlapore outpost	31	145	20	204	Do	3 6 0	10 15 3	
Garkha ditto	1	3		4	Do	0 2 8	0 3 6	
Mahrajunge ditto	22	69	10	101	Do	3 14 12	11 4 0	
Mahrauli ditto	1	4	4	9	Do	0 14 0	0 11 6	
Barrouli ditto	6	17	5	28	Rice	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Kochaikote ditto	6	7	1	14	Makal	7 26 4	25 0 0	
Morganj ditto	15	35	12	62	Do	1 38 15	6 11 5	
Bhoirey ditto	4	2	2	8	Do	5 6 8	17 3 6	
Kuteya ditto	1	2	3	6	Do	0 37 14	3 2 6	
II—Gratuitous relief by Circle Inspectors under Chapter V—								
Gopalganj thana	7	14	9	30	Do. Rice	2 0 0 0 8 4	7 9 3 0 15 6	
Total	105	302	66	473		26 7 12	86 4 0	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 5th December 1896

Names of circles and heads of gratuitous relief.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chittaks.	Money expended	REMARKS
	Men.	Women	Children	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I.—Relief of starving wanderers by the Police under section 166 of the Famine Code—						M S C	Rs. A P	
Basatpur thana	2	5	1	8	Makal	0 3 64	0 4 0	
Barharia outpost	1	2		3	Do	0 4 2	0 5 0	
II—Gratuitous relief by Circle Inspectors under Chapter V—								
Gopalganj	9	6	11	26	Do	0 12 9	1 5 1	
Total	12	13	12	37		0 20 14	1 14 1	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 12th December 1896

Names of circles and heads of gratuitous relief.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chittaks.	Money expended	REMARKS
	Men.	Women	Children	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I.—Relief of starving wanderers by the Police under section 166 of the Famine Code—						M S C	Rs. A P	
Chapra station	3	1		4	Makal	0 1 12	0 6 0	Out of this only annas 3-6 were paid in pice.
Banlapur outpost	39	145	20	204	Do	3 6 0	10 15 3	
Garkha ditto	1	3		4	Do	0 2 8	0 3 6	
Maharajganj ditto	22	69	10	101	Do	3 14 12	11 0 0	
Basatpur thana	2	5	1	8	Do	0 3 64	0 4 0	
Barharia outpost	1	2		3	Do	0 4 2	0 5 0	
Maharani ditto	1	4	4	9	Rice	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Barrouli ditto	6	17	5	28	Makal	0 14 0	0 11 6	
Kochaikote ditto	6	7	1	14	Do	7 26 4	25 0 0	
Morganj ditto	15	35	12	62	Do	1 38 15	6 11 5	
Bhoirey ditto	4	2	2	8	Do	5 6 8	17 3 6	Rice was given as an exceptional case
Kuteya ditto	1	2	3	6	Do	0 37 14	3 2 6	
II—Gratuitous relief by Circle Inspectors under Chapter V—								
Gopalganj	16	20	20	56	Makal Rice	2 12 9 0 8 4	8 14 4 0 15 6	Ditto ditto.
Total	117	318	78	510		26 27 124	90 3 14	

FORM 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code]

FAMINE STATEMENT E

DISTRICT SARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 18th December 1896

Week	A, B, C and D workers paid by task work				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief	Average dole	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
During 5th December 1896	123	39	Rs. A P 0 1 6	Rs. A P 2 5 10	5	Rs. A P 0 2 0	Rs. A P 78 5 3	31	Rs. A P 0 1 0	Rs. A P 1 14 1
18th " "	457	40	0 1 6	2 2 6	12	0 2 0	245 5 6	440	0 3 8	58 4 0

FORM 8.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half month ending 30th November 1896.

Station to which imported	Station from which consigned	Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Barley	Indian-corn	Other food grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sonapore	Nirmali	805	152	2			
	Pipari	...		2		217	...
	Bhaptlahi	246					140
	Darbhangha	190					826
	Hazipur ghat					13	
	Samastipur						
	Paleza ghat	153					23
	Total	1,204	152	4		230	689
Paleza ghat	Darbhangha	40	254				251
	Janakpur	69					
	Portabganj		574				1,266
	Bettiah			96			186
	Samastipur	318	810				812
	Bhaptlahi						160
	Muzaffarpur	675	42	35			98
	Sigowli						420
	Tamaria						442
	Gan Tuk siding						
	Raghopore						
	Total	1,102	1,690	120			2,247
Bunwar Chak	Bettiah		20			17	
	Total		20			17	
	GRAND TOTAL	2,306	1,861	134		247	3,930 = 8,446
Dighwara	Nirmali	790					
	Bhaptlahi	843					
	Dalsing Barai	375					
	Baheria	164					
	Samastipur	280					
	Sakri		25	...			
	Total	1,900	25				
Goidiganj	Bettiah	6					11
		6					11
Chapra	Motihari	14	3			6	6
	Bhaptlahi	578	256	30		5	600
	Muzaffarpur	170					
	Janakpur Road	707	4				2
	Sitamarhi	223				651	
	Nirmali	148	4				14
	Siwan					23	
	Daranda					5	
	Ghoghardila	72	6			132	276
	Raghopore	130	2				125
	Darbhangha						122
	Kamtui	154					
	Sakri	19					190
	Kishtupore		125				
	Revelganj					226	
	Portabganj	265	183				2
	Jhanjharpore	52				924	
	Dighwara	158					
	Total	2,690	696	20		2,023	1,315
	GRAND TOTAL	4,911	2,472	174		2,270	5,299 = 17,068

2936 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

Station to which imported	Station from which consigned	Rice.	Paddy	Wheat.	Barley	Indian-corn	Other food grain
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Revelganj	Hanle ghat	..	..	..	..	137	64
	Katni	798	..	..	..	88	478
	Mirnah	..	..	..	..	..	38
	Bettiah	145	186	..	..	468	..
	Samastipur	..	..	..	..	..	311
	Siwan	353	..	..	..	..	..
	Sitamarhi	600	..	..	..	160	605
	Dalsing Barai	284	220	..	..	160	787
	Pertabganj	1,309	245	10	..	123	25
	Bhaptiah	..	..	..	..	80	..
Revelganj ghat	Pipra	..	..	..	..	52	..
	Sakri	..	..	..	48	213	..
	Garhara	..	104	..	..	..	43
	Laheria	28	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3,424	701	10	42	1,454	2,204
	Darbhangha	648	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhaptiah	1,106	..	..	..	..	..
	Garhara	..	..	..	..	408	..
	Sakri	141	..	..	..	..	..
	Pertabganj	230	..	..	..	..	..
Kopa Samlita Mkma	Total	2,123	..	..	..	408	..
	Motihari	Nil	28	..	..	Nil	3
	Jankapore Road	1	..	..	..	4	17
	Sitamarhi	202	..	..	..	120	..
	Darbhangha	7	..	..	..	358	..
	Total	210	28	..	..	664	20
Daronda	Bettiah	3	..	..	..	13	..
	Chapra	74	..	..	14	..	..
	Darbhangha	..	..	..	..	..	2,123
	Maisi	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Motihari	2	..	..	..	96	973
	Sakri	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sigowli	..	11	..	..	..	..
	Bhatpore	..	..	8	..	..	..
	Nawabganj	23	..	..	..	..	..
	Gandak siding	6	4	20	..	108	484
Siwan	Dighwara	..	92	..	..	..	90
	Total	108	107	28	14	218	2,075
	Darbhangha	3,107	..	..	..	..	2,191
	Sakri	..	..	..	..	..	1,800
	Uakabazar	..	..	..	..	..	164
	Sitamarhi	..	..	..	..	..	175
	Revelganj	..	..	..	..	..	621
	Bettiah	304	18	..	..	..	..
	Sigowli	343	140	..	..	..	..
	Chapra	..	..	..	..	..	175
Mairwa	Gowrabazar	..	..	..	..	..	28
	Bhatpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2,754	153	..	..	..	5,204
	Gorakhpore	35	..	..	..	..	..
	Revelganj	..	..	..	..	194	..
	Bhatpore	63	..	..	..	..	..
	Revelganj	..	..	..	..	94	..
	Darbhangha	..	190	..	..	289	..
	Samastipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	98	190	..	..	517	..
GRAND TOTAL		15,628	3,711	211	86	5,539	16,758
							40,000

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 22, 1896.

FORM 8.

ABSTRACT.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of Imports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 30th November 1896.

Station to which consigned.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Banpur	In the district	158					25
	Outside the district	1,651	4,316			500	605
Palonghat	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district	1,108	1,500	150			3,307
Banwarohat	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district		30			17	
Dighwara	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district	1,901					
Goldinganj	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district						11
Chapra	In the district	158				378	
	Outside the district	1,645	500	30		1,040	1,816
Ravelganj	In the district						
	Outside the district	2,467	751	10		1,484	211
Ravelganj Ghat	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district	2,165				500	
Kopanshat	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district						
Ekma	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district	210	30			500	30
Daronda	In the district	74	98			14	30
	Outside the district	34	15	30		516	2,000
Sawan	In the district		140				611
	Outside the district	2,754	15				4,555
Mairwa	In the district					500	
	Outside the district	50	150			500	
Total Import	In the district	380	233		14	603	335
	Outside the district	10,948	5,679	210	40	4,000	2,324
							16,822
							20,000
	GRAND TOTAL	11,328	5,912	210	54	4,603	19,755
							20,001

FORM 9.

Statement of Exports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 30th November 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Banpur				Nil			
Palonghat	Banpur	158					30
	Nirnali						50
	Hajipurhat				100		
	Shagwanpur						50
	Mothari						50
	Total	158	2		100		280
Banwarohat				Nil			
Dighwara	Nawabganj						2,000
	Saran						50
	Daronda						150
	Chapra	158					
	Total	158					2,000
Goldinganj				Nil			
	Daronda				14		10
	Nawabganj						500
	Banpur						500
	Chauranganj						100
	Sahibganj						100
	Gumtihar	50	30				50
Chapra	Khatiband		240				
	Shapohat					100	
	Saran		154				
	Daronda			240			
	Banpur			5			
	Patna Ghat						50
	Total	50	473	250	14	100	1,404

2938 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian- corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Revelganj	Chanduchara	510	7		374	126	406
	Gopabhat				26		22
	Lakshmandi				5		1,000
	Mairwa				440		305
	Mawaganj				254		155
	Saran					327	317
	Bhaptiahi				98		16
	Chhapra						22
	Munshampur						635
	Agra City						2,469
	Oawnpore						
	Total	510	7	25	1,270	453	9,123
Revelganj Ghat				Nil			
Kopasambhua				Nil			
Ekma				Nil			
Daronda	Chhapra						54
	Gonda						54
	Total						108
Saran	Gorakhpur						210
	Revelganj						402
Mairwa	Saran				30		
	Total				30		
	GRAND TOTAL	510	480	273	1,430	647	12,511

FORM No. 9.

ABSTRACT.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of Exports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 30th November 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian- corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
onpur	Within the district			Nil			
	Outside district						
Alaunghat	In the district	122					55
	Outside district				124		122
Bunwarahat	In the district			Nil			
	Outside district						
Mghwara	In the district	122					224
	Outside district						1,525
oldiganj	In the district			Nil			
	Outside district						
hapra	In the district	30	124	250	14		74
	Outside district		209			180	1,230
Revelganj	In the district	510	7	25	309	327	642
	Outside district				508	126	2,461
Revelganj Ghat	In the district			Nil			
	Outside district						
Kopasambhua	In the district			Nil			
	Outside district						
Ekma	In the district			Nil			
	Outside district						
Daronda	In the district						
	Outside district						
Saran	In the district						210
	Outside district						122
Mairwa	In the district			Nil	30		
	Outside district						
Total export	In the district	204	124		245	341	1,215
	Outside district	350	245	273	1,094	306	2,540
	GRAND TOTAL	554	469	273	1,439	647	12,511

FORM 8.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by river and road during the half month ending Tuesday, the 15th December 1896.

District to which imported	District from which consigned	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saranj (Saran)	Ballia ...	...	...	134	50	...	787
	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	134	50	...	1,781
	Saran	...	...	...	...	...	1,042
	GRAND TOTAL	740	783	134	50	...	2,798
Saranj (Saran)	Ballia ...	787	135	...	76	...	3,098
	Gorakhpur ...	104	...	...	...	...	1,474
	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	911	1,329	...	76	...	5,561
	Saran	...	...	...	...	...	1,407
	GRAND TOTAL	1,113	1,687	...	76	13,149	7,198

Financial statement for the fortnight ending the 12th December 1896.

A.—RECEIPTS.

Receipt from the Saran District Board	...	...	...	Ra.	A.	P.
Grant from Provincial Government	...	...	...	69,972	1	1
Private subscriptions	...	...	...	Nil.		
				Nil.		
				Ra.	...	...
				69,972	1	1

B.—EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure from public funds during the fortnight under report—

(a) On relief works (clause 3) sums paid for task work	...	318	10	9
(b) On relief in poor-houses (clause 4)	...	...	...	...
(c) On the relief of artisans (clause 5)	...	...	...	...
(d) On relief by grain or money doles (clause 6)	...	90	2	1
(e) On relief in kitchens (clause 7)	...	...	...	...
(f) On any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief	...	...	...	...
Total	...	408	12	10

C.—BALANCE.

Balance of funds in each head—District Board	69,563	4	3
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A. EARLE,

Offg. Collector of Saran.

SARAN, CHAPRA,

The 17th December 1896.

No. 60F, dated Motihari, the 17th December 1896.

From—D. J. MACPHERSON, Esq., Collector of Champaran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour, in continuation of my letter No. 1115G, dated 6th instant, to submit the following half-monthly report on famine matters in the district of Champaran, as required by section 24 of the Famine Code, for the first half of the month of December. The figures in this report relate to the weeks ending on Saturday, the 5th, and on Saturday, the 12th instant.

2. The returns upon which this report is based have been received by the date, and were, in the first instance, either incomplete or incorrectly prepared, and they have reached me personally only this afternoon, although this is the latest date for despatching the report.

3. Section 24 (1) (a).—Area affected, &c.—In my last report I gave the following as a rough estimate of the area and population of each of the tracts already requiring relief:—

Tract.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3
(1) Ramnagar tract (thanas Hardi and Bagaha) ...	405	146,610
(2) Araraj tract (in thana Gobindganj) ...	80	52,640
(3) Madhuban tract (in thana Madhuban and South Dhaka thana) ...	85	72,165
Total ...	570	271,415

I regret to have now to report that distress has become severe over nearly one-third of the district, though allowance has to be made for considerable tracts interspersed throughout it, in which the people generally are able still to provide for themselves. Roughly speaking, I may say that the following tracts in addition to the above are now more or less in need of immediate relief:—

Name of Tract and Thana.	Estimated area of tract.	Estimated population of tract.
1	2	3
	Sq miles.	
Eastern portion of Bettiah thana from the Sikrahna river southwards ...	131	91,482
Greater part of Gobindganj thana ...	160	105,280
Southern part of Motihari thana ...	32	14,520
Northern portion of Kesaria thana ...	27	18,441
North-Western portion of Dhaka thana ...	137	110,011
Southern half of Dhaka thana ...		
Total ...	487	229,734

Added to the figures for the areas previously reported, the total comes to about 1,057 square miles, with a population of about 601,149. Roughly speaking, it may be said that the greater part of the northern and eastern portion of Bettiah subdivision and the southern half of the Sadar subdivision, with the exception of a great part of Kesaria thana on the south, is now in present need of relief.

4. Section 24 (1) (b).—Relief Circles.—Owing to delay in obtaining officers to fill the posts of Charge Superintendents, it has not been possible to organize relief circles properly. During the fortnight under report, Mr. Wood, Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah, was relieved of judicial work, and placed in charge of the Hardi and Bagaha thanas with his head-quarters at Ramnagar, while the Sadar subdivision generally has been under the immediate supervision of the District Engineer, Mr. Sealy. The Madhuban and southern portion of Dhaka thana were, however, really in charge of Sir William Hudson, K.C.I.E., who kindly undertook to look after it. Similarly, Messrs. J. J. Macleod, C.I.E., H. W. J. Hill, and A. W. N. Wyatt have, respectively, been in charge in the distressed tracts in Lalseriah (eastern portion of Bettiah

thana), Turkoulia (south-western portion of Motihari and most of Gobindganj thanas), and Pipra (south-east of Motihari and north of Kesaria thanas); and they have generously been giving extensive employment to the poorer agricultural classes in these areas on private relief works of their own choosing carried on at their own cost. Arrangements have been made for opening Government relief works at once in these tracts; but the organization cannot be completed until charge Superintendents arrive. Mr. Forrester, Assistant Collector, arrived yesterday, and has for the present gone on to Bagaha thana. It is hoped that Messrs. Boxwell and Hyde, Assistant Superintendents of Police, who are under orders of transfer to this district, will join in a day or two, and take regular charge of thanas. I have not so far succeeded in obtaining the services of any suitable Indigo-planters to take the responsible posts of Charge Superintendents. I am urgently in need of more officers of this class and Circle Officers than I can lay my hands on.

5. *Section 24 (2) (a).—General state of the affected tracts.*—There has been no improvement whatever in the general conditions, and, as already remarked, the area of severe distress has largely widened during the fortnight under review.

6. *Section 24 (2) (b).—Crop prospects.*—The winter-rice crop is being harvested everywhere where it has come to maturity, and the harvest will soon be over. I see no reason to alter my former estimate of a three to four-anna yield taking the district as a whole, though in irrigated tracts, and particularly in thana Adapur, the crop is really a good one. Much has been done to extend the area under *rabi* crops during the last fortnight by giving out advances for temporary wells and for *rabi* seed, and many wells both for sowing and for preserving *rabi* crops have also been sunk on the promise of a free gift of one rupee a well. So far the young crop, even on unirrigated land, is holding out wonderfully well, but if there is no rain within the next fortnight or three weeks, its prospects will be seriously endangered.

7. *Section 24 (2) (c).—Food stocks.*—Those who possess stocks of grain are holding them up as much as possible. There will be a large accession with the gathering of the winter-rice harvest. Detailed inquiries as to the stocks in hand have now been almost completed, and the results are being tabulated; but even the most experienced judges profess themselves quite unable to give even an approximate estimate of the food-supply existing in the district. There seems to be a pretty unanimous opinion that it will be very seriously deficient, and grave doubts are expressed as to the ability of private enterprise to meet the wants of the people at the proper time. So far, however, supplies have been forthcoming sufficient to meet the local demand.

8. *Section 24 (2) (d).—Importation and exportation of food grains.* The imports and exports of food-grain by rail during the first fortnight of December are shown in Forms Nos 8 and 9 annexed. They amount respectively to 3,934 and 1,993 maunds against 1,217 and 6,330 maunds in the preceding fortnight. The exports are therefore gradually declining and the imports increasing, but it is believed that the latter are due not to the operations of the ordinary grain-dealers, but mainly to the efforts of Indigo-planters and a few others to supplement the food-supply of the district. There is very little road traffic at present.

9. *Section 24 (2) (e).—Prices.*—I subjoin a statement showing how the prices of the principal food-grains at Motihari and at Bettiah have stood during the period under review, and on the last day of the preceding fortnight. As compared with the latter date, they have, on the whole, fallen slightly or remained stationary, the only exception being the price of common rice at Bettiah.

10. *Section 24 (2) (f).—Rainfall.*—Not a drop of rain has fallen during the fortnight. The outlook will become very grave if none falls in two to three weeks.

11. *Section 24 (3) (g).—Public Health.*—As I have not yet received the vital statistics for the month of November, I have nothing to add to what I said in last report. The physique of a considerable portion of the population in the distressed tracts appear to have deteriorated, as they do not resort to relief works unless they are near their villages, when they first begin to feel pinched. The following statistics relating to the health of prisoners on their admission to jail during the fortnight ending 12th December have been furnished me by the Civil Surgeon, Surgeon-Captain Evans:—

Health on admission.	Convicts.		Under-trial prisoners.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Good	10	8	16	5
Indifferent	2	5	14	4
Bad	1	...	4	...
Total	13	8	34	9

The admissions during the corresponding period of 1895 were so few that little can be inferred from these figures, but so far as they go they are not unsatisfactory.

12. *Section 24 (3) (h).—Emigration or Immigration of famished people.*—No emigration of famished people has been observed, but many people have been noticed coming into or passing through the district from the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and some of these bore a pinched appearance. Many people of Champaran, and particularly professional labourers, have left the district in search of employment on public works and harvesting operations.

13. *Section 24 (3) (i).—Condition of cattle.*—The cattle everywhere are in good case, but rinderpest has, I now hear, made its appearance in places.

14. *Section 24 (3) (a).—Government relief works.*—Statements D (Form No. 5) and E (Form No. 7) annexed to this report show the number of relief works open during the period under review, and the number of persons employed on them. The number of relief works open has increased from 7 to 11, the new ones being the following, viz., digging the Masan Canal near Phagunahta (thana Hardi), repairing the Ramnagar-Bagaha road (thanas Hardi and Bagaha), repairing the Chainpattia Shikarpore road (thana Hardi), and re-excavating the Sisahnai tank (thana Dhaika). More works would have been opened had men to take charge of them been available, but Indigo-planters have been carrying on relief works on their own account meanwhile. The average number of male units employed daily on task work during the fortnight increased from 1,330 to 2,426 (or 1,699 in the week ending 5th December and 3,153 in that ending 12th idem). In the first week of the period these out and carried an average of 62 cubic feet of earth, and were paid an average wage of 1½ annas, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet amounting to Re. 1-10-6. In the second week they out and carried only 42 cubic feet on the average, and were paid an average wage of only 1½ annas (the minimum wage being 1½ annas), and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet reached Rs. 2-0-11. The poor outturn is due to the very large number of B class workers, and the increase in the proportion of women and children in the second week. The A class labourers are mostly obtaining employment in harvesting the winter rice harvest, but many have gone elsewhere in search of work. The average number of male units employed on daily wages irrespective of task work during the fortnight was 240 (week ending 5th December, 131; week ending 12th idem, 342), and each earned on the average 1 anna 10 pies in the first week and 1½ annas in the second week. In the preceding fortnight the number of male units on daily wages was only 91. The large proportion of workers not employed on task is due to 5 out of the 11 works consisting of road repairs, two of them, recently started, being merely surface repairs, in which it was impossible to set a task. I am of opinion that such repair works should not be shown as relief works at all, but should be carried out as ordinary works under the District Board, but in such a way as to give only, as far as possible, a wage corresponding to that allowed for regular relief works. If so instructed, I can revise the statements. All that has to be done is to exclude the line of entries in Statement D against the works marked I and F. On other road works, those paid a daily wage were chiefly employed in rough dressing.

15. The total number of persons employed on relief works on the 12th December was as follows—

Subdivision.	Men	Women	Children.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Motihari (Sadar)	1,628	803	1,027	3,458
Bettiah	1,578	894	393	2,865
Total	3,206	1,697	1,420	6,323

The numbers have increased very rapidly of late, and would have been much greater but for the fact that the people prefer to go to the private works carried on by factories, as no task is exacted.

16. *Section 24 (3) (b).—Private relief works.*—In my last report I mentioned that "at a meeting of the Champaran District Board held on the 16th November, at which a number of planters and other landlords who were not members were present, it was resolved that zamindars and planters generally should be recommended to start works of their own, choosing to benefit the tracts in which they are specially interested on the first symptoms of real distress, and supply me with the results, so as to enable me to judge where public relief works are needed and give some time to collect the necessary staff." This arrangement has been loyally carried out by a number of the leading Indigo-planters, but I have not received regular returns from all who have done so. I annex, however, a statement giving particulars in regard to the principal works undertaken during the fortnight under review. Much work of the same kind was carried on in the preceding month by Sir William Hudson near Suraha and by Mr. Still near Shikarpur; but as these tracts were among the most distressed in the district, they have now been replaced by public relief works. Those who have furnished returns for the present fortnight are Mr. H. W. J. Hill of Tirkonlia, Mr. J. J. Macleod, C.B., of Lalsaraiya and Rajghat, Mr. A. W. N. Wyatt of Pipra, and

Mr W. A. Cox of Bairiya. Others who have carried on work are Mr. F. O. Walker of Nawada, Mr. Vincent of Padomkir, Mr. C. D. Miller of Motihari, and the Bettiah Raj. The works done were tanks and roads. No task work was exacted. The average wage paid appears to have been one and a half anna per head. It will be observed that the *average* daily number of persons employed during the second week on private works in the four concerns for which returns have been received was no less than 13,585, and almost all the works undertaken were such as would not have been taken up in an ordinary year. The extent to which there is distress requiring special relief is very great. The *average* number of persons employed on Government relief works during that week was 4,292, bringing the number up to 17,877. If work for which no returns have been received be added, the total average for the week would probably be about 20,000, and of course on the last day of the week it would be much greater than this. In all the concerns named, except Bairiya, orders have been issued for the starting of Government relief works.

17. *Section 24 (4) and (5) — Poor-houses and employment given at home* — No measures of this kind have yet been undertaken.

18. *Section 24 (6) — Distribution of grains and money-doles* — Pending the appointment of regular Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers, the distribution of gratuitous relief has been left in the hands of the police under sections 12 and 166 of the Code, except in thanas Hardi and Bagaha, of which Mr. Wood, Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah, is in charge. In these thanas he has four centres for distributing such relief at Ramnagar and Shikarpur under a Circle Officer, at Lauriya under his kanungo and Bagaha under the Civil Hospital Assistant of the dispensary under the superintendence of Mr. Murray, of Messrs. Dear and Company. There are police thanas or outposts at all these places. I annex a statement in Form No. 6, showing the average number of persons gratuitously relieved at each place during each of the weeks covered by the report and also during the fortnight as a whole. The average daily number in the first week was 50 and in the second 217. I am somewhat sceptical as to the returns on which these figures are based having been properly drawn up in every case, but if they turn out to be wrong, a revised statement will be submitted. All are shown as relieved under Chapter V, but I have no doubt several were wanderers relieved by the police under sections 12 and 166. The average amount of the daily dole per adult unit was 1 anna 2 pies in the first week and 10 pies in the second week. Lists are being prepared by village agency of persons who should receive gratuitous relief under section 42 of the Code, and pending the full organisation of the form of relief on the arrival of Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers. Many who would probably be classed as unable to work are paid a minimum wage for attending the relief works.

19. *Section 24 (7) — Kitchens* — These have not been opened.

20. *Section 24 (8) — Loans* — Again I regret to have to report that the information furnished to me in regard to these is incomplete, and what has been received has only come to hand to-day. This is no doubt because the officers were very busy until the middle of the month giving out advances while there is still time to sow *rabi*. The time for sowing *rabi* may now be said to be past, except as regards cheena-millet and catch-crops of *khenari* and other pulses in the rice fields. A sum of Rs. 15,887 was drawn from the Treasury during the fortnight, and made over to various officers and one factory for distribution as advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the construction of temporary wells and purchase of *rabi* seed. The total amount actually given out to cultivators, so far as returns have been received, is Rs. 11,701. The Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah has not stated how much of the Rs. 6,987 distributed by him was for wells and how much for seed; but of the remainder, Rs. 3,181 was for the former purpose and Rs. 1,530 for the latter. Owing to the incompleteness of the Bettiah returns also, I am unable to report the number of villages and persons to whom the loans were granted. A sum of Rs. 300 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. All loans are granted on the joint and several security of all in one village who obtain them.

It is reported that wells have been dug in large numbers in consequence of these advances, and still more are being dug under the stimulus of a gift of one rupee a well announced by me ten days ago. It was found, however, that many persons were not digging wells with the advances they got until the officer went round again and compelled them to do so on pain of refunding the money at once.

21. *Section 24 (9) — Finance* — I annex a statement showing the money drawn and expended during the fortnight. The total expenditure has been Rs. 3,851-11-5.

No. 61F., dated Motihari, the 18th December 1896.

From — D. J. MACPHERSON, Esq., Collector of Champaran,
To — The Commissioner of the Patna Division

In continuation of my letter No. 61F., dated the 17th instant, submitting my first half-monthly famine report for December, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to substitute the enclosed statement for the one attached to that report giving particulars of famine relief works done by private agency. The calculation of the average daily wage per head shown in column 9 of the statement was incorrect.

2. In consequence of this please substitute for the sentence in paragraph 16 of my report, reading "The average wage paid appears to have been 1½ anna per head," the following:—"The average daily wage appears to have been 11 pies per head, or 1 anna 3½ pies per male unit, so that the wage actually given was less than that paid on the Government relief works."

CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.

Statement showing relief works done by private agency

NAME OF FACTORY	Name of Manager.	Names of assistants employed in supervising relief	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED				Total amount paid in wages.	Average daily wage per head
			Men	Women	Children	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Week ending 5th December 1896</i>								
Turkaulia	Mr H W J Hill	Not reported	2,754	4,555	3,078	10,387	704 9 8	0 1 1
Pipra	.. A W A Wyatt	Messrs Norman and Harding	1,800	1,937	2,740	6,512	319 7 9	0 0 9 4
Rajghat (in Lalsaraiya Concern)	.. J J Macleod, C.I.E	Mr Apperby	940	1 362	998	3,294	199 8 6	0 0 11
		Grand Total	5,500	7,874	6,819	20,193	1,223 4 9	0 0 11 6
		Daily average	785	1,114	974	2,863	174 14 4	0 0 11 6
		Male units	5,500	5,905	2,527	13,932		0 1 4 8
<i>Week ending 19th December 1896</i>								
Turkaulia	As above	As above	15 032	17,554	14,807	47,493	2 012 3 0	0 0 10 6
Pipra	Ditto	Ditto	2,568	2,325	2,340	7,189	363 15 9	0 0 9 8
Rajghat (in Lalsaraiya Concern)	Ditto	Ditto	7,115	10,205	4,784	22,104	1,206 10 0	0 0 10 4
Lalsaraiya	Mr J J Macleod, C.I.E	Messrs Reid and Hobhouse	3,579	4,015	3,815	11,419	613 4 3	0 0 10 2
Baniva	.. W A Cox	Mr Bond	1,890	2 840	2 154	6,884	290 8 9	0 0 8 3
		Grand Total	30,266	37,441	27,999	95,706	5,081 9 9	0 0 10 3
		Daily average	4,323	5,205	3,999	13,527	727 6 10	0 0 10 3
		Male units	30,266	27 630	10,500	68,396		0 1 2 3

Statement showing for the Champaran District the prices of food-grains for the fortnight ending 12th December 1896

[Famine Code, Section 26, IV]

NAMES OF FOOD-GRAINS.	AT MOTIHARI.				AT BETTIAH.			
	On 28th November 1896.	On 5th December 1896.	On 12th December 1896.	Average of last 5 years.	On 28th November 1896	On 5th December 1896.	On 12th December 1896.	Average of last 4 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Common rice	9 0	10 0	9 10	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	19 0
Wheat ...	9 0	9 5	9 0	13 5	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 3
Barley ..	9 8	10 8	10 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 2
Maize ...	12 0	12 7	12 0	24 2	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 8
Gram ...	11 8	12 4	12 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	19 9
Rahar ...	12 0	11 13	12 4	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	18 14
Marua ...		Not sold		21 0		Not sold.		

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Financial Statement for the fortnight ending 12th December 1896.*

A		B.		C.	
Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure from public funds during half-month under report	Amount.	Balance of funds in hand under each head.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Grant from District Board.</i>	Rs. A P.		Rs. A P.		Rs. A P.
Balance of previous fortnight	1,438 0 0	(a) On relief work—	335 0 3	District Board's grant	4,328 8 6
Grant made during the fortnight under report	6,563 4 8	Paid on account of daily wages	3,468 7 11		
<i>Grant from Provincial Government.</i>		Paid for task work			
Balance of previous fortnight	200 0 0	(b) On relief in poor-houses			
Advanced during this fortnight under (1) Chapter V of the Famine Code, and (2) for gifts for digging temporary wells	2,119 0 0	(c) On relief of artisans			
		(d) On relief by grain or money doles	104 10 8	Government grant	2,305 5 9
		(e) On relief kitchens			
		(f) Any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief			
Total	10,300 4 8	Total	3,571 11 8	Total	6,634 3 5

* B. — The amount spent as a free gift for digging temporary wells is not yet known.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement showing relief works done by private agency.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of Manager.	Names of assistants employed in supervising relief	NUMBER OF TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.				Total amount paid in wages.	Average daily wage per head.
			Mén.	Women.	Children.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Week ending 5th December 1896.</i>							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Turkaulia	Mr. H. W. J. Hill	Not reported	2,764	4,555	3,078	10,397	704 9 6	0 1 7
Pipra	Mr. A. W. A. Wyatt	Messrs. Norman and Harding	1,808	1,987	2,740	6,535	319 7 9	0 1 5
Balghat (in Lalwaraiya Con- cern)	Mr. J. J. Macleod, C.I.E.	Mr. Appert	940	1,803	908	3,651	189 5 6	0 1 9
		Grand Total	5,512	7,345	6,810	19,667	1,213 4 9	0 1 6
		Daily average	785	1,121	974	2,880	174 12 1	
<i>Week ending 12th December 1896.</i>								
Turkaulia	As above	As above	15,033	17,554	1,997	34,584	2,612 8 0	0 1 6
Pipra	Ditto	Ditto	2,562	2,228	2,848	7,638	363 15 9	0 1 3
Balghat (Lalwaraiya Con- cern)	Ditto	Ditto	7,196	10,295	4,764	22,255	1,206 10 0	0 0 10
Lalwarai	Mr. J. J. Macleod, C.I.E.	Messrs. Reid and Hobb- house	2,379	4,076	2,825	11,280	619 4 2	0 1 6
Balruga	Mr. W. A. Cox	Mr. Bond	1,850	2,840	2,184	6,874	296 8 9	0 1 0
		Grand Total	30,016	36,541	27,699	94,256	5,001 9 9	0 1 6
		Daily average	4,288	5,220	3,957	13,465	727 8 11	

FORM No 9.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 15th December 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned	Rice.	Paddy	Wheat	Barley.	Indian-corn	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bara ...	Chapra ...	16	.....	45	.....	.....	29
	Total ...	16	...	45	.....	...	29
Pipra ...	Muzaffarpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....
	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	50	.....	305	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	50	.....	451	.....
Juidhara	Barwar Chak ...	.....	.....	.....	...	68	.....
	Total ...	...	.....	.....	...	68	.....
Motihari ...	(Bettiah) ...	.....	.....	.....	(39)	(2)	...
	(Segowli) ...	(27)	.....	.....	.....	(361)	(107)
	Dorunda ...	...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Siwan ...	101	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
	Chapra ...	14	26	.....	.....	15	.....
	Dighwara ...	.....	2	...	.....	.....	50
	Muzaffarpur ...	.....	.....	23	.....	59	.....
	Total ...	115	39	23	.....	117	50
Segowli ...	Siwan ...	777	214	14	.....	.....	49
	(Bettiah) ...	.....	(103)	.....	.....	(41)	.....
	Jogiara ...	16	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nankhar ...	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhatpur ...	417	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Benares Cantonment	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,741	244	14	.....	.....	49
Bettiah ...	Jogiara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
	Muzaffarpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	624
	Siwan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247
	(Maisi) ...	(51)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Goroul ...	30	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(Motihari) ...	(13)	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	912
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,902	283	132	.....	636	1,040
	Total ...	3,993 maunds.					

FORM No. 8.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grain in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 15th December 1896.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bara ...	Partabganj ...	117	535	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sakri ..	.....	40	...	...	.....	.....
	Roheria ...	166	...	.....	.....	.....	...
	Total ...	283	575	.....	...	.....	.....
Jindhara	Darbhanga ...	.....	...	.....	.....	239	.....
	Armamanghat ..	...	1,745	.....	...	.....	...
	Total ...	...	1,745	.....	.....	239	...
Segauli ...	Howrah ...	...	392	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	392	.....	...	...	.....
Bettiah ...	Muzaffarpur ...	.....	...	.....	123	.....	.....
	Darbhanga ...	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....
	Motipur ...	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
	Dalsingh Sarai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
	Samastipur ...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	216
	(Segauli) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	280	.....	420
GRAND TOTAL ...		283	2,712	.....	280	239	420
Total ...		3,934 maunds					

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 16 (1) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

For the half-month ending Saturday, the 12th December 1896.

A=Shikarpur-Biknath Road.
 B=Nawgan Tank.
 C=Loaria Tank.
 D=Chokra Tank.
 E=Barra on Turkula-Sangrampur Road.
 F=Damodarpur Tank.
 G=Near Arari on Phatula to Arari Road.
 H=Vasen canal near Phagenabha.
 I=Bannagar-Bach Road.
 J=Jambhat-Sikarpur Road.
 K=Seemahat Tank.

Circle or relief work or thana.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK															NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WORK RELATIVE OF TASK				Total amount paid (total column 19 and 20)		Amount paid.		Amount paid. (SECTION 16 & 81 OF THE CODE.)	
	A					B					C					D				Total amount paid	Number	Number	Number		
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.						
1	1,350	477	26	10	170	635	521	67	57	117	92	31	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
2	1,350	117	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
3	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
4	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
5	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
6	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
7	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
8	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
9	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
10	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
11	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
12	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
13	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
14	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
15	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
16	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
17	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
18	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
19	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
20	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
21	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
22	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
23	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
24	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
25	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
26	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
27	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
28	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
29	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
30	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
31	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
32	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
33	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
34	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
35	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
36	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
37	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
38	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
39	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
40	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
41	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
42	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
43	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
44	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
45	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
46	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
47	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
48	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
49	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
50	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
51	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
52	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
53	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
54	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
55	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
56	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
57	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
58	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1	1	1	310	47	17	13	41	25	27	26	29	
59	612	37	15	12	140	545	277	193	144	117	60	4	1												

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

*Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending
15th December 1896.*

Week.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour	GRATUITOUS RELIEF		
	Average number of male units per diem	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units on receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average doles.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 8th December 1896.	2,095	38	Rs. A. P. 0 1 8	Rs. A. P. 1 10 5	139	Rs. A. P. 0 1 10	Rs. A. P. 1,626 12. 9	46	Rs. A. P. 0 1 3	21 1 7
Week ending 15th December 1896	2,153	42	0 1 4	2 0 11	342	0 1 6	2,120 4 5	232	0 0 10	63 5 5

FORM No. 8.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 12th December 1896.

Name of circle and heads of gratuitous relief	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I.—Under Chapter V.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Thana Dhaka	6	7	9	22	10 0 0
Louria	5	12	5	22	14 9 5
Rajghat	2	5	3	10	4 5 11
Shukarpur	5	6	1	12	10 0 0
Madhubani	4	3	1	8	7 10 5
Bagaha Circle	7	34	.....	41	30 13 6
Govindganj	2	3	3	8	10 0 0
Ramnagar Circle ...	7	6	1	14	8 3 0
Chouradano	0½	0½	0½	1½	2 0 0
Ghorasahan	0½	0½	0½	1½	2 0 0
Kesaria	2	6	1	9	5 0 0
Total	41	83	25	149	104 10 3

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 12th December 1896.

Name of circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4.	5	6
<i>I.—Under Chapter V.</i>					
Dhaka	5	6	5	16	Rs. A. P. 3 14 0
Louria Circle	9	22	8	39	9 8 9
Rajghat	3	7	4	14	3 8 0
Shikarpur	8	11	3	22	9 2 0
Madhubani	8	6	1	15	7 0 8
Bagaha Circle	15	67	.. ..	82	30 9 6
Govindganj	2	2	3	7	2 10 9
Ramnagar Circle	14	11	2	27	8 3 0
Chouradano	1	1	1	3	2 0 0
Ghorasahan	1	1	1	3	2 0 0
Kesw. a	4	13	2	19	5 0 0
Total . .	70	147	30	247	83 8 8

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 5th December 1896.

<i>I.—Under Chapter V.</i>					
Dhaka	7	8	14	29	Rs. A. P. 6 2 0
Louria	1	2	1	4	5 0 8
Rajghat ... ..	... ..	3	2	5	0 13 11
Shikarpur	1	1	.. ..	2	0 14 0
Madhubani	1	.. ..	.....	1	0 9 9
Bagaha ... ..	...	1	... ..	1	0 4 0
Govindganj	1	4	3	8	7 5 3
Total	11	19	20	50	21 7 1

D. J. MACPHERSON,
Collector.

No. 1557G., dated Darbhanga, the 17th December 1896.

From—R. W. CARLYLE, Esq., Collector of Darbhanga,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my third half-monthly report for the weeks ending 5th and 12 December 1896.

1 (a)—I have no change to report in the area affected. It is possible that in consequence of the rain in November part of Rosera thana is now safe; but as I have not been there lately myself, I do not think it safe to make any material change at present in my estimate, and I repeat, with very slight changes, my former forecast that distress will be pretty general by the end of this month over 2,044 square miles, with a population of approximately 1,720,000. In about 674 square miles, with a population of about 550,000, I do not expect much distress before March. The prospects of a considerable portion of this tract depend on the *rabi* crops. In about 203 square miles, with a population of about 180,000, there have been good crops. Here, however, it is possible that raiyats and petty zamindars, who in ordinary years would support their labourers, will this year manage to get rid of them on relief works. Thus it will be very difficult to prevent, and I do not think we can entirely exclude these tracts in estimating the numbers likely to come on relief works. The remainder of the district, namely, the Samastipur and Dalsingh Sarai thanas, are, I hope, quite safe, as they are largely *rabi*-producing tracts, and so far the *rabi* is coming on very fairly in the south of the district.

(b)—I have not as yet formally opened any relief circle. I have experienced much greater difficulty than I anticipated in getting suitable men as Circle Officers. I have, however, now selected a few, and am arranging with the Subdivisional Officer of Madhubani where to post them. I have appointed Mr Blackwood, Assistant Magistrate, Superintendent in Darbhanga thana, and will post Inspector Lalji Shahai, as a temporary measure, to Bahera. On the Assistant Superintendents of Police, lately gazetted, arriving here, I will post one of them to Bahera, and one to Phulparas. I will post the Sub-Deputy Magistrate at Madhubani to Banipati as soon as the Deputy Magistrate joins. Mr. King, late Manager of Betuiha Factory, I will post, as soon as he arrives, at Khajauli. I will also make arrangements for Madhubani in a day or two.

2. (a)—The number of labourers on the test works fell off towards the end of last month, but there has been a very rapid increase during the last few days, as the paddy-cutting is nearly over, and labourers are now out of work. For instance, at Basaitha, in the Banipati charge, the number at work yesterday had gone up to 1,350. I have not got figures from other charges, but I know the numbers are increasing very rapidly elsewhere. I have arranged to open at once works at Mureta, in the Jali outpost (Darbhanga thana), and at Umgaon in the north of Banipati. I am going to Madhubani on Saturday, the 19th, and will settle with the Subdivisional Officer on works to be opened in Madhubani thana. Work will probably also have to be given in a few days near Ladania outpost in Khajauli. Probably between 20,000 and 30,000 will be at work daily before the end of the month, judging from the very rapid increase going on at present.

(b)—Besides the increasing numbers coming on relief works, other indications of increasing scarcity are that I am getting reports from the Madhubani subdivision and from the Warisnagar thana of people wandering about in search of work. This will be met at Madhubani by the relief works opened or about to be opened. In Warisnagar thana, a portion of which is coloured black in my famine map, it will be met at present by road work. I also expect considerable private works to be started there shortly by the maliks of Dudgama, who will apply to me for advances. I have informed Mr. Webb, of Mukhtapur, who is willing to be surety, that I am ready to advance the money.

(c)—I have no change to report in the prospects of the crops. *Rahar* and *mastard* are everywhere doing well. Sugarcane looks very well, but I hear the produce of *gur* is not very satisfactory. The other *rabi* crops give very good promise in the south, and should, with favourable weather, be very nearly an average crop in the centre of the district. In the north a very large area has not been sown, or has not germinated. What has come up should give, with favourable weather, an 8 or 12-anna outturn, or 4 to 6 annas for the whole area usually under *rabi*.

(d)—There has been a very large increase in exports during the fortnight, owing no doubt to new rice coming into the market.

(e)—The grand total of exports, excluding internal district transfers, is 61,365 maunds, while the grand total of imports is similarly 15,620 maunds. This gives an excess of exports over imports of 45,765 maunds, or nearly 1,635 tons. But I have found that the importation of smuggled rice from Nepal is so large (not less than 1,000 maunds a week) that I believed that it fully covers the apparent excess of exports. I have collected figures for the last five years, but I have only just received these, and find they require certain corrections, so I cannot discuss the question of exports and imports till I submit my next report.

(f)—Public health continues good, except in the case of the poorest classes, among whom, as last month's jail returns showed, scurvy is beginning to show itself. I have noticed very few signs of distress among the people, except in the extreme north of the district. I am now writing at Kamtoul; and though it is situated in one of the worst tracts so far as the crops are

concerned, I have seen no signs of acute distress among the people. At Basaitha yesterday also I noticed very little appearance of want among the 1,850 labourers on the work. The raiyats and labourers here are, I believe, generally comparatively well off, and probably most of them have a little money saved. This is not the case in the north, at all events near Jaynagar.

(h)—I have not heard of any emigration or immigration of famished people, and I noticed a few days ago the healthy appearance of the coolies marching along the Musaffarpur-Darbhanga road, on the way to the east. It will, however, soon be necessary to patrol it, as probably many will soon be returning from Eastern Bengal, failing to get work, as there are so few districts this year where the people are in their normal state.

(j)—The condition of cattle is good at present, but I do not see how they will be provided for two or three months hence, unless we have good winter rains.

3. There are four works open at present:—

(a) Phulparas.

(b) Jaynagar.

(c) Khajauli.

(d) Basaitha in Banipati.

The test work at Kamtoul was closed after a few days, as only professional labourers came, and they refused to work at the wages offered. I have mentioned in a previous paragraph the new works I propose to open. All are paid for task work. The wages are 1 anna 6 pies for men, 1 anna 3 pies for women, 9 pies for big children, and 3 pies for small children.

So far I have had only one class of men and women (A), as hardly any but people accustomed to labour are coming on the works, and they are in fairly good health. The statements annexed give figures as to numbers, &c. I have not received any information as to relief works under private agency; but Mr Bell, the Manager of the Darbhanga Raj, has kindly promised to supply me with figures in future.

4. No poor-houses have yet been opened. I am about to make arrangements at Darbhanga and Madhubani.

5. There is no organization at present for the employment of artisans, &c. Probably it will soon be necessary to do something for high caste women.

6. The Deputy Inspector of Schools and two Sub-Inspectors of Schools were till lately employed in distributing grain doles. They are now required in connection with examinations, and at present gratuitous relief works is in the hands of the Police and of 17 other officers specially appointed or deputed for the purpose in Madhubani subdivision. Very shortly the whole of this work will be in the hands of my Circle Officers, except that the Police will still deal with urgent cases.

7. There are no kitchens.

8. (a)—I have given no loans as yet. As mentioned in a previous paragraph, I shall probably shortly be making an advance of several thousand rupees to the maliks of Dudgama under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

(b) I have put a Deputy Collector (Maulvi Gowhar Ali) on special duty for a few days to endeavour to get raiyats to take advances for *kutcha* wells. I have given him Rs. 200 to dig *kutcha* wells at the expense of the District Board to show the raiyats what can be done. I have not yet received any report as to the result. It will take a few days before I can get it. The raiyats generally say the wells will be a failure. The nature of the soil and the depth of the subsoil water are both unfavourable in most places, but the Deputy Collector has been instructed to select places where there appears to be some chance of success, and I have no doubt that the raiyats will quickly take to them if they see that water can be got easily and cheaply.

9. I submit the usual financial statements.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

State ment showing prices of principal food-grains for the fortnight ending 15th December 1896.

NAME OF STATIONS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		COMMON RICE.		MARUA.		INDIAN-COBB.		GRAM.		RAJAH.		
	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Darbhanga	5 CH.	5 CH.	4 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.	5 CH.
Saimadipur	7 8	8 0	11 4	9 0	8 0	10 4	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 12	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Madhubani	8 0	9 12	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 12	11 12	11 12

FORM No 8.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 12th
December 1896.

Station to which imported	Station from which assigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian- corn.	Other food- grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Darbhanga	Nirmali	...	1,982 0	...	...	...	289
	Bhuptiahi	362	1,496 0	172	...	...	530
	[Haryaghat]	...	...	...	...	149	64
	Mokamebghat	...	...	...	...	...	76
	Partabganj	...	4,470 0	...	...	...	285
	Raghopur	...	755 0	...	...	...	549
	Raharia	...	...	...	...	...	175
	Sitamarihi	...	...	...	...	...	367
	Ghoybardeha	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Janakpur road	77	...	...	...	...	116
	[Jhanjarpur]	...	144 0	...	...	...	...
	[Kissenpur]	...	...	...	...	...	105
	[Samaris]	...	...	...	...	...	179
	[Sakri]	...	...	...	...	...	370
	Total	339	9,046 0	172	...	149	3,128
Haryaghat	Nirmali	...	27 0	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	27 0	...	...	...	...
Samsatipur	[Darbhanga]	329	...	...	82	...	...
	Bhuptiahi	77	363 0	9	...	...	156
	Raharia	277	1,389 0	...	...	...	...
	Samarisghat	100	...	...	...	...	151
	[Sakri]	...	...	...	...	...	383
	Total	776	1,422 0	9	82	...	690
Kamtoul	Nirmali	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	...	...	...	...	...
Manigachau	Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Bhuptiahi	...	20 10	...	...	...	...
	Nirmali	...	12 10	...	...	...	...
	Raharia	...	48 20	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	81 0	...	...	...	20
Waini	Nirmali	...	406 0	...	...	...	...
	Raharia	...	318 0	...	...	...	...
	[Laharia Sarai]	...	18 0	...	...	...	...
	Bhuptiahi	...	103 0	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	845 0	...	...	...	...
Kamtoul	Raharia	...	6 0	...	...	...	...
	[Dalsingh Sarai]	...	...	...	...	160	...
	Silong	...	...	...	...	...	110
	Total	...	6 0	...	...	160	110
Laharia Sarai	Bhuptiahi	...	466 0	...	...	...	...
	Bairagnis	...	44 0	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	530 0	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	1,478	12,129 0	131	82	302	4,694 =18,877.

Grand total, excluding inter-district imports and Nirmali (in Bhagalpur), is 14,020 maunds.

FORM No 9.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of Exports of food-grains for the half-month ending 19th December 1896

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian- corn.	Other food- grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Samastipur	Tahsildeoria	227 0	339 0			271 0	583 0
	Muzaffarpur	1,119 0				207 0	335 0
	Dighaghat		87 0			84 0	
	Hajipurghat		15 0			556 0	317 0
	Gounbazar		403 0			219 0	
	Gorakhpur		430 0			250 0	233 0
	Sawan					71 0	
	Mokamehghat						344 0
	[Darbhanga]						136 0
	Nirmali						71 0
	Nawabganj						307 0
	Loharmandigha	178 0	639 0			168 0	340 0
	Mairwa		190 0				
	Ekma				96 0	116 0	
	Bhagwanpur					164 0	32 0
	Chaurichaura						129 0
	[Dalsinghs Sarai]						68 0
	Dighwaria					896 0	
	Bethu					194 0	396 0
	Somariaghat						144 0
	Revelganj	144 0	186 0			1,889 0	145 0
	Khalalabad		203 0				
	Palezaghat					206 0	421 0
	Maghar						351 0
	Total	1,669 0	2,497 0		96 0	5,291 0	4,342 0
Mungharpur	[Hayaghat]	29 0	67 0				
	Chapra	52 0				924 0	
	Muzaffarpur	4 0					
	[Darbhanga]	17 0	98 0			61 0	304 0
	Degwara	43 0				40 0	
	Hajipurghat	3 0					
	Daronda	165 0					817 0
	Sawan	179 0					1,454 0
	[Darbhanga]						370 0
	Dighwara						475 0
	Shahganj						294 0
	Dholi						8 0
	Serai						400 0
	Chapia						537 0
	Bhagwanpur	1,105 0					
	Muzaffarpur	457 0					311 0
	Hajipur						103 0
	Revelganj						211 0
	Bara						40 0
	Total	1,896 0					5,029 0
Bhogardiha	Chapra	163 0				163 0	109 0
	Total	163 0				163 0	109 0
Santoul	Chapra	152 0					
	Dighaghat	14 0					33 0
	Total	166 0					33 0
Vaini	Khalalabad	56 0					
	Dighwara	6 0					
	Bhagwanpur		130 0				
	Total	62 0	130 0				
Carried over							

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 30, 1896. 2955

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned	Rice	Paddy.	Wheat	Barley.	Indian- corn	Other food- grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Brought forward	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Manigachi	Benares Cantonment	9 0	.....	....	....	.....	.....
	Samastipur	.....	...	.....	...	13 20	.....
	Total	9 0	...	...	.....	13 20	...
Tamuria	Mirsapur	16 10	...	.....	....	...	...
	[Darbhanga]	.....	43 30	.....	.....	...	228 10
	Bhagwanpur	...	8 0	...	...	...	.....
	Niznali	...	...	.....	...	44 0	.....
	Total	16 10	43 30	...	...	44 0	228 10
Hayaghat	Darbhangha	....	14 0	...	...	179 0	27 0
	Ekma	...	.....	...	...	102 0	...
	Mairwa	10 0	.....	7 0	...	28 0	31 0
	Total	10 0	14 0	7 0	...	309 0	58 0
Darbhangha	Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	609 0
	Sawan	1,543 0	245 0	.....	...	...	9,810 0
	Revelganj	390 0	...	...	...	...	6,434 0
	Tahsildeoria	...	...	...	...	...	2,658 0
	Bhatpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,618 0
	Daronda	117 0	...	...	...	...	2,391 0
	Chaurichaura	...	...	...	...	...	2,112 0
	[Dalsinghs Sarai]	151 0	...	...	...	...	895 0
	Palezaghut	...	...	...	...	...	384 0
	Ekma	...	176 0	...	...	...	884 0
	Nawabganj	336 0	...	...	118 0	158 0	711 0
	Khalalabad	...	...	...	...	615 0	1,186 0
	Mairwa	362 0	...	...	...	...	867 0
	Sonpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,077 0
	Jinhabui	...	...	...	...	...	133 0
	Muzaffarpur	1,836 0	...	...	...	...	3,1 0
	Dellu	...	...	...	...	341 0	704 0
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	352 0
	Shahjenua	...	...	...	...	...	236 0
	Gowri Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	124 0
	Bettia	...	...	...	58 0	...	...
	Bairagnia	...	...	...	...	...	152 0
	Gograghat	...	...	...	...	...	161 0
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	75 0
	Total	4,735 0	421 0	...	17 0	1,144 0	329 0
	GRAND TOTAL	14,714 10	8,598 30	17 0	273 0	8,991 20	45,769 10 =78,465 30 total of all food-grain

The grand total, excluding inter-district imports and Nirmah, in to Bhagalpur, is 61,055 maunds

FORM No 5.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

For the half month ending 12th December 1896

CIRCLE (OR BELIEF WORK OR IHANA)	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																	NUMBER OF PER- SONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WORKS INSTRUCTIVE OF TASK.					NON-WORK- ING CHILD- REN (UNDER 15 & 16 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DE- PENDENTS (UNDER 15 & 16 OF THE CODE)			
	A				B				C				D				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 20)	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Week ending 6th December 1896																												
Circle—																	0 ft.	Rs. A P										
1 Phulparas	366	466	178														35,840	76 0 0										
2 Kamtaul	142	32	119														11,201	21 0 6										
3 Jaynagar	68	34	4	61													4,722	10 1 9										
4 Khajauli	235	275	312	551													21,074	53 12 0										
Total	811	747	613	412													72,833	107 0 3										
Male unit	811	561	306	13																								
Total male unit				1,781																								
Week ending 12th December 1896																												
Circle—																												
1 Phulparas	188	267	121														21,600	45 8 0										
2. Kamtaul	1,158	453	587														83,510	171 10 0										
3. Jaynagar	107	125	14	146													14,622	90 15 9										
4 Khajauli	881	414	307	338													32,163	82 15 0										
5. Banipati	160	84	19	80													12,280	22 15 0										
Total	2,084	1,538	1,048	683													1,04,151	358 11 3										
Male unit	2,084	1,004	524	130																								
Total male unit				3,743																								

N.B.—Quantity of work per male unit for the week ending 6th = 41 cubic feet nearly.

FORM No 6

DISTRICT DARBHANGA

Statement showing gratuitous relief for the weeks ending 5th and 12th December 1896.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.				AMOUNT EXPENDED				REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Mawa.	Rice.	Maize.	Mawa.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Week ending 5th December 1896.													
Circle Jayrampur— Under Chapter V	18	20	1	39	6 24 8		MDA. & CH.	16 11 6		16 11 6	Local weight.		
Circle Panchaul— Under Chapter V	7	7	4	18			6 0 0			9 15 0	Standard weight.		
Circle Madhubani— Under Chapter V	73	96	86	255				228 0 3			Details of grains not received.		
Circle Vaidyapur— Under Chapter V	27	53	23	103		14 0 12 1/2			42 3 3		Standard weight.		
Circle Jogh— Under Chapter V	67	191	27	285				100 12 0			Details of grains not received.		
Total	201	366	140	707	6 24 8	14 0 12 1/2	6 0 0	364 7 9	42 3 3	9 15 0			
Week ending 12th December 1896.													
Under Chapter V— Circle Bodhigatty	27	25	4	56	9 35 8			24 14 8			Local weight.		
Do. Madhubani	20	26	23	69	0 15 3 1/2		10 25 0 1/2	1 12 0		26 3 8	Standard weight.		
Do. Nalwarpur	68	70	24	162		15 20 8		69 15 6		68 11 9	Details not received.		
Do. Jogh	26	118	9	153									
Total	135	239	60	434	10 16 1 1/2	15 20 8	10 25 0 1/2	96 19 0		96 15 3 1/2			
GRAND TOTAL	336	605	200	1,141	17 1 9 1/2	29 0 5 1/2	18 25 0 1/2	461 1 9	42 3 3	96 15 3			

N.B.—Accounts of some previous weeks not received before have been included in this

FORM No. 7.

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending 12th December 1896.

WEEK	A, R, C, D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORKS.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES INDEPENDENT OF TASK		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			REMARKS
	Average number of male units per diem	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male unit per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Week ending 5th December 1896	254	0 61	Rs A P 0 1 6	Rs A P 2 4 7			Rs A P 167 0 3	657	Rs A P 0 18 2	490 10 0	The higher rate of dole is due to imperfect and incomplete accounts being kept by the disbursing officers
Week ending 12th December 1896	553	44	0 1 6	2 2 6			833 11 3	421	0 6 11	183 9 3	

* Average dole per adult unit for seven days

Financial Statement of relief operations for the fortnight ending 12th December 1896

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE								BALANCE		
District Board grant	Government grant	Private subscription	Relief work.		Poor houses	Relief of artisans	Relief by grain doles	Kitchens.	Miscellaneous charitable relief.	Relief by money doles.	Provincial.	District Board	Private
			Daily wages.	Sum paid on task work									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs As. P. 6,048 8 9 (including previous balance)	Nil (Government has however, advanced a lakh of rupees for relief)	Nil	Nil	Rs. A. P. 520 11 6	Nil	Nil	Rs. A. P. 580 3 3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. A. P. 4,931 10 0	Nil

R. W. CARLYLE,
Collector.

No. 1380B., dated Musaffarpur, the 17th December 1896.

From—L. HARR, Esq., Collector of Musaffarpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my half-monthly report for the first-half of December 1896. The figures in this report relate to the two weeks ending Saturday, the 12th December 1896.

2. *Section 24 (1).—Area affected—Relief circles.*—There is no change in the area affected, &c. I am organising the relief circles as fast as I am able to do so, and am first ascertaining what areas the factories will undertake to look after. I have called for applications for the appointments for relief circles to be held by native officers, and have a fair number of applicants. Selections will be made as soon as the circles can be marked out.

3. *Charge Superintendents.*—Two Charge Superintendents have been put on duty—one in Sitamarhi, Mr. Clarke, and one in the Sadar, Mr. Sheepshanks.

4. *Section 24 (2).—General state.*—There are not wanting signs that the pressure of scarcity is beginning to be felt—in Sitamarhi subdivision more especially. It is reported that beggars are beginning to wander. The work supplied by the *dhan* cutting has been very scanty this year, and is not likely to last much longer. The Subdivisional Officer of Sitamarhi estimates that about one-eighth of this employment still remains. Besides the cutting there is of course the threshing and winnowing which give some employment.

5. *Crop prospects.*—So far the *rabi* prospects continue very favourable. The broadcast crops which are ordinarily put down in the wet *dhan* lands when the *dhan* is out have necessarily been very much reduced owing to the dryness of the soil. But other *rabi* crops have done well so far on the whole. *Rahar* promises very well indeed. These reports are very general, and I can certify that they are true of Katra thana, which I have very carefully inspected personally during the last week.

6. I take this opportunity to supply an omission in my report dated the 17th November 1896, and to say that in Mohwa thana the *bhadi* is estimated at about 8 annas, in Lalganj thana at 7 annas and in Hajipur thana at 8 annas. This is the Subdivisional Officer's estimate, and is in excess of the police and chankidari estimates, but I have no doubt it is more nearly correct.

The police have furnished extraordinary low estimates for the *rabi* estimates, which it seems to me to bear no sort of relation to the truth. This being so, I hope their other estimates similarly err.

7. *Section 24 (2).—Prices.*—Prices are slightly higher at the Sadar, much the same at Hajipur, and slightly easier in Sitamarhi. Tables are given for the subdivisional headquarters and for the several thanas and outposts.

8. *Food-stocks.*—I have received a number of returns from villages of their food-stocks. They are not complete. I will submit my special report on this subject as soon as I possibly can do so.

9. *Importation and exportation.*—I have not received copy of the Saran form referred to in Commissioner's Famine Circular No. 13 of 1896-97, dated the 9th December 1896. I therefore submit the Code form as before.

The net import by rail into the district from railway stations outside was as follows:—

	Import.	Export.	Net import.	Export.
Rice	... 3,708	1,643	2,160	...
Paddy	... 617	80	537	...
Wheat	... 87	88	...	...
Barley	... 417	167	250	...
Indian-corn	... 4,140	2,834	1,306	...
Other grains	... 4,661	1,629	3,032	...
Total	... 13,625	7,341	6,284	...

This is not a very considerable amount.

10. *Rainfall.*—Nil.

11. *Public health.*—Public health continues good. The nature of the particulars of information supplied by the Civil Surgeon of Darbhanga about the jail population has not been communicated to me, but I am aware that the Musaffarpur Jail population is healthy at present, as is also the general population.

12. *Emigration, &c.*—There has been no emigration or immigration of famished people. The exodus to the east by labourers in search of work still continues.

13. *Condition of cattle.*—The condition of the cattle is exceptionally good at present.

14. *Section 24 (3).—Relief works.*—There are two regular test works and one work under the Sitamarhi Municipality conducted on Famine Code lines. The latter is the only work which has attracted any materially large numbers of labourers.

The test work at Arihar has attracted no labourers, and that at Suhar extremely few. At Sitamarhi, on the other hand, the number of people has been increasing, and instructions have been issued to the District Engineer to open works under his own control in the neighbourhood of Sitamarhi; as the numbers are getting beyond the control of the municipal officers.

Statement showing prices-current prepared from police report for the 13th December 1896, District of *Muzaffarpur*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
Serial number	NAME OF THANA AND OUTPOST	RICE		WHEAT		BARLEY		MAKAI		GRAM		RAHAR		MABUA		MUSARI		REMARKS
		25th November 1896	1st December 1896	25th November 1896	1st December 1896	25th November 1896	1st December 1896	25th November 1896	1st December 1896	25th November 1896	1st December 1896	25th November 1896	1st December 1896	25th November 1896	1st December 1896	25th November 1896	1st December 1896	
		S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	
MUZAFFARPUR.																		
1	Muzaffarpur thana—Sakra	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0			
	Minapur	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0			
2	Para thana	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8			13 8	13 8					
	Barua outpost	10 0	9 4	8 13	8 0	8 12	8 4	12 12	11 4	13 0	10 0	10 8	12 0					
3	Katra thana	..	9 0		8 0			12 0			12 0				15 0			
HAJIPUR																		
4	Hajipur thana—Mehni outpost	9 8	10 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	10 0			
	Ragupur outpost		12 0		10 0		12 0		13 0		11 0		12 0		14 0			
5	Mahna thana	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0			
	Paniavpur outpost	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0			
6	Lalganj thana	10 0	10 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 0	12 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	12 8	13 8	10 0	16 0			
SIT-MARHI																		
7	Sitamardi thana—Bela outpost		11 0 old 13 0 new		10 0				15 0		11 0		15 0		17 0			
	Bonbaras outpost	11 4	10 10	10 0	10 0		13 8	14 0	13 12	11 13	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 13	13 2	10 4	17 8	
8	Sheolia thana	11 4	10 0	8 12	8 12			11 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 0			
	Bairagnia outpost	11 0	10 4	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8			
	Majoranj outpost	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 8			14 8	13 12	14 0	13 0	14 0	13 12	10 4	16 0			
9	Pupri thana	10 8	10 8	9 0	9 0			13 8	13 4	11 0		12 8	12 8	16 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	10 seers of good rice
	Bisaul outpost	12 0	10 6	9 14	8 12	11 2	13 2	13 13	13 2	12 04	12 04	13 2	13 2	15 5	14 44			
10	Deisand thana	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0			

FORM No. 8.

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

Statement of imports of food-grains in mounds by rail during the two weeks ending the 12th December 1896

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat	Barley	Indian-corn	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muzaffarpur	Mokameh Ghat	...	...	...	...	...	132
	Samastipur	184	...	...	...	...	587
	Garhara	...	...	...	...	1,153	...
	Semaria ghat	...	...	...	...	...	209
	Jogiara	...	...	...	...	...	181
	Waini	27	...	...	...	...	...
	Dalaingh Sarai	...	...	...	...	189	...
	Sakri ...	240	...	...	...	...	527
	Pettiah	...	...	...	...	...	674
	Darbhanga	1,472	...	...	...	...	176
	Nirmali	339	...	...	...	...	...
		2,262	...	...	...	1,342	2,486
Turki	Nirmali	835	...	...	...	16	...

2962 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

Station to which imported	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gproul	Pertabganj ...	34½	.	.	.	.	26½
Bhagwanpur	Gariara Sakri ..	840	.....	.. ...	... ..	1,900	300
		840	...	..	..	1,900	300
Sara ...		..	. ...	...	.....	...	. ...
Hajipur ...	Khusrupur ...	47	...	.	.. ..	..	... ..
Hajipur Ghat	Darbhangā	..	...	..	195	.	.
	Pertabganj	...	125	85	...	...	530
	Nirmali	...	...	...	16	...	.....
	Rahma	...	...	...	...	...	680
	Paleza ghat	...	...	...	127	...	...
	Samastipur	...	...	...	...	320	260
	Bhaptiahi	71	123	2	...	...	168
	Sonpur	...	..	...	...	..	128
	Tegra ...	...	...	...	79	...	4
	Jhanjarpur	20	...	...	...	447	...
	Total	91	248	87	417	767	1,770
Motipur ...	Paleza ghat	...	...	...	...	...	40
Kanti .	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Silaut .	Darbhangā	..	4	.....	.....	.....	....
Dholi ...	Bhaptiahi	38	67	..	...	.....	.
	Sakri ...	7½	.....	...	...	...	37½
	Raghupur	39½	..	...	...	...	..
		85½	67	.....	...	.....	37½
Janakpur Road.	Ekma ...	138	6	.....	.. ...	65	2
	Chapra	135	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Lakermandi Ghat ..	63	...	.....	...	50	...
		336	6	.....	.....	115	2
Bajpatty ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Sitamarhi	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....
Dheng ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bairagnia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
In district	Grand total	4,580½	325	87	417	4,140	4,661½
	Total imports into the district from stations lying within it.	1,688	50½	76	54	607	525

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending the 12th December 1896

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat	Barley	Indian-corn	Other food-grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muzaffarpur	Bettiah	.....	....	....	90	.....	....
	Bhatpur	.....	.....	....	8	.....	....
	Chaurachauri	.....	....	....	25	.....	....
	Revelganj	.....	.....	....	....	.....	106
	Palezaghat	....	....	....	14	....	.....
	Total	.....	....	....	137	.....	106
Tunki	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Garaul	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Bhagwanpur	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Saini	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
Hajipur	Ekma	....	....	....	.....	7	....
	Total	.....	....	....	.....	7	.....
Hajipur ghat	Revelganj	244	161	.....	.....	....	.....
	Ditto ghat	.....	....	.....	....	....	772
	Sonpur	134	.....	....	....	230	110
	Total	378	161	.....	.....	230	882
Motipur	Daronda	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Dighwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....
	Total	.....	....	.....	.....	3½	....
Kanti	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silaut	Benares Cantonment	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Dholi	Revelganj	35½	.....	....	.....	.....	171½
Janakpur Road.	Darbhangha	77	.....	.....	30	.....	87
	Chapra	100	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
	Ekma	.....	13	....	....	....	.....
	Total	177	13	....	30	.....	87
Bajpatty.	Derar	....	....	.....	.....	127	.....
	Goldenganj	178	.....	....	....	....	....
	Mausi	.....	38	....	....	.....	....
	Total	178	38	.....	....	127	.....
Sitamarhi...	Darbhangha	272	.....	.....	.....	1,280	.....
	Mairva	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
	Total	272	.....	.....	.....	1,280	153

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat	Barley.	Indian-corn	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhang ..	Jogeara	.. .	16½	....	.....	..	....
	Mairi	.. .	3½	.. .	...	..	....
	Total ..	....	19½	..	...	...	....
Bairagnia..	Chaurichaura ..	182	...	.	....	.	....
	Saran ..	2 1	28	.	....	366	....
	Ekina ..	.. .	52	88	..	... ..	160
	Gaya ..	....	.....	...	....	50	70
	Chapra ..	19	...	...	...	186	..
	Palezaghat ..	19	..	...	....	300	.
	Daronda ..	...	..	....	....	162	....
	Kamtaul ..	24	...	..	.	123	....
	Total ..	495	80	88	.	1,187	230
Exported outside district.	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,543½	311½	88	167	2,834½	1,629½
	Total exports into the district from stations lying within it	1,803	50	76	.. ...	339	596

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS.

(Up to 15th December 1896)

	APPLICATION FILED		APPLICATION REJECTED OR STRUCK OFF		APPLICATION GRANTED			PENDING		REMARKS.
	Number of applications.	Number of persons.	Number of applications.	Number of persons.	Number of applications.	Number of persons.	Amount advanced	Number of applications.	Number of persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
During the month of November 1896	3	3	..	..	1	1	Rs 300	3	3	
During the 1st half month of December 1896 ... ..	..	.	1	1	..	..	...	1	..	
Total	3	3	1	1	1	1	800	1	1	

AGRICULTURAL LOANS

(Up to 15th December 1896.)

							Rs.			
During the month of November 1896	23	1,533	130	977	23	305	3,338	67	241	
During the 1st half month of December 1896	170	1,847	119	1,179	.	...	5,000*	118	909	
Total ...	899	3,380	249	2,156	23	305	8,338	118	909	* Advanced to the Manager of Kanai factory on his personal security for distributing among ryotwars.

FORM No 5

(See Section 26 (i) of the Code)

MUZAFFARPUR District.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

For the half-month ending 15th, December 1896.

[illegible]

FORM No. 7.

(See section 26 (iii) of the Code.)

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half month ending 15th
December 1896

WEEK.	A, B, C, AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IMMEDIATELY MOTIVATION OF TASK		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF		
	Average number of male units per diem	Work done per diem by each male unit	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief	Average dole	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ending 5th December 1896	210 23	46 53	0 1 6	1 5 7	11 70	0 1 6	148 10 9			
Ending 15th December 1896	335 18	68 16	0 1 6	1 5 1	25 09	0 1 6	227 9 3			

Financial statement required by section 24 (9), Famine Code, for Muzaffarpur district for the half month ending the 15th
December 1896.

FOR WEEK	A—RECEIPTS FROM—			B—EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUND ON—							C—BALANCES OF FUNDS IN HAND FROM—		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) Relief works (clause 3) for—		(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	District Board grant	Government grant	Private subscription	Daily wages	Task work	Relief on poor-houses (clause 4)	Relief of artisans, &c (clause 5)	Relief by grain or money doles (clause 6)	Relief in kitchens (clause 7)	Other miscellaneous charitable relief	District Board grant	Government grant	Private subscription
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
Ending the 5th December 1896				0 0 0	3 0 9								
				7 8 2	137 9 9								
Ending the 15th December 1896				1 0 0	5 10 9								
				15 14 9	204 15 9								

N.B.—The figures in italics in columns 5 and 6 represent the expenditure on account of the works undertaken by the Simarhi Municipality and conducted on the Famine Code lines.

L. HARR,
Collector.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Dacca Division for 1895-96.

THIS report was partly prepared by Mr. L. Hare, but was finally submitted by Mr. H. Luttinan-Johnson, who held charge of the Division throughout the year 1895-96. It might have been compressed without losing any of its value. There were changes of charge in all the districts and in six of the twelve subdivisions, and the Commissioner reports that District Officers found difficulty in making a permanent distribution of work at their headquarters owing to frequent changes in the staff.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner was on tour for 126 days; and all the District and Subdivisional Officers reached or surpassed the standards of touring; except the Collector of Mymensingh, whose tour fell short of the prescribed period of four months by two days. The Commissioner did not inspect the treasuries except at Mymensingh; nor did he visit the subdivisions of Netrokona and Kishorganj. The subdivisional offices of Pirojpur and Patuakhali were inspected in only one half year by the Collector of Backergunge. With these exceptions, all the prescribed inspections were apparently performed; but it is not stated whether Subdivisional Officers inspected their own offices.

3. *Weather and Crops: Public Health: Material Condition of the People.*—The rainfall in the Division was 62·14 inches, or 13·19 inches less than the average of the previous five years, and it was ill-distributed. A cyclone passed over Dacca and Backergunge on 2nd October 1895, and did much damage. On the whole, however, the spring crops were better than usual, and the year generally was not a particularly unfavourable one. Jute yielded nearly a 14-anna crop, and winter rice about 13 annas. A disease affected the betelnut palms in Backergunge, which did much damage: its causes were investigated by Dr. Watt and Mr. N. G. Mukharji, who, however, formed no precise opinion either as to its origin or the remedies for it. The people of the Division are generally prosperous, but the rise in the price of rice, which began before the year under report and has continued into the present year, is undoubtedly felt by persons who are not cultivators and have fixed incomes. The loans given in the previous year to cultivators in Faridpur, to relieve temporary distress, have all been repaid.

The death-rate per mille for 1895-96 is shown at 33·04, against 27·8 and 40·4 in the two previous years. The increase is partly attributable to improved registration. Curiously enough, where compulsory registration was introduced into certain selected areas, the death-rates were below the average of the whole Division. In Faridpur, Surgeon-Captain Deane, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Maulvi Fuzlul Karim, Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur, and in Backergunge Mr. LeMesurier, the Collector, succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of the leading Muhammadans against vaccination, the result has been a very large increase in the number of persons vaccinated. In Backergunge and Mymensingh the number of vaccinations was more than double the numbers of the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the question of improving the supply of drinking water received the attention of Municipalities and District Boards, and hopes that their efforts in this direction will be continued.

4. *Emigration and Immigration.*—Seventy-five thousand four hundred and twenty seven coolies embarked at Goalundo for the labour districts in 1895, or 33,475 more than in 1894. The increase among "free" emigrants was 17,114. More than the usual numbers of labourers from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces, and also from Nadia, came to the Division during the year in search of work.

5. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—There are 21 steam jute-presses in and about Narayangunge, and six in the Mymensingh district. There is a steam oil-mill at Jhalokati in Backergunge, and also a steam flour and oil-mill at Dacca.

This Division has received considerable benefit from the construction of the Assam-Bengal line to Chandpur, although no part of it lies within the Division. The principal articles of export are rice and paddy, jute and betelnut. The total exports of food-grains were 36,74,903 maunds, and the imports were only 2,85,027 maunds. These figures are not complete, in so far as they do not show exports by country boat to places outside Calcutta. No accurate figures are available to show the export of betelnuts. 1,21,19,688 maunds of raw jute were exported to Calcutta and the 24 Parganas. The port of Narayangunge is the principal centre of trade in the Division; 347 and 380 vessels entered and cleared from it during the year, as against 288·35 in the previous year. Almost the whole trade of this port is with Chittagong. Its import trade is valued at Rs. 2,83,689, and its export trade at Rs. 65,75,856, against Rs. 3,38,018 and Rs. 62,67,695 respectively in the previous year; so that the import trade shows a decline, and the export trade an increase.

The numerous Provident Societies in Backergunge whose sudden growth was commented on in Mr. Luttman-Johnson's report, as well as in the Government Resolution on it, of the previous year, have mostly died a natural death; out of 68, only 6 survive. The Loan Offices at Faridpur and Barisal pay large dividends.

6. *Civil Justice.*—One hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-three suits of all kinds were instituted in 1896, 2,572 more than in 1894, and 140,518 were disposed of. Of the whole number of witnesses examined, 9·5 per cent. were detained more than two days in the Munsifs' Courts, and 21·3 per cent. in the higher Courts.

7. *Crime, Police, Criminal Justice.*—The Commissioner has given a very complete and interesting review of the year's criminal administration. There were 19,179 cognizable offences reported, including 3,810 sanitary cases, their number showing a slight decrease on that of the previous year, and 22,936 non-cognizable offences, or 1,251 more than in 1894. The Commissioner points out that the number of cognizable cases has increased by 7,439, or 63·3 per cent., since 1869; but in 1875 again the number was practically the same as in 1895.

The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the great increase of crime in Backergunge (especially in relation to gunshot murders) have already been published in the Resolution on the administration of the Police Department and in the letter to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division appended to it. The amount of cognizable crime increased by 37·4 per cent. in Backergunge, decreased in Mymensingh and Faridpur, and remained unaltered in Dacca. The number of cases of rioting that occurred in the Division decreased from 634 to 546; Backergunge had 156 cases, being the largest number of any district in the Division, as well as the largest number yet reported from Backergunge itself. 124 murders and 27 dacoities took place in the Division, but it is feared that numerous river dacoities were committed, which were not reported by the victims who are usually strangers. The improvement of the patrol-boat system, whose main aim is to check crime of this kind, is under the consideration of Government. A notorious dacoit, named Mohar Khan, who had already escaped from jail five times, added a sixth to his series of escapes.

The police of the Division generally are reported to be wanting in energy; but in Dacca and Backergunge they are said to have done good work. In Mymensingh 94 prosecutions were instituted against the police; 53 of these cases were held to be true, but only 11 resulted in conviction. No account is given of any charges made against the police in other districts of the Division. As regards the rural police, efforts were made throughout the Division, with some success, to recruit the chaukidars from a higher stratum of society than heretofore; in Backergunge their status is known to be very much higher than in most districts. In that district a graded scale of pay is in force, but freer use might with advantage be made of the Reward Fund, from which only Rs. 818 was distributed in rewards during the year. The total amount of rewards paid in the Division rose from Rs. 4,155 in 1894 to Rs. 5,981

in 1895, and might be increased still further with advantage. The Commissioner enumerates the chief instances of good service for which rewards were given. It is noticed with satisfaction that the number of chaukidars who were in arrears of pay at the end of 1895 was only about half the number of 1894. In Mymensingh there were no arrears. Dafadars have been appointed to supervise the rural police in a number of unions both in Backergunge and Mymensingh.

Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 15,225 cases and examined 62,618 witnesses, against 15,659 cases and 63,223 witnesses in 1894; Honorary Magistrates and Benches tried 8,938 cases and examined 17,891 witnesses, against 6,978 cases and 14,925 witnesses in 1894. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates with few exceptions was regular, and the work which they performed is reported to have been of the greatest assistance to the administration. The proportion of witnesses detained more than two days to the total number of witnesses examined was 4·1 in the case of Stipendiary, and 8·5 in the case of Honorary Magistrates, against 4·3 and 8·6, respectively, in the previous year.

The number of cases declared false was 1,148; in 104 of these, or 9·48 per cent., prosecutions were instituted, but in only 20 was a conviction obtained. The number of police cases remanded six times or more was 8·1 per cent. of the whole number disposed of; in 1894 the ratio was 7·4 per cent.

The number of cases committed to the Sessions increased from 259 to 328; of the 297 cases disposed of, only 186 resulted in conviction, giving a proportion of 62·6 per cent. for the whole Division. In Backergunge 76·8 per cent. of the Sessions cases ended in conviction, but in the other districts the proportion was less than 57 per cent., a fact which shows that commitments were made with less care and discrimination in them than in Backergunge.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,21,162 were imposed during the year; the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 48,559. Rupees 1,07,653 were collected and Rs. 24,769 written off during the year, which closed with a reduced balance of Rs. 37,299.

8. *Land and Land Revenue.*—The current demand on account of land revenue in this Division was Rs. 35,30,994; and the arrear demand Rs. 1,42,083. Out of the total demand of Rs. 36,73,077, the sum of Rs. 35,19,720 was collected. In the case of permanently-settled estates the standard percentage (99 per cent.) of current collections to current demand was surpassed in Mymensingh and Faridpur, and was very nearly reached in the other two districts. The following table shows the standard and actual percentages in respect of the other two classes of estates:—

				CLASS II	CLASS III.
				Temporarily-settled estates.	Estates under direct management
Standard percentage	...	.	...	95	90
Percentage of collection in—					
Dacca	...	...	...	81·33	84·3
Mymensingh	..	...	...	96·4	96
Faridpur	.	...	...	82·2	90·9
Backergunge	...	...	...	82·5	90·2

The collections in all the districts except Mymensingh fell far short of the standard in class II, and in Dacca they fell short in class III. They were throughout best in Mymensingh. The current demand in estates under direct management in Backergunge is very large, amounting to Rs. 4,51,407. In this district, as well as in Faridpur, collections in this class of estates are now made by means of tahsil establishments, but are still capable of much improvement. They are improving in Faridpur but in Backergunge the results were less favourable than in 1894-95. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that steps are being taken to have the leases cancelled of farmers who are able to pay the Government demand, but habitually default till coercive measures are taken against them. The technical difficulties experienced in carrying out settlements under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act which the Commissioner remarks upon will, it is hoped, be overcome by the amendments in that chapter which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make. In estates managed direct Rs. 20,257 were spent on agricultural and other improvements. 2,297 estates and shares of estates defaulted for revenue, and 367 were actually sold.

The total demand on account of Road and Public Works cesses amounted to Rs. 11,44,897, and the collections to Rs. 10,43,670. The road cess has at

last been levied at the full rate in Backergunge. The Commissioner reports that in that district, and in Mymensingh, enquiries have shown that zamindars realise from the raiyats the whole of the cess, instead of half of it for which their tenants are legally liable, and sometimes exact even more. If the raiyats were informed of their legal liabilities in this respect, it is difficult to believe that they would continue to pay the whole of the cess.

Eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-five certificates were issued for the recovery of public demands, being 520 less than in the previous year; but the disposals have not kept pace with the institutions, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year increased to 4,284, or 718 more than were pending twelve months previously. The Lieutenant Governor hopes that vigorous efforts will be made to dispose of pending cases without delay, especially in Dacca where 107 cases were pending for more than six months, and in Backergunge where 1,897 cases were pending at the close of the year. A number of partition cases have been pending a long time, the oldest being that of Paigana Bhowal in Dacca, which commenced in 1884, and on which nearly a lakli of rupces has already been spent, the area under partition being about 1,90,000 acres. Sixty cases have been pending for more than five years. It is hoped that the amendment of the Partition Law will put an end to this state of things which is harassing alike to the proprietors, the tenants and the officers of Government.

The number of miscellaneous cases under the provisions of the Tenancy Act showed a decrease under every head, except that of transfers by decree sale, the number of which was almost doubled.

The Land Revenue Administration of the Division is on the whole satisfactory; the present Commissioner has given close attention to it with the co-operation of District Officers, especially of Messrs. Savage and Earle, and has in recent years done much to improve it, but there is still room for further improvement.

9. *Wards' estates* — There were six estates in the Division under the administration of the Court of Wards, with a rent-roll of Rs. 2,43,083 and an arrear demand almost equalling it (Rs. 2,12,470); and though the collections were only 60·7 per cent. of the total (current and arrear) demand, it is satisfactory that the outstanding balance was reduced by collections and remissions to Rs. 1,49,858. Rupees 41,831 were spent in improvements, and Rs. 44,673 in miscellaneous works—an outlay which having regard to the amount of the rental is not illiberal.

10. *Excise, Stamps, Income-tax*.—The excise revenue rose to Rs. 8,97,357, showing an increase of Rs. 76,224, which was contributed chiefly by country spirits and ganja. The year's revenue is the highest on record in the Division, although the incidence is only 1 anna 5·4 pies per head of the population. The increase in revenue under this head during the year is attributed to improvement in the material condition of the people, which also accounts for the increase from stamps and other sources of revenue.

Stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 28,50,108, or Rs. 35,102 more than in the previous year.

The income-tax was finally assessed on 11,711 persons at Rs. 3,17,726, an increase of Rs. 27, 30 on the previous year's demand. Throughout the Division over 99 per cent. of the demand was collected, and in Faridpur the whole was realized.

11. *Communications* — The water communications in this Division are the most important; and the Commissioner points out that two main channels of traffic are in danger of silting up, namely, that portion of the steamer route from Calcutta to Eastern Bengal which runs through the Backergunge district, and the Dhalleswari and Buriganga rivers in Dacca. Indeed, all the streams which intersect the Dacca district from north-west to south-east must, it is feared, gradually diminish in volume, because the action of the Jamuna in throwing up silt on its left bank is gradually closing their intake. The Division is served by eight regular services of steamers, three of which are subsidized by the District Board of Backergunge; and there are nearly 300 ferries under the control of Government, District Boards and Municipalities, including one steam-ferry between Narayangunge and Munshingunge.

The District Boards have been able to add 53 miles of road, mostly of the "bridged and not metalled" class, to the previous total. In Dacca, more

feeder-roads to the railway are required; and the District Board is rightly turning its attention to the necessity of providing fair-weather roads in the tracts which are inundated during the rainy season.

12. *Education*.—There were 13,626 schools in the Division and 285,293 pupils, being an increase of 648 schools and 14,561 pupils on the numbers of the previous year. There are also four colleges. The number of pupils at school was 30·5 per cent. of the number of boys of a school-going age in the whole Division, Backergunge (with 51·5 per cent.) being the best and Mymensingh (with 23·9 per cent.) the worst districts in this respect. There were 13,452 girls at school, and 827 schools for girls only, including one high English school at Dacca. The technical schools at Mymensingh (mainly supported by Rai Jogendra Kishor Rai Chaudhuri Bahadur of Ramgopalpur) and at Barisal continue to do useful work; the latter, however, shows a falling off in the number of pupils. It is not reported what is the proportion of Muhammadan pupils at school, but the proportion increased in all districts except Dacca. A boarding-house for Musalmans is being built at Bhola in Backergunge, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that Hindus have shown a friendly spirit to their Muhammadan neighbours by taking an active interest in this work.

13. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*.—Nineteen new dispensaries were opened during the year, and there are now 69 dispensaries and hospitals in the Division. In 1895, 335,298 patients were treated in them. The Mitford Hospital at Dacca ranks first among these institutions, and in it 26,979 patients were treated and 1,206 major operations performed. The two private dispensaries at Tangail in Mymensingh have been most successful. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice the liberality of Babu Nanda Lal Sen, a retired Deputy Inspector of Schools, who has built and endowed a dispensary in his own village in the Dacca district, and notices with satisfaction the progress made generally in the Division during the year in the matter of affording increased facilities for medical aid to the people.

14. *Local Self-Government Institutions*.—The District Boards worked without friction during the year. Their total income was Rs. 9,29,796, and they spent Rs. 9,54,548, thus reducing their aggregate balance to Rs. 1,32,085. The proportions of income spent on primary education were adequate. There are 17 municipalities in the Division, with an income of Rs. 3,48,252, nearly all of which was spent during the year, Rs. 32,365 were spent on water-supply. Nine of these bodies spent an adequate proportion of their income on primary education; but the other eight failed to do so, and Dacca, with an income of Rs. 1,42,123, spent only Rs. 2,119 on this object. The municipal administration of Dacca was disfigured by party struggles between the Commissioners, which impeded the conduct of public business, while that of Narayangunge in the same district was particularly good. There has been a general decrease in the income from pounds, owing, it is said, to the want of competition among the farmers, and the value of pounds cannot be expected to be great in a tract of country so much intersected with streams. But a decline in income from this source has occurred in other districts besides those of the Dacca Division.

15. *Political and Social Institutions*.—There are 13 political Associations in the Division, most of which considered the Bills which were before the Legislative Councils, and 11 other societies devoted to various objects. Ten newspapers and four periodicals were published in the Division.

16. *Conduct of Zemindars*.—The relations between landlord and tenant have been, with some exceptions, satisfactory. Nawab Ahsanullah Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, Raja Rajendra Narain Rai Bahadur of Bhowal, Mr. E. P. Caspersz, Babu Paibati Sankar Rai of Teota, Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya and Babu Jagat Kishore Acharjya of Muktagacha, Rai Jogendra Kishore Rai Chaudhuri of Ramgopalpur, and Rai Radhaballabh Chaudhuri Bahadur of Sherpur, are commended by the Commissioner.

17. The Lieutenant Governor desires to thank Mr. Luttmann-Johnson for his thoughtful report and for the efficient manner in which he has supervised the administration of the Dacca Division. Extracts from the report are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division
for the year 1895-96.*

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

6. The average rainfall was 62·14 inches, against 78·71 in the previous year. The average of five years ending 1894-95 was 75·33 inches; so we had 13·19 inches less than the average of the previous five years. Generally the rainfall was not well distributed, and was not favourable to the crops.

The Collector of Dacca says, on the whole, the distribution was favourable to the crops, but the sudden rise of the rivers in the middle of July and the heavy rainfall in August caused some damage to the *aus* paddy, and also affected the jute slightly. The cyclone of 2nd October partially injured the *aman*, and hence the outturn of both *aus* and *aman* was somewhat less than in the previous year, but jute, pulses, and oilseeds were better, so that the slight loss in the case of rice was compensated.

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that the year was one of drought. The want of rain in October and November caused injury to the *aman* paddy in low lands.

Untimely and heavy downpour in October caused injury to the standing crops of Faridpur. The outturn of *rabi* and oilseeds was good.

The cyclone of October 1895 affected the *aman* in Backergunge, while the scanty cold-weather rains in January and February 1896 did but little good to the *rabi* crops. The outturn of other crops was also much below the average.

A violent cyclone passed over Dacca and Backergunge on the 2nd October 1895. It is reported to have caused much mischief by blowing down houses, by uprooting and breaking down trees, and by stranding boats. It is also reported that it caused the loss of three lives in Munshiganj in Dacca, and of six lives in Backergunge. The Subdivisional Officer of Jhola says that char Falcon was benefited by this cyclone, as the rats which had so long infested the crops, were most of them killed.

On the whole the year cannot be considered to have been a particularly unfavourable one. The spring crops were better than usual. The loss of rice was the most serious defect, and prices rose from 18 seers in April to 16 in October and 14 at the end of March.

The *aman* crop is returned at 13½ annas, against 16½ in the previous year, jute at 13½ annas. It must be remembered that these figures are but the aggregate impressions of a number of observers.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

7. The following statement shows the number of deaths from different diseases reported during the year and in the previous year:—

District.	Cholera		Small-pox		Fever		Bowel-complaints		Injuries		Other causes		Total		Ratio of deaths per mille of population.		
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dacca	16,970	9,305	298	170	46,548	42,037	5,116	3,243	670	735	12,677	12,815	70,789	68,511	33.3	28.3	
Mymensingh	10,516	7,728	743	620	74,025	68,104	1,160	706	724	718	13,493	10,040	107,461	88,490	30.9	26.6	
Faridpur	10,988	5,814	1,817	457	48,444	37,612	643	411	731	744	7,035	6,109	64,187	51,237	35.1	28.0	
Backergunge	7,800	4,076	480	94	42,951	38,500	483	630	1,320	1,277	20,728	20,513	73,791	65,724	34.2	30.2	
Total	53,278	26,847	2,839	1,255	206,808	187,164	5,701	4,003	3,144	3,174	51,163	50,180	225,327	213,002	33.04	27.8	

The death-rate for the year is 33·04 per mille, against 27·8 and 30·4 in the previous two years. The increase is due to some extent to improved registration, especially in Dacca. The small number of deaths in Faridpur "from other causes" is noticeable, and will be enquired into.

Fever as usual is the chief cause of mortality. Cholera, which was prevalent in an epidemic form in Dacca and Mymensingh during April and May, and again in October, November, and December, comes next. The Jamalpur subdivision was the most affected part in the latter district. The disease was largely prevalent in Faridpur, though in a sporadic form. There was increase in the mortality from cholera in all the circles of the district of Backergunge, except in the Bhola subdivision. The number of deaths from small-pox was more than double the number in 1894. There was increase in all the districts especially in Faridpur. It is said that in most cases the infection was brought from Calcutta, and spread rapidly among the unprotected population.

8. The following table compares the number of persons vaccinated during the years 1894 and 1895:—

District	Number of persons vaccinated during—		Ratio of persons vaccinated per mille of population	
	1895	1894	1895	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	125,558	122,133	52.4	50.4
Mymensingh ...	148,473	73,417	31.2	21.1
Faridpur ...	33,134	49,472	40.0	27.5
Backergunge ..	61,284	30,914	28.4	14.3
Total	418,449	275,966	42.5	28.0

The spread of vaccination is one of the most satisfactory features of this report. In Mymensingh and Backergunge the number of vaccinations has doubled. In Faridpur there is an increase of 65 per cent. In Dacca there was not so much room for improvement. From column 4 it will be seen that in vaccination this district takes a strong lead. Instructions were issued in October last to Panchayats and rural police to give assistance. In Faridpur Dr. Deare, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Maulvi Fuzlal Korim, Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur, persuaded Maulvi Syududdin, the Ferazi leader, who had hitherto forbidden vaccination among his followers, to have his children vaccinated and to support the movement. In Backergunge the Magistrate, Mr. LeMesurier, by the courtesy of the Anjuman Himayati Islamiya of Barisal, obtained a *fatwa* in favour of vaccination signed by most of the learned Maulvis of the district. He distributed copies of this to the Muhammadan public.

The Commissioners of the Narayanganj Municipality have done away with arm-to-arm vaccination, and have introduced vaccination from the calf. This is also being tried at Dacca.

9. The table below shows the expenditure incurred by the District Boards and Municipalities on water-supply during the last three years:—

NAME OF DISTRICT	DISTRICT BOARDS			MUNICIPALITIES		
	1895-96	1894-95.	1893-94.	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	2,492	1,359	994	16,534	14,70	14,773
Mymensingh ..	8,317	3,677	2,896	8,766	6,924	1,343
Faridpur ...	1,508	3,710	2,295	2,814	2,100	185
Backergunge ...	4,627	3,734	6,116	4,521	122	748
Total ...	16,944	12,480	12,331	32,635	23,848	17,049

The Municipal Commissioners of Narayanganj spent Rs. 176 only on tube-wells during the year. They are thinking of trying some more tube-wells. The expenditure in the Dacca town was on account of the water-works.

I mentioned last year that the Dacca District Board proposed to try tube wells again. Altogether twelve have been put down in this district, eight of which have proved more or less successful. I have found it very difficult to keep these wells going. It is almost impossible to prevent the people playing with them.

The Raj Rajeswari Water-works at Nasirabad have been further extended at a cost of Rs. 1,145. Two *puc a* wells have been constructed in the Sherpur Municipality. The Tangail Municipality have excavated a large tank in the centre of the town. The District Board of Mymensingh has dug five tanks and 60 wells, and has commenced six more tanks and 44 wells.

In Backergunge also this subject is engaging the attention of all municipalities and of the District Board. The Bansal Municipality has completed the re-excavation of the jail tank, which has now been made a reserved tank for the use of the public. The cost was more than Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 2,766 was met during the year. The water of this tank was sent for analysis to the Chemical Examiner, and the result showed it to be better than that of other reserved tanks in this town. The Chemical Examiner having declared the water of the Patuakhali thana tank to be suspicious, the Municipal Commissioners have commenced its re-excavation at an estimated cost of Rs. 565. The Pirojpur Municipality has spent Rs. 264 on the re-excavation of the thana reserved tank. The Commissioners of the Jhalokati Municipality are trying to acquire a piece of land for the purpose of digging another tank. The District Board has spent Rs. 4,612 in digging and repairing of tanks, and more are in course of construction. As regards the difficulty of getting sites for tanks, Mr. Collector LeMesurier writes —

“I am glad to say the difficulty of procuring free sites, to which I alluded last year, has been almost entirely overcome.”

Rupees 888 has been spent in digging tanks in Government khas mahals. Tanks are being excavated in the Sundarbans portion of Golachipa, Gulshakhali, and Matbaria thanas. Here the river and khal water is brackish, and rain water tanks are a necessity. The District Board has given its special attention to this matter, and if systematic measures be continued for some years more, Mr. Savage's ambition to give “every village in the district at least one good reserved tank” will be an accomplished fact. Wells are less costly, but the people of Backergunge are prejudiced against them, partly because, the Collector says, they cannot bathe in them. There are not even half a dozen in the whole district. Their water is frequently brackish. A good masonry well constructed by the District Board in 1889-90 is never used.

The Dacca Municipal Commissioners' proposal to lay out a separate line of pipes for watering the streets with unfiltered water and for flushing the drains has not received the sanction of Government on the ground that the scheme is beyond their present resources. They have been asked to raise the rate of their tax to its maximum limit, as money is urgently needed for many improvements.

10. The general drainage of the district of Backergunge is exceptionally good, but certain portions of the Sarupkati and Gournadi thanas, known as the *bhui* tracts, are water-logged and malarious, and will, the Magistrate thinks, have to be artificially drained. The Magistrates of other districts have not furnished any information under this head.

11. In May 1895 the sewage drainage scheme proposed by the Sanitary Authorities for the town of Dacca, which had been some years in incubation, was finally brought to a birth. It involved the deposit of all the sewage in the Buriganga river during the floods, that is, say for about four months out of twelve. It was also far beyond the means of the Municipality. On account of these difficulties, which were obvious and were foreseen, the scheme has been dropped. It is a great pity such a scheme was ever thought of. Now that it has been dropped, the Commissioners can pay attention to improving the present bucket system. A proposal for the construction of a light tramway in the town of Dacca for removal of night-soil, made some years ago by Mr. Hare, has been revived.

Trenching grounds for sewage give us much exercise. We now dig shallow trenches, but whether we dig them deep or shallow, the conundrum how to bury liquid remains unsolved.

12. The Collectors and Subdivisional Officers in their tours of inspection made enquiries regarding sale of quinine at post offices. The sale was generally large. The Postmaster of Daulatkhan complained to Mr. Bell, the Collector of Backergunge, of *kabirajes* circulating rumours to the effect that Government quinine is mixed with mercury. The Subdivisional Officer of Tangail in his tour diary for August 1895 reported two cases of poisoning by taking an overdose of quinine. In one case the patient took 6 packets (30 grains) at one time, and in the other several packets were taken at short intervals. No fatal consequence, however, occurred in either case. The Magistrates have asked all postmasters to give necessary instructions on this point to their ignorant customers. The experiment of selling quinine at rural centres in addition to post-offices has not yet been tried in this Division.

V—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

13. I would refer to what I have said on this subject in previous reports. The people are exceedingly well off, and are not taxed according to their means. They are in fact living on the poorer but more heavily-taxed populations. Various suggestions for the mitigation of this state of affairs have been made.

I may mention some patent evidences of the prosperity of the people. They are everywhere replacing thatched roofs with galvanized iron ones. New lines of river steamers are opened out every year. Deposits in savings banks increase.

Their prosperity is partly owing to the jute crop, to which they have rather sacrificed rice. A lean rice year may hit them hard.

The rise in the price of rice from 18 seers to 14 affected those who are not cultivators and have fixed incomes.

In Faridpur all traces of the distress of 1894-95 are reported to have disappeared, and the loans given by Government and the District Board at the time (Rs 10,624-10) were repaid during the year.

The pleaders, seem to be doing very well. I have noted that in all four districts many of them have been building *pukka* houses.

* * * *

VII—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

16. The prices of imported articles, viz, grain and salt, remained almost the same as in the previous year, whereas the price of wheat has fallen from 10s 13ch. to 11s. 8ch. The price of rice, our principal food-crop, has again risen from 17s. 11ch. to 13s. 12ch.

The price of common rice in the last six years in the last fortnight of March has been —

			Srs.	Ch
•	1890-91	...	15	12
	1891-92	..	13	14
•	1892-93	...	11	11½
•	1893-94	..	11	8½
•	1894-95	...	17	11
•	1895-96	...	13	12

The wages of labour were almost the same as in the preceding year in Mymensingh and Backergunge. A slight decrease has taken place in Dacca in the wages of all classes of labour except common blacksmiths, whereas there has been a slight increase in Faridpur in the wages of masons, carpenters, coolies, and *gharamis*. In Mymensingh the wages of the domestic servants are high, and they would have been still higher had there been no up-country men replacing local residents. In Backergunge, too, almost all hard labour and handicraft is done by immigrant foreigners, the *ryats* being too well off to do such work, which they look upon as degrading.

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IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE

18. The trade of this Division is carried on by rail, rivers, and canals. No new railway lines were opened during the year under report, but the opening of the Chandpur-Chittagong Railway and the connection of Chandpur with the head-quarters of Madaripur in the Faridpur District and with Barisal by a daily steamer service has much added to the importance of those places as centres of trade. The river Brahmaputra in Mymensingh is gradually silting up, and it became so shallow in places during some part of the year under report that it was impossible for ordinary boats to pass. The pontoon bridge proposed to be constructed by the District Board over the Brahmaputra below Mymensingh is still a project. The paucity of feeder roads and of bridges on existing roads is still complained of in Mymensingh. The Collector states that, although some roads were constructed or repaired by the District Board, unless this disadvantage is removed, Mymensingh cannot cope with other districts in point of trade. He says that, as things at present stand, to convey some jute from the distant interior of the Jamalpur or Netrokona subdivisions to Mymensingh would consume over a quarter of its price. This inconvenience is not seriously complained of only because the cultivators in this district are as a class well off, and can afford to sit at home, selling the produce of their lands at any price, and leaving the purchasers to provide boats for its conveyance to Narainganj and Serajganj. In the district of Backergunge trade is almost exclusively carried on by water; and though there is now steam communication with Calcutta and the neighbouring districts, the service is necessarily limited. The bulk of the trade is carried on by means of large country boats, which are available throughout the district all the year round.

19. The principal articles of export from the Division are—rice, jute, gram and pulses, linseed, mustard seed, betel-nuts, cocoanuts, molasses, fish, hides, and Dacca-made piece-goods, such as plain and striped muslins, *kasids jamadan*, and plain *dhuties* and *chadars*.

Rice grows profusely all over the Backergunge district, and is exported in large country boats to Calcutta and the neighbouring districts. The outturn of this year was reported to be about 1,33,56,000 maunds, against 1,55,88,000 in the previous year. This short outturn is said to be due to damage of the *aman* paddy by the cyclone of autumn last, and the subsequent want of rain. The prices rose from Rs. 3 in 1894-95 to Rs. 3-13 during the year under report. In the other districts, jute has largely replaced this crop.

Mymensingh is the chief jute-producing district, but the other districts also have a considerable share in the export of this article. The increase in the export of jute is a sign of the times, and shows that this product has risen high in the estimation of the cultivators. Agencies of such firms as Messrs. Ralli Brothers & Co., Messrs. David & Co are now scattered all over the Division, and so much interest is now taken in jute that many of these firms depute assistants to the interior to inspect and report on the condition of the crops. The prices that ruled last season were not very favourable, and the cultivators kept a large stock in store, which will perhaps serve them in good stead this year.

One important feature of the trade in jute is that it gives a living to numerous middlemen or *dalals*, who stand between the cultivators and the jute merchants.

The next article of export which demands notice is the betel-nut, which grows in abundance in the Backergunge district. It is exported to Calcutta and elsewhere in large country boats and steamers. The bulk of the export, however, goes to Burmah, where it is highly esteemed. The crop suffered greatly from the cyclone of autumn last. The outturn is reported to be eight annas during the year under report, against about eighteen annas in the preceding year. The prices rose to Rs. 7-10 in 1895-96 from Rs. 6 per maund in 1894-95. It is estimated that about 90,000 maunds of the nut was exported from Backergunge during the year, against about 2,00,000 maunds in the previous year. The betel-nut trade of the district is at present in a critical state. A plague is spreading among the trees in some parts of the district, and an investigation was made by Dr. Watt and

Mr. Mukerjee. The extent of damage appears to have been exaggerated. The Collector says:—

"I have seen two villages close together, one of which has almost entirely escaped while its neighbour suffered severely. No one could show me why this should be so. One villager suggested that one of the places was sheltered from the wind, which carried the germs. This seems to be a likely explanation. As regards the ultimate cause of the plague, we are still more in the dark than ever. I find that the theory of causation by the cyclone is not universal as I thought. In fact, the majority of the people now attribute the misfortune to their sins. I am not prepared to say that they are wrong."

There was no appreciable change in the export of other articles, and they do not seem to call for any remark.

20. The principal articles of import are—salt, kerosine oil, tobacco, sugar, corrugated-iron, timber, European piece-goods, glass and Chinaware, fancy goods, Bahaduri wood, and *chota dasti* wood. There is nothing special to note about the importation of these articles. Kerosine oil is now almost universally used for lighting purposes. There must be a considerable import of corrugated-iron: it is very extensively used for the roofing of huts. It has the advantage of defying the incendiary and not requiring annual repairs. A stroll through any market shows how widespread is the demand for cheap European articles. Chinaware is being largely used by the Muhammadans, but delft pottery made in Maestricht has begun to be used by all classes, replacing the English plates, which are less durable, and the Hindu *thalás*, which are more costly and very heavy. Lucifer matches are used everywhere, but they are getting worse and worse every year. The Collector of Backergunge writes:—

"It is interesting to see that the new "Bengal Match Company" decorates its boxes with fictitious medals, among them one bearing the head of Napoleon III, who had been dead for 20 years or so before the Company came into existence. I am not aware that this company has yet received any medals at international exhibitions."

21. As not a very inconsiderable portion of the trade of this Division is carried on by means of country boats not passing through any registering centres, it is hardly possible to arrive at any correct estimate of its extent. The statistics now furnished under Government circular No. 1 of the 20th April 1896, however, give us a better idea of the true state of things than we had in previous years.

The table below shows the total import and export traffic in each of the 24 staples carried by rail and along the Nadia rivers and the Calcutta canal. It is not a comparative statement, as it is now prepared for the first time. The only comparative statements we have are the exports and the imports of the Division with Calcutta, the Narayanganj Custom House and the Bhairab Registration Office figures:—

LIST OF ARTICLES.				Imports.	Exports.
				Mds.	Mds.
1.	Rice	...	...	1,22,815	35,30,950
2.	Paddy	...	...	94,941	24,758
3.	Wheat	...	...	472	5,123
4.	Gram and pulses	...	...	64,001	85,362
5.	Other food-grains	...	...	3,578	215
6.	Jute, raw	...	...	5,876	57,78,371
7.	Gunny-bags	...	...	18,108	5,498
8.	Linsted	...	...	287	32,380
9.	Mustard seed	...	...	2,834	74,457
10.	Tea, Indian	...	...	20	814
11.	Cotton, raw	...	...	226	24,392
12.	Silk, raw	...	...	141	...
13.	Sugar, refined	...	...	9,681	11
14.	Do., unrefined	...	...	2,66,235	2,499
15.	Tobacco, manufactured	...	...	96	68
16.	Do., unmanufactured	...	...	87,647	437
17.	Indigo	...	...	10	24
18.	Cotton piece-goods,	in bales	...	Rs. 46,400 and	...
	European.	in boxes	...	275,830 bales	...
		in boxes	...	481 boxes	...
19.	Cotton piece-goods,	in bales	...	2,819 bales	648 bales.
	Indian.	in boxes	...	...	...
20.	Cotton twist, European	...	...	51,004	11
21.	Do., Indian	...	...	6,260	1,387
22.	Salt	...	...	1,247,351	1,784
23.	Kerosine oil	...	...	152,020	72
24.	Coal and coke	...	...	1,262,946	12

Articles were imported into the Division from 30 different districts of Bengal, and also from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Assam, the Bombay and Madras ports, and the Punjab; 25 districts of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Assam, and Central India shared the exports from this Division.

Most of the articles, both of import and export, mentioned in the above table were carried by railway. Rice, paddy, gram and pulse, jute and mustard seeds are the only articles that were largely exported by the Calcutta canals and the Nadia rivers, and salt, kerosine oil, and coal and coke formed the bulk of the commodities imported into the Division by these canals and rivers.

22. The following table shows the principal articles imported from Calcutta during 1894-95 and 1895-96.—

ARTICLES.		1894-95	1895-96
		Rs.	Rs.
1 Cotton piece-goods	{ European	... 1,35,31,110	1,16,15,416
	{ Indian	... 7,140	410
		Mds.	Mds.
2. Cotton twist	{ European	... 54,435	54,607
	{ Indian	... 6,179	5,908
3. Salt	...	16,63,338	15,77,972
4. Kerosine oil	...	3,22,226	5,11,873

The chief articles exported to Calcutta during 1894-95 and 1895-96 are compared in the following statement.—

ARTICLES.		1894-95,	1895-96.
		Mds	Mds
1. Rice	...	37,38,303	35,41,619
2. Paddy	...	17,301	24,578
3. Wheat	...	526	5,961
4. Gram and pulse	...	1,10,769	90,167
5. Other food-grains	...	208	1,087
6. Jute, raw	...	1,20,12,314	1,15,35,090
7. Gunny bags	...	1,55,965	80,960
8. Linseed	...	41,111	32,714
9. Mustard seed	...	93,164	65,242
10. Tea, Indian	...	10,321	799
11. Cotton, raw	...	37,789	55,508
12. Silk, raw	...	...	...
13. Sugar, refined	...	125	...
14. Do, unrefined	...	1,756	2,058
15. Tobacco, manufactured	...	687	430
16. Do, unmanufactured	...	78	99
17. Coal and coke	...	...	...
18. Indigo	...	...	24

As regards imports, European piece-goods show a large falling off; fairly large in Mymensingh (over 30,000), much larger in Dacca (over 3 lacs); and quite astounding in extent in Backergunge, where it falls from Rs. 18,38,000 to Rs. 19,000. In Faridpur there is an increase of about three lacs.

Salt shows a considerable decrease, which is very slightly counterbalanced by increased importation at the port of Narayanganj. Kerosine oil shows a considerable increase, which is further supplemented by an increased importation at Narayanganj.

As regards exports between this Division and Calcutta, rice, jute, linseed, and mustard all show falling off, and only raw cotton and unrefined sugar show any increase.

23. The most important of all the centres of trade in the Division is the port of Narayanganj in the Dacca district. Three hundred and forty seven vessels, of a total tonnage of 46,506, entered the port during the year under report, against 288 vessels of 38,083 tonnage in the previous year. Of these, 68 with cargo were from Chittagong and one from Akyab, and the rest, which were in ballast, were 266 from Chittagong, 9 from Coconada, and 3 from Coringa. Three hundred and eighty vessels of 97,175 tonnage cleared during the year, against 351 vessels of 84,183 tonnage in 1894-95. Of these, 3 were in ballast, and the rest were with cargo and all went to Chittagong.

The statistics of the import trade of the port for the last two years are given below:—

ARTICLES.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Weight.	Value	Weight.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Salt	Tons 1,673	Rs 84,650	Tons 2,333	Rs 65,892
Cotton	Cwt. 367	2,000	Cwt 5,029	54,135
Rice	" 27 029	1,25,470	" ..	...
Paddy	" 52,906	91,775	" 3,953	7,281
Hides and skins ...	" ..	...	" 118	4,800
Jute	" 1,478	12,705	" 249	1,930
Kerosine oil	Gallons 21,012	10,225	Gallons 221,697	1,20,650
Timber	Tons 234	11,793	Tons 211	13,001
Treasure .. ..	" ..	...	" ..	16,000

The increase in salt is perhaps due to cheap freights to Narayanganj. I note, however, that there was a falling off of 26,789 maunds of salt exported from Calcutta to Dacca. The price of cotton was high in Narayanganj during some part of the year under report, and this is said to explain increased importation. There is a decrease in rice and paddy, but there was a large increase of paddy imported from the Surma Valley, some of which may have stopped in this district. Kerosine oil was imported in larger quantities than in the previous year. The imports of kerosine oil from Calcutta to Dacca were also largely in excess, so that in this article there was a real increase. The increase of imports of kerosine oil from Calcutta only occurred in the district of Dacca. In other districts there was a decrease.

The export trade of the port during 1895-96, as compared with 1894-95, is shown in the following statement:—

ARTICLES	1894-95		1895-96.	
	Weight	Value	Weight.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Chalk and lime ...	Cwt 5,868	Rs 3,474	Cwt. 7,220	Rs 4,648
Jute	" 76,252	6,03,965	" 893,586	6,433,489
Gram	" 1,199	4,380	" 1,100	3,452
Pulse	" 6,113	20,742	" 2,316	7,415
Rice	" 3,445	8,940	" 1,812	5,950
Paddy	" 380	518	" ..	...
Metals	" 15	990	" 99	2,260
Cocoanut oil ...	Gallons 40	75	" ..	...
Oils (other kinds) ..	" 375	900	Gallons 640	1,082
Kerosine oil ...	" 32,420	15,050	" 51,960	25,445
Ghi	lbs 3,453	1,690	lbs. 140	280
Mustard	Cwt. 12,461	67,340	Cwt. 7,079	44,365
Other seeds	" 36	200	" 59	320
Sugar	lbs. 138	1,615	lbs 306	1,475
Tobacco	" 1,107,986	105,866	" 292,074	45,680

The increase under jute is considerably less than the diminution in the export from Dacca to Calcutta, so it must be accounted for as a variant, due to the relatively more extended use of the Chittagong route for export to foreign countries. There was some falling off in pulses and mustard, which is also found in the trade of Dacca with Calcutta.

24. There is a registering station at Bhairab bazar under the Government of Assam. The principal articles of export from Sylhet and Cachar are—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Mds.	Mds.
Cotton	...	3,615	7,407
Paddy	...	9,82,162	16,05,203
Rice	...	4,377	3,920
Jute	...	39,980	20,240
Linseed	...	18,910	6,575
Mustard seed	...	2,030	6,575

Hides, fish-oil, jinjili, ghi, oranges, potatoes, dried-fish, tejpat, lime, rattans, mats, Bahaduri-wood and bamboos were also exported from the same districts.

The following table shows the principal articles imported into those districts during 1894-95 and 1895-96 :—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Mds.	Mds.
Coal	...	1,11,236	15,140
Cotton fabrics	...	4,758	3,152
Wheat and barley	...	5,248	4,560
Paddy	...	8,210	
Pulses	...	1,81,586	2,12,385
Kerosine oil	...	1,31,566	1,52,891
Mustard seed	...	1,269	1,156
Salt	...	2,87,163	2,82,211
Sugar and sugarcandy	...	48,806	48,106
Tobacco	...	77,140	76,760

The other articles imported into those districts by this route were wine and spirits, cooking utensils, iron, corrugated iron sheets, cocoanut and mustard oil, cocoanut, ghi, potatoes, flour, betel-nuts, onions, chillies, molasses, bahaduri-wood and cattle.

Of these imports and exports, the Collector of Mymensingh writes:—

"It is certain that a portion of the up and down trade is confined to Mymensingh, and the Subdivisional Officer of Netrokona reports that a large quantity of rice was exported to Sylhet from his subdivision, but no figures are hazarded on guess. As regards imports again, a considerable portion of the lime exported from Sylhet must have been sold in Mymensingh district."

The principal points to notice are an important increase in the export of paddy from the Surma valley, much of which may of course have come from Mymensingh as suggested, and a very large falling off in the coal sent to that valley. I confess I do not understand this variation in coal sent up.

25. The Faridpur Loan Office is in a flourishing state and continues to command public confidence. The Company paid a dividend of Rs. 24-13-6 during the year under report against Rs. 22-8 in the previous year. The Loan Company at Barisal is also prospering and commanding public esteem. It declared a dividend of 24 per cent. at the end of the year against the same in the preceding year.

26. Of the 72 provident societies in the Backergange district, 68 are registered. The Barisal Family Relief Fund Company, Limited, which is the best of its kind in the district, is said to be conducted on business principles. The fund is self-supporting, and the income from interest, &c., meets the expenditure and leaves a small surplus.

An enquiry was made during the year as to whether any special steps were necessary to put a stop to gambling and swindling under cover of these

offices, and it was found that the societies are themselves dying natural deaths, and that no interference on the part of Government was necessary. Of the 68 registered companies referred to above, 6 only are reported by the Registrar of Companies to be in existence at the end of the year 1895-96.

The Collector of Backergunge reports having received a prospectus of a fund named "Fortune," the promoters of which wish to start a rice mill with a capital of Rs. 25,000, to be raised by 10,000 shares. They hold out hopes of paying Rs. 10,000 to the family of bereaved members in the first year, and Rs. 20,000 in the second year, and so on from the profits of the mill.

27. Mr. Hare suggests that the information formerly supplied to District Officers of the traffic of each railway station in their districts, which has been discontinued under the orders contained in Circular No. 1, dated 20th April 1896, should continue to be supplied. No doubt, used as this information was for a district and divisional statement of traffic, it was misleading, but to the District Officer these figures supply very valuable information, and as the figures are necessarily recorded, he suggests that a printed copy should be furnished to each district which has railway stations. He also suggests that the Government should endeavour to obtain similar figures for the steamer traffic at each port of all riverside stations. As far as this report is concerned, he would only use these figures for a paragraph on changes and activity of traffic within the district. They would show what is brought to each station to be carried away, and what is landed there to be redistributed; that is to say, the relative use and importance of each station in the district and its growth or diminution both for passenger traffic and trade. To the District Officer this is all important. Something has been done in the way of opening out feeder roads to railway stations. Not much has been done to open out such roads to steamer stations. It is most useful to the District Officer to know the importance of the several stations as indicated by their traffic, and to mark the effects of such improvements as he makes on this traffic.

XII—CIVIL JUSTICE

38. There are now 26 Munsifs in the Division—9 in Dacca, 6 in Mymensingh, 5 in Faridpur and 6 in Backergunge, vested under section 153(b) of Act VIII of 1885, with the power to try rent suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value without appeal.

XIII—CRIME.

39. I regret to have to report a further increase in crime reported, an increase which is exaggerated in the first six months of the current year. The figures are—

Cases reported.	Year.	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	Total
	1893	16,952	20,898	37,850
	1894	19,697	21,684	41,381
	1895	19,179	22,935	42,114

Though there is a small decrease this year in cognizable crime, if we look back a few years to 1889, the increase in this class is phenomenal. In that year only 11,740 cognizable cases were reported. The increase is—

Dacca	...	...	84.9 per cent.
Mymensingh	...	...	47.3 "
Faridpur	...	...	30.7 "
Backergunge	...	...	116.3 "
			<hr/> 68.3

There has also been some increase in non-cognizable crime since that year. In 1889 we had one crime cognizable and non-cognizable to 330 persons, while in 1895 we had one to 233 persons—an increase of 41.3 per cent. The increase in non-cognizable crime is not very large and need not alarm us. It is due partly to improved facilities for reporting and trying such cases, partly to improvement in the condition of the people. This class indeed follows civil justice.

But the increase in cognizable crime and under serious headings is alarming. Even if, as is sometimes stated, it is due to better reporting, that reflects on our administration in former years, which allowed crime to be hushed up. But the increase is not entirely due to improved reporting. For instance, the increase in murders, the most heinous of crimes, is not attributed to this cause. I have gone somewhat carefully into this matter, and I attribute the increase in serious crime to the impunity with which such crime can be committed. It is not so much that crime actually escapes punishment more than it did formerly, but that people have come to know how good their chance of escaping punishment is. I find that in 1875 18,944 cognizable cases (exclusive of serial 57) were reported. So we have gone back twenty years.

From paragraph 178 below, it will be seen that Backergunge is our most educated district. In some quarters the increase in crime in this district has been attributed to the spread of education—a view I cannot concur in.

40. In cognizable crime (excluding sanitary offences, serial 57), the jump which we made in 1894 is maintained on the whole, but the district variations are remarkable :—

District	1893	1894.	1895	Increase or decrease	Percentage.	Persons to a crime.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	2,363	3,062	3,081	+19	6	Case Persons. 1 to 777
Mymensingh ...	5,786	6,642	6,800	+842	9.8	1 to 551
Faridpur ...	2,402	2,542	2,084	-454	17.9	1 to 374
Backergunge	2,094	2,795	3,902	+1,107	37.4	1 to 554
Total ...	12,595	15,041	15,869	+28	18	1 to 640

The main features of this table are—

(a) Decrease in Mymensingh and Faridpur, in both cases in crimes against property, attributed in the case of Faridpur to good harvests, in the case of Mymensingh to preventive measures. I note that Faridpur has gone back to the standard of 1892. I suspect good harvests have had some effect in Mymensingh.

(b) General increase in Backergunge, but most marked in crimes against property, attributed, as in the previous year, to improved reporting, especially in the case of thefts of boats and of cattle. An Inspector on special duty brought 89 suppressed cases under sections 457, 379, 380, 392 to light in a portion of the Sadar subdivision only. The crops were poor, but where the crops were poorest, crime increased least. An increase of 86.3 per cent. in two years is a very serious matter. That in 1893, a year almost of distress, there was only one case to 1,028 persons, goes to show there was room for better reporting; and we have made great efforts to improve the rural police. In this connection the Magistrate writes :—

“We are, I believe, experiencing the effects of Mr. Savage’s reorganization of the rural police, and gradually working our way out of an era of systematic suppression of crime alike by rural and regular police. Even now superior officers enquiring into serious crimes frequently come to know of other unreported cases; thus Mr. Ryland, when recently enquiring into a dacoity, came to hear of no less than five others, all unreported, committed in the neighbourhood during the year. Last year things were still worse. Inspector Kali Kishore Chaudhuri found many villages where 6 or more cases had occurred and been hushed up, and I myself, when taking criminal complaints at Sadar, found scores of cases where complainants had first reported occurrences at thanas in the absence of Sub-Inspector and head-constables, and the writer-constable in charge had simply suppressed the fact. A number of men were punished and the reporting improved. I have little doubt the number of crimes reported will continue to increase.”

I note, however, that in serious crimes against property the percentage of convictions is only 56, and that in murders suppression in previous years is

not even suggested." This suggests looking in another direction for an explanation of the increase. The fact that there is increase in all classes supports the local view.

(c) The greater prevalence of cognizable crime in Mymensingh and Backergunge compared with Dacca and Faridpur. The difference cannot be attributed to classification, as this is now very carefully done, especially in Mymensingh. That there is only a crime to 894 persons in Faridpur suggests suppression. It must be remembered that the Madaripur subdivision of this district is subject to the same conditions as the Backergunge district, where systematic suppression has been proved in the adjoining Gournadi thana of the Backergunge district. It is difficult to believe there is not similar suppression in the Madaripur subdivision.

(d) That the increase shown in Dacca in 1894 is maintained in spite of low prices. This goes to show high prices had not much to do with increase in 1894.

41. The increase in cognizable crime reported in the Backergunge district in face of low prices of food stuffs is so extraordinary that I have worked it out for subdivisions separately.—

Subdivisions.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Proportion to population in 1895
1	2	3	4	5
Sadar ...	1,149	1,856	707	1 to 473
Pirojpur ...	785	1,029	244	1 to 504
Patuakhali ...	646	719	73	1 to 690
Bhola ...	215	298	83	1 to 867
Total ...	2,795	3,902	1,107	1 to 552

It will be seen that while the increase is 61·5 per cent. in Sadar, 81·0 per cent. in Pirojpur, and 38·6 per cent. in Bhola, it is only 11·3 per cent. in Patuakhali. In the Sadar subdivision the Gournadi, Nalchiti, Jhalokati, and Backergunge thanas are responsible. Gournadi returns 227·08 per cent. more first informations than in the previous year. One would have expected to find crime better reported in the Sadar than in outlying subdivisions.

The increase in this district, class by class, is—

CLASS.	1894.	1895.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
I ...	162	205	+ 43
II ...	441	519	+ 78
III ...	902	1,278	+ 376
IV ...	108	201	+ 93
V ...	825	1,424	+ 599
VI ...	357	275	- 82
Total ...	2,795	3,902	+ 1,107

It is said boat and cattle theft cases were formerly never taken up unless there was a chance of the property being recovered.

In my letter No. 1448J., dated 1st August 1895, I addressed the Inspector-General of Police on the large increase in serious crime in this district in the first six months. I again addressed him on the subject in my letter No. 2118J.,

dated 25th October 1895. In the course of my tour in Backergunge district in August and September, I made some enquiry into the matter, and came to the conclusion that the view entertained by the local officers that the increase is largely due to suppression in former years is correct.

Compared with other provinces, this Division is not a very criminal one; parts of it much the reverse:—

PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS.	Population.	Cognisable crime investigated.	Proportion of crime dealt with by Police to population
1	2	3	4
North-Western Provinces	46,905,085	—, —, —	Cases Reported 1 to 463
Punjab for 1893	20,866,847	54,260	1 to 384
Central Provinces for 1893	10,784,294	16,837	1 to 640
Bombay, including Sindh, for 1893.	18,035,280	24,738	1 to 729
Madras for 1893	85,986,744	72,413	1 to 496
Assam, exclusive of Frontier Police, for 1893.	5,414,258	10,576	1 to 511
Bengal, excluding Calcutta and Chittagong Hill Tracts, for 1893.	70,558,141	85,962	1 to 820
Dacca for 1895	2,395,602	2,861	1 to 837
Mymensingh for 1895	3,472,186	5,670	1 to 612
Faridpur for 1895	1,823,543	2,023	1 to 901
Backergunge for 1895	2,153,965	3,560	1 to 605
Total for Dacca Division	9,845,296	14,114	1 to 697

Cases refused enquiry under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code and cases under serial No. 57 are not included in this statement.

Though the proportion of cognizable crime to population in Faridpur is extremely low, this district stands high in certain classes. It is first in Bengal for dacoity, and second for rioting. It also stands high in murder and culpable homicide.

42. The following table shows cognizable crime reported by classes. It includes sanitary offences, serial No. 57:—

CLASS.	Year.				Increase or decrease as compared with 1894.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Against property	9,535	9,591	11,197	10,790	—407
„ persons ...	1,806	1,644	2,079	2,232	+153
„ public tranquillity.	609	670	796	737	—59
„ others ...	5,908	5,047	5,525	5,420	—105
Total ...	17,858	16,952	19,597	19,179	—418

Of these cases, 18,094 were returned as true, against 18,602 in the previous year.

Though there is not much increase or decrease in class "Other crimes" on the whole, the district variations in this class are violent:—

	1894.	1895.
Dacca	2,601	1,783
Mymensingh	1,221	1,875
Faridpur	67	1,338
Backergunge	736	524
Total	5,525	5,420

Such violent fluctuations might and should be avoided.

The average price of common rice in 1895 was 17 seers 13½ chitaks, against 12 seers 13 chitaks in 1894 and 11 seers 13½ chitaks in 1893. This fully accounts for the small decrease, especially in crimes, against property. As noted above in Backergunge, some other stronger cause has converted what should have been a decrease into an enormous increase.

43. The following table shows roughly the chance of punishment in serious crime in each district:—

Description of offence	DACCA			MYMENSINGH.			FARIDPUR			BACKERGUNGE			TOTAL		
	True cases	Cases came to trial	In how many convictions were obtained	True cases	Cases came to trial	In how many convictions were obtained	True cases	Cases came to trial	In how many convictions were obtained	True cases	Cases came to trial	In how many convictions were obtained	True cases	Cases came to trial	In how many convictions were obtained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Murder	12	6	1	17	14	3	19	7	3	76	29	13	124	56	20
Dacoity	1			4			9	1	1	13	2		27	3	1
Robbery	3	5	2	6	3	1	7	1	1	17	3	3	33	12	7
Burglary	871	112	81	1,004	127	75	906	63	73	1,139	54	49	4,492	886	291
Theft	703	396	203	1,307	307	264	489	275	206	1,047	270	173	3,696	1,318	909
Riot	140	116	64	95	78	67	176	161	121	106	143	91	646	500	333
Total	1,772	635	414	3,213	619	403	1,285	608	385	2,443	483	329	8,718	2,245	1,531

On the whole, 8,718 serious cases were declared true, while 2,245 came to trial, and conviction followed in 1,531 cases. So, roughly, the odds are 5 to 1 in a man's favour. The odds vary in an extraordinary manner in different districts:—

Dacca	3 to 1
Mymensingh	7 to 1
Faridpur	2 to 1
Backergunge	7 to 1
Total	5 to 1

We are very successful in getting convictions in riot cases, especially in Faridpur. But, as I have said, the sentences are rarely exemplary.

Class I—Riots.

44. As in previous years, I have made a special table for riots:—

District	True cases of riot.						
	1889	1890	1891.	1892	1893	1894	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca	79	111	81	111	119	140	140
Mymensingh	104	106	170	146	127	204	95
Faridpur	94	166	134	116	147	166	155
Backergunge	100	95	133	93	107	124	156
Total	377	478	518	466	500	634	546

Backergunge beats its record, owing, it is said, to disputes in the Haturia estates.

An interesting administrative experiment was made in the churs in Faridpur, which have been the scene of so much bloodshed in previous years. In my letter No. 1805J., dated 8th September 1895, I ordered the Magistrate or the Subdivisional Officer to be present on the next pay day of the rural police, and to lecture them and the members of panchayets on their responsibilities. They were to ask them who should be bound down and what other assistance could be given to them. They were to impress on the members that, should a riot occur in their jurisdiction, the rural police rate will be immediately increased to its maximum, and special police will be appointed for the village in which the riot occurs. The members were directed to give immediate information of the formation of any new chur, to prevent its occupation until orders had been received from the thana. In reporting the formation of a new chur, they were to state who has the best claim, and whether there is any contention. In case of no contention being reported, the Sub-Inspector was to take no further steps, but to direct the panchayet to give the claimant possession. In case of contention, the Sub-Inspector was to proceed at once to the spot, enquire into the matter, and warn the parties not to take possession. These measures are reported to have been completely successful.

The handsome decrease in Mymensingh is said to be due to the extended use of section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.

The following table shows how many of the above cases ended in loss of life.—

District	1890	1891	1892.	1893.	1894	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	3	2	3	3	3	6
Mymensingh ..	6	4	8	6	5	7
Faridpur ..	5	4	1	1	2	11
Backergunge	10	8	9	10	13	7
Total	24	18	21	20	23	31

Out of 31 cases in which there was loss of life and which were sent up in A form, conviction has followed in 19 cases and acquittal in 12; so the chance of acquittal is good. Out of 77 persons convicted in these cases, not one has been hanged and only two have been transported for life. Further experience confirms me in the view I have expressed in former reports that this crime cannot be suppressed so long as the courts admit the right of private defence in face of clauses 3 and 4 of section 99 of the Code and in case of conviction take a lenient view. It seems to me that people rarely, if ever, go into a riot in this Division, without knowing that they are likely to cause death; that there is rarely, if ever, grave and sudden provocation; that there is almost always pre-meditation; that riots rarely, take place on a sudden quarrel in a sudden fight in the heat of passion.

In one case in Mymensingh and also in one in Faridpur licensed guns were used. In the Faridpur case eleven persons were wounded, of whom one subsequently died of his wounds. In all the 7 cases in Backergunge guns were carried, but they were used in two only. It is unknown whether these guns were licensed or not. In Dacca no instance of guns being carried or used is reported. I am very glad to be able to report that in one important case in Faridpur the absentee landlord was fined Rs. 600 under sections 155-156 of the Penal Code.

45. One case in Mymensingh is interesting. A man in plain clothes went to inspect some sugar-mills, giving out that he was a constable, that he had left his uniform at the thana, and that he had been deputed to see whether certain rules issued by the District Magistrate for prevention of accidents in sugar-mills had been complied with. Fortunately the fraud was detected by a rural policeman before the pretended constable had extorted any money.

46. In murders the year is a record one, chiefly owing to Backergunge, and in spite of handsome decrease in Mymensingh.

Murder.

District.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	12	13	7	12
Mymensingh ...	24	15	24	17
Faridpur ...	15	13	11	19
Backergunge ...	41	57	63	76
Total ..	92	98	105	124

There was one case of murder by dacoits in Mymensingh. No clue was obtained.

47. I regret to have to report further increase in gunshot murders in the Backergunge district from 13 to 22, besides 12 attempts. In my letter No. 1483J, dated 2nd August 1895, I brought this matter to the notice of the Local Government.

Looking back through former years' reports, I find that in the last five years the average number of murders in this district has been 46. In the previous ten years the average was 17. In my letter No. 314J, dated 20th February 1896, I have attributed this appalling increase to the impunity with which the crime is committed—an impunity which is sure to increase unless the people will assist us in detection.

The Magistrate states that, out of 47 murders detected by the Police and sent up in A form, 19 ended in conviction and 28 in acquittal. The results are most unsatisfactory. The Magistrate states that detection in gunshot cases is specially difficult; most of the murders are committed at night, when identification is difficult and cannot be relied on. The Police receive little or no assistance from the people, least of all from the zamindars and men of position in the villages. In one case only was a conviction obtained during the year through the assistance of the local zamindar, Maulvi Mir Mauzzum Hossen Choudhuri, a retired Sub-Judge.

No less than 76 persons were murdered during the year in this district, in the sense that they were intentionally killed, that is, the persons who killed them knew they were likely, indeed almost certain, to kill them, yet only 5 persons were sentenced to death and 12 persons to transportation for life.

In Faridpur no less than 14 persons were murdered in the above sense, yet no one was executed, and only one person was sentenced to transportation for life.

A curious case of self-help is reported from the Dacca district. A released convict was detected committing a burglary and beaten. He managed to escape, but the whole village turned out, surrounded the jungle in which he was concealed, and beat him so that he died a few hours afterwards. No evidence could be obtained against the murderers.

48. The following statement shows the number of persons actually hanged and transported for life in the several districts of the Division during the last 10 years:—

YEAR.	PERSONS HANGED					PERSONS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE				
	Dacca	Mymen-singh	Farid-pur	Backer-gunge.	Total	Dacca	Mymen-singh	Farid-pur	Backer-gunge.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1886	1			2	3	7	3	2	4	16
1887	2			2	4	3	3	4	11	21
1888	1	..		1	1	3	3	2	5	13
1889	..		..	3	3	3	5	4	8	20
1890	2	..		3	5	8	5	11	8	32
	6			10	16	24	19	23	36	102
1891	3	..		5	8	5	5	11	9	30
1892	1	4		1	6	2	6	4	14	26
1893	2	..	1	6	9	1	3	4	17	25
1894	1	1	1	4	7	1	1	3	18	23
1895		1		1	2	1	4	4	19	23
	7	6	2	17	32	10	19	26	77	132

The increase in punishment is not commensurate with the increase in crime.

Drugging cases

49. These cases appear to be on the increase.

In one case, in Dacca, a kabiraj left drugged sweetmeats lying about, so that children might eat them. When they got ill he appeared on the scene and offered to cure them for a consideration.

An up-country man, called Kokil Dosadh, came down here on a drugging tour on the railway. He used to make friends with his fellow passengers, drug and then rob them. He was concerned in four cases at the Dacca railway station alone. He was eventually identified as a professional by the anthropometrical system.

A curious case occurred in the Faridpur district at the Goalundo ghât. Some boatmen from Sirajganj had loaded their boat with coal. An up-country man whom they did not know joined them, and gave them ganja to smoke. They then ate rice. After eating, the boatmen became unconscious and the stranger disappeared. The boat was an old one and required constant baling. The crew being unconscious no baling was done, and the boat sank in shallow water. Two of the boatmen were drowned in the boat. Their stomachs were not sent for examination by the Chemical Examiner.

50. On the occasion of the Astamisnan held in April 1895, the roads in

Kidnapping or abduction

the Mymensingh district were much frequented by parties of Hindus proceeding to the Bishmaputra to bathe, often not too well protected. In several places Muhammadan badmashes, seeing their opportunity, abducted eligible females from such parties; 31 persons were sent up in connection with these cases, of whom 7 were sentenced to transportation for 7 years, and 5 received lighter punishment.

Dacoity.

51. In dacoity, again, different districts give opposite results.—

DISTRICT.	1892	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	7	...	3	1
Mymensingh ...	6	17	5	4
Faridpur ..	5	6	15	9
Backergunge .	...	3	9	13
Total	18	26	32	27

Mr. Herald, Magistrate of Faridpur, remarks that in his district the cases belong to the 1st and 2nd quarter of the year. Dacoity has now entirely disappeared, in consequence of the rigorous measures adopted to trace and bind over bad characters. He adds that to these measures is due also the satisfactory decrease in the number of house-breaking cases. The decrease in Mymensingh in 1894 and 1895, compared with 1893, is attributed to the same cause.

The increase in Backergunge is stated to be due entirely to better reporting. The Magistrate fears the figures given in the above table do not by half represent the actual number of dacoities that are committed in the numerous rivers in this district. In these river dacoities, the victims are usually strangers to the district and can never identify the dacoits. The property stolen is invariably merchandise, which cannot easily be identified and which the dacoits never keep, but dispose of at the numerous hâts and bazars where they find a ready sale. No trader dreams of anchoring except in well-known khals, or of travelling by night on the big rivers running north to south.

Though it was satisfactorily proved by the evidence of the confessing member of the gang that the serious dacoity referred to in last year's report as having occurred in the Dacca district was the work of a gang of dacoits from the Saian district, there was no sufficient evidence to justify the committal of the gang.

52. I regret to say that that notorious dacoit Mohar Khan, whose frequent escapes from our jails (no less than five) were detailed in last year's report, and who is under sentence of transportation for life, has again escaped. After having been convicted in Mymensingh, he was transferred to Assam, where cases of dacoity were pending against him. There he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. While in transit from the Gauhati Jail to Rangpur, to take his trial for a dacoity case, which he committed in 1893, he managed to escape from the Rangpur railway police station in October 1895. It is believed that he committed the serious dacoity which occurred at Sirajganj on the 13th or 14th November last, in which cash amounting to Rs. 30,000, the property of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was looted while on transfer in a bullock cart in charge of two durwans at 8-30 p.m. from the steamer ghât to the company's office a distance of about 3 miles. It is said that the durwans resisted and were severely wounded, and the whole of the treasure was safely carried away. Two other dacoities which were committed in the Sirajganj thana jurisdiction a few days previous to the above occurrence are also supposed to be the doing of Mohar Khan's gang.

It has been ascertained that just after committing the dacoity in which Ralli Brothers' money was plundered, Mohar Khan came to his boat and proceeded with his comrades towards Goalundo, which he reached the following evening. Thence he went to Calcutta, where he managed to purchase English gold bars and sicca mohurs for Rs. 25,000 through two Kaiyas of

that place. He then returned to Goalundo, whence he proceeded to his old village in the district of Pabna, and removed his first wife and two sons therefrom in December 1895. He then went to his second wife, but finding that she had contracted an intimacy with a neighbour, beat her and her paramour and left her alone. Since then no trace of him has been found. It is believed that he has either concealed himself in Calcutta or has gone to Mecca, taking with him his first wife and her two boys.

53 Along with other crime against property, robbery has increased from 7 to 16 in the Backergunge district.

Arson too has made a great jump in this district, 33 cases being reported against 11 in 1894. The District Superintendent of Police states that this is a favourite mode of

Arson

taking revenge. He thinks there are badmashes who hire themselves out to commit this and other crimes. He is inclined to think the figures do not represent the full number of cases that occur. Mr. LeMesurier is sure of this, and adds that fire raising is an invariable accompaniment of a *jot* or no-rent conspiracy, such as exists in scores of places in the district. A Deputy Magistrate of Mymensingh remarked in his tour diary that people have got into their heads a curious impression that agents of tin sellers are inciting incendiaries to secretly burn all thatched houses, and promising them remuneration for their work. He thinks the impression is certainly a mistaken one.

Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming animals is, states the District Superintendent of Police, another mode of taking revenge in this district; 74 cases under this serial were reported during the year, against 23 in the preceding year.

Mischief by killing

XXIX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

178. The constitution of the District and Local Boards, and the number of meetings held during the year, are shewn below:—

NAME OF BOARD.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.			Number of meetings.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca District Board ...	8	21	29	17
Mymensingh Ditto ..	4	21	25	20
Faridpur Ditto ...	7	18	25	16
Backergunge Ditto ...	12	13	25	16
Total District Boards ...	31	73	104	69
Local Boards in Dacca ..	1	44	45	84
Ditto in Mymensingh ..	4	61	65	74
Ditto in Faridpur ...	1	32	33	42
Ditto in Backergunge...	14	39	53	59
Total Local Boards ...	20	176	196	200

The non-official side of the Boards is composed mostly of persons interested in land and law. The officials have to look after the interest of the masses wherever these clash with those of the upper classes, but this is not often. All the District Boards and most of the Local Boards held a sufficient number of meetings. With the exception of Manikganj, the Local Boards in Dacca, I regret to observe again, were rather remiss in this respect.

The fourth general election of members of the Local Boards in Dacca and Faridpur took place during the latter part of the year. In all the thanas in Dacca the voters took some interest in the matter, but the case was otherwise in Faridpur. Elections were there very poorly attended in all the thanas, and, owing to non-attendance of 10 per cent. of the voters, the election for Muksudpur thana in the Sadar subdivision, and Palong thana in Madaripur, failed, and the vacancies had to be filled up by appointment under the provisions of section 10 of the Local Self-Government Act. Four bye-elections were held to fill up vacancies—two in the Sadar and two in the Netrokona Local Boards in Mymensingh, but all of them failed on account of short attendance of voters, and the places were filled up by appointment. It is clear that the rural population of this district do not take an intelligent interest in the elections.

179. As to the working of the District and Local Boards of Dacca, Mr. Shirres writes:—

“The District Board worked well and intelligently, and most of the members took great interest in the transaction of the business laid before them. The members always worked harmoniously with their official Chairman, and work was carried on smoothly. The Chairmen of the Local Boards report that the members of the Local Boards continued to take interest in the affairs of these Boards.”

Mr Harris, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, remarks:—

“The members of the District Board take an intelligent interest in the work. The meetings are chiefly attended by members living at head quarters. Even the payment of travelling allowance does not tempt mufassal members to come in frequently.”

About the District Board of Faridpur, Mr. French observes:—

“Only one meeting of the Board has been held under my Chairmanship, so I am not qualified to discuss the working of the Board. I understand that there has been no trace of friction in the relations between the Chairman and the Board.”

The services rendered by Messrs Faulder, Earle and Herald were acknowledged by the members of the District Boards on the eve of their departure from their districts.

180. The constitution of the Municipal Committees of this Division is shown below:—

Profession or occupation	Dacca.	Mymensingh	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Government servants ...	4	16	6	9	35
2. Government pensioners ...	1	2	...	...	3
3. Zamindars and other landholders ...	14	25	2	9	50
4. Pleaders and mukhtears ...	6	36	17	13	72
5. Merchants, traders and money-lenders ...	5	6	1	6	18
6. Medical practitioners ...	1	5	.	5	11
7. Schoolmasters other than Government servants.	...	6	1	1	8
8. Unspecified ...	2	13	8	11	29
Total ...	33	109	30	54	226

The landed interest is well represented. The legal profession has deprived trade of its adequate share in representation, because in mufassal towns few persons of light and leading follow the latter vocation.

181. The table below shows the incidence of tax per head of population (excluding the taxes paid by Government) in the several municipalities:—

Name of Municipality.				Incidence of tax per head of population, 1895-96.		
1				2		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Dacca	...	...	...	1	7	6
Narainganj	...	...	...	2	3	4
Nasirabad	...	...	...	1	12	2
Mukttagacha	...	...	...	0	14	11
Jamalpur	...	...	...	0	8	5
Sherpur	...	...	...	0	7	10
Kishoreganj	...	...	...	0	4	7
Baztpur	...	...	...	0	3	2
Netrokona	...	...	...	0	5	10
Tangail	...	...	...	0	4	1
Faridpur	...	...	...	0	13	1
Madaripur	...	...	...	0	8	5
Barisal	...	...	...	1	5	2
Nalhati	...	...	...	1	1	0
Jhalokati	...	...	...	1	5	4
Pirojpur	...	...	...	0	6	5
Patuakhali	...	...	...	0	6	10

The proportion of taxes paid by Government is high in some municipalities as reported last year.

182. The following table shows the financial position of the municipalities:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Opening balance		Income during the year		Total		Total expenditure		Closing balance	
	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	R.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	8,780	8,632	1,06,764	2,04,481	2,05,494	2,10,863	1,98,305	2,02,148	9,169	8,730
Mymensingh	13,286	12,964	81,445	84,077	94,771	97,641	81,309	81,555	12,462	13,286
Faridpur	1,607	2,073	24,000	20,213	20,706	22,250	24,487	20,050	1,340	1,681
Backergunge	2,830	2,397	47,216	40,771	50,041	41,125	47,401	40,297	2,045	2,831
Total	26,453	25,916	34,954	34,822	3,76,017	3,74,168	3,50,372	3,47,735	25,645	26,453

187. I can only repeat, what I have often said before, that our municipal administration, weak and faulty as it doubtless is in many cases, is better than nothing; that where we have such an administration, roads are better, water supply is better, sanitation is more cared for than elsewhere. So much am I impressed with this fact, that I have always been a strong advocate for extending municipal administration over the whole of the mufassal—a measure which now seems within measureable distance of accomplishment. Though I may seem to damn municipal administration generally with faint praise, there can be no doubt that in some cases, as for instance at Narainganj, under an energetic and experienced Chairman, it is the blessing we are so often told it is.

188. Soon after my appointment to this Division, I revived a proposal I had made some years before in a neighbouring province to establish Local Self-Government in the mufassal, at least to provide our mufassal population, as we have provided our more urban population, with some means of satisfying their local wants. In Resolution No. 3688 of 5th September 1894, the local Government sanctioned experiments being made in this direction. Proposals have come up from District Officers which I have not been able to support,

because they appeared to me to be of an inconclusive nature. In paragraph 103 above, I have suggested what might be done with the one Local Self-Government institution we already have—our rural police panchayats. In his circular No. 10T.M. of 22nd May, the Lieutenant-Governor has taken up the subject in earnest, and we may now shortly expect that this country will be endowed with the blessings—the inestimable boon of Local Self-Government—as all other countries more or less are. Educated native opinion is, however, much opposed to Local Self-Government, but that is, I think, a good deal because the subject is misunderstood.

XXX—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS

189. Four subdivisions are in charge of Muhammadan officers. Out of 56 Rural Sub-Registrars, 32 are Muhammadans. Out of 277 Honorary Magistrates, 50 are Muhammadans. Out of 1,944 jurors and assessors, only 287 are Muhammadans. We have two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools out of 26 Deputy and Sub-Inspectors. On the different Boards we have—

			Total number of members.	Number of Muhammadan members.
District Boards	...	...	104	12
Local Boards	...	...	196	35
Municipal Boards	...	...	226	38

I am enquiring whether Hindus largely preponderate in the constituencies. Mr. L. P. Shirres, Collector of Dacca, observes that “their religious instruction takes up so much time as to heavily handicap them in the educational race, and consequently they have fewer chances of rising in life, and this again acts and re-acts, for the children of poor parents have less chance than the children of rich ones. It is obvious, however, that the leaders of any reform movement must be supplied by themselves.”

The Collector of Mymensingh writes that “due consideration is given to the claims of Muhammadans in filling up appointments, both ministerial and menial.”

The Collector of Faridpur says that claims of Muhammadans are considered whenever vacancies occur, especially in filling up posts of Rural Sub-Registrars.

XXXVIII—GENERAL REMARKS.

209. The year I am glad to say has little history, though this report is long. The preceding paragraphs show, I think, that the Division has at least maintained its administrative position, perhaps in some directions improved it. We fail in the administration of criminal justice including jails and police, but that is an old story. The increase of serious crime in Backergungo has caused us much anxiety. This is largely due to improved administration, to the report of crime previously unreported. It is also due, especially in its more serious aspects, to the impunity with which crime can be committed. The people have less fear of the law and of the police. We have strengthened the police and are taking other measures, but unless the people, including panchayats and rural police, will co operate with the authorities, we can accomplish little. Last year I said we were within measureable distance of the establishment of Local Self-Government. The distance has been reduced not only by a year, but by the fact that the new Lieutenant-Governor has taken up the subject in real earnest. We have made no further progress I fear towards the separation of judicial and executive functions; but I am sure I shall eventually overcome all opposition in this matter. A year is so small a period in history that it is most difficult, if not impossible, to decide if it has been a year of administrative progress or not. It is permitted to me to look back over three years, and from this point of view I am satisfied we have made some progress.

We labour under great disadvantages, notably the disinclination of officers, European and Native, to serve where the cost of living is so much higher than in other parts of the province.

233. This report has been prepared under untoward circumstances. All the district officers were changed towards the end of the year, and I was on leave from April 1st to July 2nd. It is much longer than it ought to be, and has other obvious faults.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No 1038 *Stats.*—The following is published for general information

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during December 1896.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—					
	1st week of Dec 1896	1st week of Nov 1896	4th week of Nov 1896	5th week of Nov 1896	1st week of Dec 1896	2nd week of Dec 1896
Balinghatta	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Ultadanga	2,57,000	1,70,000	1,52,000	1,48,000	1,47,000	66,000
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathkola, and	70,600	44,300	26,300	26,200	26,300	2,300
Culpi-Ghat	5,38,000	4,06,600	2,53,500	3,39,400	3,26,800	1,45,600
Pathuriaghatta, Posta and Jorabagan	1,500	500	2,000	1,000	500	500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshi-						
ganj	1,66,900	90,200	72,950	53,400	56,600	40,700
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur*	...	...	80,900	74,600	71,100	70,781
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and						
Chandernagore†	7,362	4,365	15,022	37,784	14,494	18,078
Total	15,31,362	12,05,965	11,92,672	11,70,384	11,32,994	8,33,958
On Railway premises on both sides of the river‡	16,459	3,253	4,257	6,848	3,160	5,401
On boats unloaded—						
By Port Commissioners' returns	38,121	37,423	11,164	12,454	13,301	17,823
	(1st to 3rd Dec 1895)	(1st to 3rd Nov 1896)	(21st to 23rd Nov 1896)	(28th to 30th Nov 1896)	(5th to 7th Dec 1896)	(on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896)
By Canal returns	20,431	10,356	6,744	9,769	22,484	40,456
	(1st to 3rd Dec. 1895)	(1st to 3rd Nov. 1896)	(21st to 23rd Nov 1896)	(28th to 30th Nov 1896)	(5th to 7th Dec 1896)	(on 12th to 14th Dec 1896)
Grand Total of Stocks	16,06,373	12,56,996	12,14,837	11,99,455	11,72,339	8,97,638

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 28th December 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1037 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 28th December 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The aggregate quantity of food grains carried to and from Calcutta by sea during the week ending the 14th December 1896 and 1895 is shown in the following statement —

		8TH TO 14TH DECEMBER			
		1895.		1896.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports	...	10	14	2,741	3,731
„ Indian „	...	54,162	73,720	40,342	54,910
Total	..	54,172	73,734	43,083	58,641
<i>Exports</i>					
To Foreign Ports	..	140,711	1,91,523	77,705	1,05,765
„ Indian „	...	75,722	1,03,668	26,056	35,465
Total	...	216,433	2,94,589	103,761	1,41,230

Imports—The total traffic showed a falling off of 20·47 per cent. in comparison with the figures for 1895, owing to a decline in the importation of paddy and gram and pulses, as shown below —

		8TH TO 14TH DECEMBER			
		1895		1896.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	...	33,415	45,482	37,677	51,283
Paddy	...	12,809	17,434	909	1,278
Wheat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	7,948	10,818	1,726	2,349
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	.....	.....	.....	2,741	3,731
Total	..	54,172	73,734	43,083	58,641

The Chandbali port which has hitherto been sending large supplies of rice and paddy, contributed nothing during the period under review, while the quantity received from Chandbali during the corresponding week last year was 41,394 cwts. Burma rice, however, is coming in plentifully, and during the period under report the total quantity is put down at 37,632 cwts against nil in the preceding year. A supply of 2,429 cwts of miscellaneous food grains was shipped from the United Kingdom, but in the previous year there were no such imports.

Exports.—The decrease in the export traffic was more than double the quantity shipped in 1895, the articles affected being rice and gram and pulses. The following statement shows the total traffic under each kind of food-grains exported from Calcutta during the week under report, as compared with 1895 —

1	8TH TO 14TH DECEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food grains.</i>				
Rice	181,012	2,46,377	88,348	1,20,252
Paddy	95	129	7	9
Wheat	2,517	3,426	1,049	1,488
Gram and pulses ..	32,338	44,016	11,177	15,213
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c	471	611	3,180	4,328
Total ...	216,433	2,94,589	103,761	1,41,230

In the case of rice, the total decrease in the quantities carried to foreign ports was 45,875 cwts and in those sent to Indian ports 46,789 cwts in comparison with the preceding year. The chief fluctuations under the former head are a decrease of 73,466 cwts in the consignments to Ceylon, against an increase of 21,569 cwts. under Mauritius, and 6,100 cwts. under Maskat; the United Kingdom drew nothing during the week, as against 7,766 cwts in the corresponding period last year. Concerning Indian ports, the shipments to Madras ports declined by 37,175 cwts. and those to Bombay by 9,725 cwts. As regards gram and pulses, the United Kingdom is credited with merely 81 cwts. against 14,163 cwts. in the previous year, and there are small decreases in the quantities carried to Mauritius, Reunion, Ceylon and Madras. Under miscellaneous food-grains, transactions were practically confined to Mauritius, which imported 2,500 cwts against only 445 cwts. in 1895.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.—

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 8th to 14th December 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports		Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulses	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports</i>		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Madras	Madras { 1895 { 1896	..	..	..	867	....	867
	Coconada { 1895 { 1896	.. 23	..	..	160 869	.. ..	160 882
	Calingapatam { 1895 { 1896	..	..	..	63	....	63
	Nogapatam { 1895 { 1896	..	225	..	..	..	225
Burma	Rangoon { 1895 { 1896	33,605	..	..	..	..	33,605
	Moulmeia { 1895 { 1896	1,027	..	..	..	..	1,027
Balasore	Balasore { 1895 { 1896	3,754 22	1,066 714	..	406	..	4,026 786
	Chandbali { 1895 { 1896	29,651	11,743	..	7,630	..	49,024
	
Total Indian Ports { 1895 { 1896		33,405 37,677	12,809 939	..	7,948 1,726	..	54,162 40,343
<i>From Foreign Ports</i>							
United Kingdom	.. { 1895 { 1896	..	..	..	..	2,429	2,429
China	.. Hong Kong { 1895 { 1896	10	..	..	..	..	10
New South Wales	Sydney { 1895 { 1896	..	..	..	..	23	23
Victoria	Melbourne { 1895 { 1896	..	..	..	..	290	290
Total Foreign Ports { 1895 { 1896		10	..	..	..	2,741	10 2,741
GRAND TOTAL OF { 1895 FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS .. { 1896		33,415 37,677	12,809 939	..	7,948 1,726	2,741	54,172 43,083

STATEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 30, 1896

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th December 1895 and 1896.

Ports		Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c	Total
		2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
United Kingdom	{ 1895 1896	7,766	.	1,001	14,163 81	..	22,930 81
Cape Town ...	{ 1895 1896	501	..	..	28	..	529
Port Elizabeth	{ 1895 1896	300	..	..	..	..	300
East London	{ 1895 1896	148	..	..	..	..	148
Algoa Bay	{ 1895 1896	1,299	.	...	...	..	1,299
Mossel Bay	{ 1895 1896	369	.	..	..	..	369
Delagoa Bay	{ 1895 1896	339	...	..	...	..	339
Mauritius ..	{ 1895 1896	1,130 22,708	7	..	3,941 2,492	445 2,519	5,624 28,210
Natal	{ 1895 1896	1,202	.	..	227	..	1,429
Reunion	{ 1895 1896	26,085 26,332	..	...	2,144 366	..	29,129 26,698
Aden	{ 1895 1896	5,310	...	..	..	..	5,310
Maskat	{ 1895 1896	2,794 8,924	..	..	..	..	2,794 8,924
Ceylon	{ 1895 1896	75,916 2,450	73	..	2,223 508	..	78,212 2,056
China-Hongkong	{ 1895 1896	29 9	...	29	6	..	29 44
Maldives	{ 1895 1896	1,606	..	..	7	..	1,613
Persia	{ 1895 1896	293	..	..	..	..	293
Straits Settlements	{ 1895 1896	1	.	112	330 388	34	330 636
Turkey in Asia-Bussora	{ 1895 1896	235	...	..	..	..	235
Fiji Islands	{ 1895 1896	61	.	..	90	..	150
Total Foreign Ports	{ 1895 1896	116,295 70,420	73 7	1,001 141	22,697 4,694	445 2,543	140,711 77,706

Ports.				Rice	Paddy.	Wheat	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Indian Ports</i>				<i>Cwts</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts</i>	<i>Cwts</i>	<i>Cwts</i>
Bombay	...	...	{ 1895 1896	26,768 17,041	22	...	41 1,516	..	26,842 18,556
	Madras	..	{ 1895 1896	732	..	.....	5,184 1,588	..	5,916 1,588
	Bandagara	...	{ 1895 1896	5,904	...	..	..	..	5,904
	Calicut	..	{ 1895 1896	16,213 131	...	..	830	..	16,213 470
	Cannanore	..	{ 1895 1896	1,497	..	..	..	..	1,497
Madras	Coconada	..	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	135	..	135
	Cochin	..	{ 1895 1896	9,808	..	..	440	..	9,748
	Negapatam	..	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	147	...	147
	Tellichery	..	{ 1895 1896	3,155	..	..	..	..	3,155
	Tuticorin	..	{ 1895 1896	499	..	..	44	...	543
	Rangoon	..	{ 1895 1896	597 679	...	1,608 854	2,630 2,151	18 633	4,723 4,350
	Akyab	...	{ 1895 1896	8 10	..	8	155 100	1 4	174 114
Burma	Kyauk Pyoo	..	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	8 9	..	8 9
	Moulmein	..	{ 1895 1896	..	..	...	164 55	2	166 55
	Sandoway	..	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	18	..	18
Chittagong	...	..	{ 1895 1896	.. 67	..	..	371 202	..	371 329
Balasore	Balasore	..	{ 1895 1896	.. .....	..	..	103 455	..	103 455
	Chandbali	..	{ 1895 1896	3	..	24	37 91	..	40 115
Outtaek	..	..	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	14	..	14
Port Blair	..	..	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	10	..	10
Travancore—Allepey	...	...	{ 1895 1896	37	...	.....	..	..	37
Total Indian Ports				{ 1895 1896	22	1,516 908	9,411 6,583	26 637	75,722 26,054
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS				{ 1895 1896	96 7	2,517 1,049	32,338 11,177	471 3,180	216,433 103,761

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th December 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues *Rabi* prospects fair, but rain wanted Fodder and water sufficient Condition of cattle good A few cases of cattle-disease in thanas Bud-bud and Monteswar. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. o.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee
Kalna	...	...	9 8	to 10 0
Katwa	...	...	10 8	to 11 4
Raiganj	...	...	...	10 0

Birbhum.—No rain Weather fine and cold Rice selling at 9½ to 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain Weather seasonably cold *Aman* paddy being threshed. No improvement in *rabi*. Fodder and water sufficient, except in portions of thanas Gangajalghati and Onda Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues Prospect of *rabi* crops moderate, and of indigo and sugarcane good Cattle-disease reported from Dantun, Narainganj, Garhbeta, and Keshpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	Old 1100 9	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	New „ 10	
Tamluk	...	...	12 to 14	
Ghatul	...	...	10½	
			11 to 11½	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* continues *Rabi* crops and sugarcane are suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Rain wanted for *rabi* crops Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather warmer with cloud Harvesting of *aman* rice continues. It is estimated to yield 10½ annas Prospects of *rabi* crops unfavourable No cattle-disease reported No complaints of lack of fodder and water at present. Price of common rice unchanged:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	9 to 12	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	10
Basirhat	...	...	10
Diamond Harbour	...	...	11

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Khar* and *mug* are still being gathered Peas, gram, barley, &c., are getting worse daily on account of drought Fodder sufficient. Scarcity of drinking water felt in some places Common rice sells from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 and 10 seers per rupee Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

19th December	...	...	...	840
20th	...	...	...	856
21st	...	...	...	962
22nd	...	...	...	1,253
23rd	...	...	...	1,300
24th	...	...	...	1,310
25th	...	...	...	1,336

Murshidabad.—No rain Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* continues. State of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry appears to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	10½	
Kandi	...	...	11	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects of *rabi* crops on high lands are bad for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Jessore	10	0	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9	0
Magura	...	...	...	9 to 10	0
Narail	...	...	...	11	6½
Bongaon	...	...	...	10	0

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. *Aman* paddy being harvested; the crop is below the average. *Boro* paddy is being transplanted. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	10 to 11	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	12	
Satkhira	...	...	...	Old rice 8 New „ 10	

Wages calculated at 9½ seers for staple food-grain. Number of men employed on test relief works—figure for 19th December, 103; none received since. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available.

Rajshahi.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice continues. *Rabi* crops not doing well. Fodder ample and water available. Average price of rice is 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of sugarcane fair. Mustard in flower. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of *haimanti* (winter) paddy approaching completion. *Rabi* crops doing fairly well. Cattle-pox at Santrahari has proved fatal in many instances. No want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bira marua* and *kalai* are being harvested; *haimanti dhan*, *phaphur*, *tori*, wheat and barley are coming up. Terai—Harvesting of *aghani* paddy going on; mustard, potato, *kalai* and tobacco are doing well. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

					Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	...	8	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	...	10	

Bhutia sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* progressing. Sugarcane is being cut. Mustard in flower. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather a little cloudy now and then. Harvesting of winter paddy in progress. Oilseeds and pulses are doing well. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10½ seers and in the interior from 9 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry and cool. No change in the prospects of crops since last week. Common rice sells at 9 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Aman* harvest nearly finished. Prospects remain unchanged. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair. New rice selling between 9 and 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain badly wanted for the *rabi* crops. Common rice selling from 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects of standing crops very fair. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (new *aman*) varies from 10 seers 10 chitaks to 12½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Reaping of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops almost over. Transplanting of *boro* commenced in north of the district. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice :—

Sadar	Srs. 11 to 12	} per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	8 to 11
Chandpur	...	...	...	9 to 13

Noakhali.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Prospects not favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Reaping of *aman* nearly finished. *Rabi* crops not thriving well for want of rain. Prospects bad. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.03. Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Prices stationary except in Bihar, where they have risen owing to export. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Four test works are open.

Gaya.—Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowing completed. Prospects so far good. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 26th December—men 350, women 377, and children 176—total 913.

Saran.—Showers in Sadar. Slight rain in Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions on 25th December. *Rabi* doing well in irrigated tracts. *Rahar* in Sadar injured by frost. Relief wage fixed on *maka* selling at 10 seers 11 chitaks per rupee. Test-works started in Siwan and Sadar subdivisions. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 26th—men 720, women 1,179, and children 1,182—total 3,081, gratuitous relief—men 230, women 711, and children 319—total 1,260.

Champaran.—Rain at Motihari and Bettiah .30. *Rabi* crops much improved. Prices are—common rice 9½ seers, wheat 9 seers, maize 10 seers 13 chitaks, maize (*sathu*) 9 seers 3 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 26th—men 15,263, women 11,232, and children 8,218—total 34,713, gratuitous relief—men 474, women 913, and children 430—total 1,867.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall of the week (Muzaffarpur .26, Sitamarhi .15, Shinhar .20, Paru .45) has improved the condition of the *rabi* crops and facilitated the planting of *ahua* in places, which is to be reaped in May and June. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *maka* 11 seers, barley 11 seers, gram 10 seers, *arhar* 11 seers. *Maka* and *arhar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works in the Sitamarhi subdivision on Saturday, 26th—men 577, women 103, and children 193—total 878.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall on 25th at Sadar 0.07, Samastipur 13, Madhubani 0.04. Rain of the week has done great good to the standing *rabi* crops in Samastipur and more slightly so elsewhere. Sugarcane being pressed. *Rahar* and mustard flourishing. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 26th—Madhubani subdivision, men 848, women 620, and children 254—total 1,722; Sadar subdivision, total number 2,155. Gratuitous relief—Madhubani subdivision, men 966, women 1,837, and children 1,016—total 3,819; Sadar subdivision, men 134, women 203 and children 156—total 493. Also over 7,000 on other relief works for which accurate figures not received in time.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather very cold. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of paddy continues. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice :—

Monghyr	Srs. 8 to 10	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	8½
Jamui	...	...	...	9 to 10½

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy with a slight drizzling of rain on the 25th. Wind easterly today (23th). Harvesting of winter rice coming to an end; no change in the estimate of the outturn. Prospects of *rabi* crops remain unchanged. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

Sadar	Srs. 10½	} per rupee.
Banka	...	...	...	11½
Madhipura	...	...	...	16
Supaul	...	...	...	10½

Purnea.—Rainfall 0·03. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy in progress. *Rabi* crops promising. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	11
Araria	...	11
Kishanganj	...	9 to 10
		per rupee.

Malda.—No rain Weather cold Harvesting of winter paddy continues Gathering of *kala* nearly finished *Rabi* crops want rain No want of fodder or water. Ordinary rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy with a few drops of rain, but again bright and fair. Dews more abundant. Common rice sells at 11 to 12½ seers, and maize 11 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder begins to fail. Water sufficient

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Reaping of *laghu sarad* nearly over, and that of *guru sarad* in progress *Dahua* being transplanted Cattle-disease in a few places. Fodder sufficient Food-grains available in small quantities Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Cuttack	...	11 13
Jajpur	...	14 7
Kondrapara	...	14 7
Banki	...	15 12
		per rupee. •

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on. *Rabi* crops withering for want of rain. Sowing of *dahua* in progress. Sugarcane is being pressed New coarse rice sells at 13 and 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively. In the mufassal prices vary from 12 to 21 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in several chaklas.

Angul.—No rain Crop prospects and price of rice as reported for last week.

Puri.—No rain. Condition and prospects of rice and *rabi* crops much the same as before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 11 seers 13 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks per rupee

Hazaribagh.—Weather cool Poppy and sugarcane promising. *Mahua* promises well. Rice sells at 7 to 9 seers per rupee Test relief works failed Travellers getting some assistance.

Lohardaga.—Rain wanted for *rabi* crops Rice sells at 10 seers at head-quarters and 11 to 12 seers per rupee in the interior. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·17. Weather seasonable There was a little rain which did some good, however slight, to the *rabi* crop Rice selling at 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Test relief works will be opened in Latchar and Balumath thanas from the 1st proximo.

Manbhum.—No rain Weather somewhat warm for the time of year. Paddy practically all cut. *Rabi*, such as sown, poor generally, but fair in places Cattle disease reported from thanas Purulia, Barabhum, Pura and Raghunathpur Fodder and water sufficient at present Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	...	Old rice 8
		New " 11
Gobindpur	...	Old " 9
		New " 10
		per rupee.

Stocks of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Weather cloudy. No change to report

General Summary.—There was slight rain in North Bihar, Patna, Purnea and Palamau on the 25th instant. The rainfall was 30 in Champaran, 26 in Muzaffarpur, 13 in Darbhanga (Samastipur), and 17 in Palamau. In these districts the *rabi* crops are reported to have derived some benefit from it The *rabi* crops in the rest of the Patna Division and also in parts of the Rajshahi Division are doing well. Elsewhere, throughout the Province, the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue poor. The harvesting of winter rice is generally approaching completion, and in some districts the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. *Boro* or spring rice is being transplanted In Bihar the prospects of poppy are satisfactory. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts only. Prices of food-grains were generally stationary, but there were rises in some districts, notably in Cuttack and Saran. In Cuttack the price of rice rose from 12 seers 8 chitaks per rupee to 11 seers 13 chitaks, and in Saran the price of Indian-corn rose from 11 seers 10 chitaks to 10 seers 11 chitaks. In the distressed districts

the prices are—Nadia (common rice) 9 and 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice) 9½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 11 chitaks, Ohamparan (Indian-corn) 10 seers 13 chitaks, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 11 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 26th December, were—

Relief works—

Nadia (25th December) ...	1,336.	
Khulna (19th December) ...	103.	
Shahabad ...	913	(men 360, women 377, and children 176).
Saran ...	3,081	(men 720, women 1,179, and children 1,182).
Ohamparan ..	34,713	(men 15,263, women 11,232, and children 8,218).
Muzaffarpur (Sitamarhi sub-division) ...	878	(men 577, women 108, and children 193).
Darbhanga ...	3,877.	Also over 7,000 on other relief works for which accurate figures have not been received in time

Total for the whole Province ... 51,901

Gratuitous relief—

Saran ...	1,260	(men 230, women 711, and children 319).
Ohamparan ...	1,867	(men 474, women 913, and children 480).
Darbhanga ...	4,312	(men 1,100, women 2,040, and children 1,172)








Total for the whole Province ... 7,439.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 29th December, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
20th to 26th December 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
Dec	20th	180 5	9 2	30 064	60 9	74 5	25 3	49 2	52 8	0 295	44 6	60	N by W	68	Nil	Chiefly clear, 
"	21st	130 7	9 0	102	59 6	74 1	27 7	46 4	51 7	281	43 3	60	N by W	61	"	Chiefly clear, 
"	22nd	127 0	9 2	093	59 6	74 6	29 1	45 5	51 8	287	43 8	61	N by W	60	"	Clear, 
"	23rd	124 3	8 8	088	61 2	76 1	26 9	49 2	54 8	350	49 1	68	NNW	45	"	Clear, 
"	24th	129 5	9 1	066	62 6	77 8	27 8	50 0	56 4	380	51 4	69	NNW and NW by W.	41	"	Clear, 
"	25th	121 5	8 1	114	64 7	78 4	25 4	53 0	58 7	416	53 8	69	NW by W and N	59	"	Chiefly clear, 
"	26th	126 0	8 5	158	66 1	78 5	23 3	55 2	60 3	448	55 9	69	N and NNE	56	"	Chiefly clear, 

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	30 098
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	61 9
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	62 1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	67 4
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	33 0
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	78 5
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles
	...	...	...	8
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	%
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	65
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th December 1896	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	Nil
The total fall from 1st January to 26th December 1896	...	...	...	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	53 22
	...	...	...	65 23

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h., and 22h.


The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

 dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 28th December 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 20th to 26th December 1896.

MONTH	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°		°		°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December	20th	30.125	62.3	76.4	29.3	48.1	66.5	55.7	.703	45.3	47	Nil
"	21st	174	61.3	76.0	29.4	48.6	66.2	55.6	.304	45.4	48	"
"	22nd	156	61.2	76.0	29.7	46.3	65.8	55.2	.297	44.7	47	"
"	23rd	147	63.3	77.7	29.4	48.9	67.7	58.6	.373	40.8	55	"
"	24th	122	65.1	80.0	29.8	50.2	70.4	61.9	.412	55.6	59	"
"	25th	168	66.4	79.6	26.4	53.2	70.4	63.6	.500	54.0	67	"
"	26th	230	67.9	80.3	24.8	55.5	70.5	62.6	.463	56.8	62	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches 30.160

The mean temperature of the seven days 63.9

The extreme variation of temperature ° 34.0

The maximum temperature 80.3

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days % 55

The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th December 1896 Inches Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 28th December 1896.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 26th of December 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 20th DECEMBER 1896.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 26th DECEMBER 1896.		
			Number of boats	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats	Weight of cargo.	Tollage
			No.	Mds	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	..	1,377	1,38,800	1,854	1,246	1,31,000	1,943
Jute	...	...	274	1,0,000	1,704	311	1,46,225	2,298
Firewood	...	...	99	68,825	1,083	98	54,150	786
Other articles	...	..	793	1,79,275	2,636	718	1,52,750	2,330
Total	...	...	2,543	4,82,800	7,227	2,373	4,84,125	7,367

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th December 1896 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	198,800	Rs. A P. 1,01,980 0 0	Mds. S. 8,77,200 0	Rs. A P. 1,84,410 0 0	Rs. A P. 9,460 0 0	Rs. A P. 2,95,860 0 0	81,000	40,204	72,194
Or per mile of railway	245	128 0 0	1,078 0	227 0 0	1 0 0	363 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	4,800,880	22,31,094 0 0	2,46,65,728 0	53,93,038 0 0	3,87,450 0 0	60,23,102 0 0	736,437	1,077,788	1,744,218
Total for 25 weeks	5,000,680	23,41,914 0 0	2,57,43,138 0	55,80,038 0 0	3,96,910 0 0	63,18,932 0 0	768,527	1,048,989	1,818,407
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	186,615	1,00,302 0 0	8,41,102 0	1,75,194 0 0	11,500 0 0	2,87,096 0 0	82,804	36,507	69,461
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	230	123 0 0	1,033 0	216 0 0	1 0 0	350 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,788,030	22,81,833 0 0	2,31,49,411 0	50,95,623 0 0	3,68,516 0 0	57,45,006 0 0	753,053	905,837	1,718,890

* Audited up to 7th November 1896.

† Excluding steam boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th December 1896 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	30,450	Rs. A P. 11,590 0 0	Mds. S. 53,050 0	Rs. A P. 4,890 0 0	Rs. A P. 130 0 0	Rs. A P. 16,390 0 0	8,700	2,078	5,778
Or per mile of railway	244	93 0 0	432 0	39 0 0	1 0 0	130 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	780,538	2,01,545 0 0	2,942,778 0	2,07,783 0 0	4,137 0 0	4,78,465 0 0	84,336	75,431	163,008
Total for 25 weeks	820,002	2,73,135 0 0	2,994,728 0	2,14,363 0 0	4,207 0 0	4,91,705 0 0	91,036	77,504	168,540
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,536	11,133 0 0	55,923 0	4,036 0 0	206 0 0	15,374 0 0	8,708	1,064	5,072
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	236	89 0 0	457 0	32 0 0	2 0 0	123 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	815,500	2,60,247 0 0	2,114,814 0	2,06,827 0 0	5,307 0 0	4,92,361 0 0	93,413	71,201	164,704

* Audited up to 7th November 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th December 1896 on 6 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	23,240	Rs. A P. 6,500 0 0	Mds. S. 21,470 0	Rs. A P. 2,440 0 0	Rs. A P. 70 0 0	Rs. A P. 9,010 0 0	2,500	712	3,244
Or per mile of railway	259	70 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	1 0 0	106 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	513,048	1,68,273 0 0	751,321 0	68,113 0 0	4,504 0 0	7,10,216 0 0	7,100	2,012	9,112
Total for 25 weeks	536,328	1,74,773 0 0	772,791 0	71,679 0 0	4,574 0 0	7,49,425 0 0	7,400	2,034	9,434
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,014	7,400 0 0	38,471 0	3,173 0 0	121 0 0	11,010 0 0	2,034	1,272	3,306
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	244	85 0 0	421 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	128 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	520,065	1,78,438 0 0	707,890 0	67,217 0 0	5,647 0 0	7,21,247 0 0	6,356	22,110	28,466

* Audited up to 7th November 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st October 1896 on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	15,043	6,167 14 1	1 17,850 0	4,597 11 0	150 6 0	11,350 15 1	1,351	3,574	4,925
Or per mile of railway	82 05	40 68 0 0	741 10 0	28 85 0 0	1 14 0 0	70 67 0 0	8 49	23 48	30 97
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	177,471	90 439 14 2	16 82 219 0	60,929 8 4	3 345 6 10	1 54 007 13 4	22 630	48,981	71,611
Total for 17 weeks	190,507	96 901 12 3	18,00,068 0	64,816 9 4	3,525 12 10	1,61,243 12 5	23,981	52,565	76,546
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,874	7 571 14 8	2 41,399 0	4,170 13 0	198 1 0	11 980 12 9	1,303	4,765	6,068
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	10 658	59 15 0 0	2 108 43 0	92 58 0 0	1 09 0 0	62 81 0 0	10 18	37 23	47 41
Total to corresponding date of previous year	93,004	48 083 13 0	50,48,387 0	74 379 15 3	2 162 4 0	1,24 626 0 9	10,804	95,835	106,639

FINANCIAL YEAR

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2nd NOVEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st OCTOBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY TO 2nd NOVEMBER 1896			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	11,236	70 67	128	11,881	92 91	159	3,17,439	2 009 66	128*	1,24 626	1,198 57	1,02,812	.

* Line opened from 1st July 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th December 1896 on 159 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	19 577	7,549 0 0	81 603 0	3,874 0 0	329 0 0	10,751 0 0	2,264	3,083	5,347
Or per mile of railway	80 33	47 48 0 0	509 45 0	18 04 0 0	2 00 0 0	67 62 0 0	14 24	19 39	33 63
For previous 22 weeks of half year	256,530	1,09,398 18 3	22,31,126 0	81,096 9 4	4,539 12 10	2,15 033 12 5	37 603	67,144	1 02,747
Total for 23 weeks	270,107	1,30,967 12 9	23,12,129 0	84,970 3 4	4 869 12 10	2,25,784 12 5	37 867	70,227	1,08,094
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,163	5,608 2 5	2,29,710 0	3,452 1 0	167 2 0	9,225 5 5	1,679	4,322	6,001
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	71 58	43 80 0 0	1,704 61 0	26 97 0 0	1 30 0 0	72 07 0 0	12 34	33 76	46 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	159,111	80,514 14 1	73 45,200 0	1,05,089 1 3	3,812 4 0	1,50,418 3 10	16 9 0	1,24,343	1,41,379

† Includes audited figures for week ending 31st October 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12th DECEMBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11th DECEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 12th DECEMBER 1896			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY TO 12th DECEMBER 1896			Total increase in 1896	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	10,751	67 62	128	9,225	72 07	159	3,74,347	2,435 14	128†	1,89,416	1,644 73	1,69,431	.....

‡ Line opened from 1st July 1896.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THERUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th December 1896 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	94,330	Rs. 40,660	Mds. 2,77,470	Rs. 52,640	Rs. 11,750	Rs. (a) 1,03,050	14,849	(b) 19,331	33,353
Or per mile of railway	124 71	53 79	369 50	69 03	15 54	135 96	.....	.....	.....
For previous 224 weeks of half-year	2,313,603	8,62,706	22,30,325	10,30,406	2,34,780	21,27,842	318,612	329,622	708,236
Total for 224 weeks	2,307,683	8,08,366	22,08,295	10,23,046	2,46,480	22,32,892	332,007	406,912	741,879
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	90,085	33,259	2,98,590	49,351	10,537	98,147	14,934	(c) 18,944	33,896
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	119 16	50 09	394 95	65 23	15 94	129 82	..	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,490,514	9,86,534	75,14,757	9,31,805	2,43,329	21,00,568	373,033	329,800	702,098

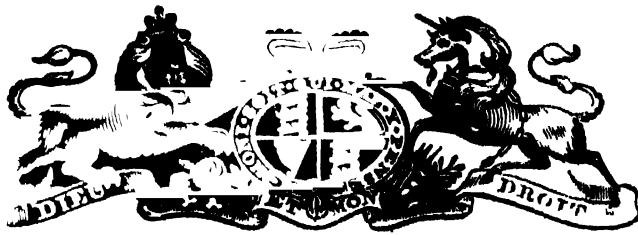
(a) The increase is due to braker traffic.

(b) Includes 604 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(c) .. 2,406 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 19th December 1896	14,379	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	11,864	8	3
Increase	2,514	7	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 19th December 1896	291	11	11
Corresponding period of 1895	282	10	2
Increase	59	1	9
Receipts from 1st July to 19th December 1896	3,53,698	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	3,37,910	0	0
Increase	15,788	0	0



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

THIRD QUARTER.

BENGAL LIBRARY CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

FOR THE

Third Quarter ending 30th September 1896.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	LANGUAGE. -					UNI-LINGUAL
	<i>The following work is designed for educational purposes</i>					ARABIC
45	Arabic Selections for the First Arts Examination (R)	Arabic	Compiled by Dr. Geo Ranking	Language	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 5 and 6, Government Place, Calcutta.	Printed by J W Thomas, and published by Thacker, Spink & Co
	RELIGION ..					
46	Korán Sharif, The Holy Scripture (R)	ditto ...	Edited by Abdus Sattar.	Religion. M	Printed published at 25, North Sealdah Road, Calcutta	Printed by Nur Baksh, and published by Abdus Sattar.
	POETRY. -					
	<i>The following work is designed for educational purposes</i>					ASSAMESE
282	Kavitá Chandriká The Moonlight of Poetry	Assamese.	Dhaná Dás ...	Poetry ...	Printed and published at 26, Scott's Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by Sanyál & Co.
	SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL)					
	<i>The following work is designed for educational purposes</i>					
283	Asamiyá Subhankari Dhárápát Arithmetical Tables and the Subhankari System of Calculation in Assamese	ditto ...	Médhav Rám Dás	Science (Mathematical)	Printed and published at 2, Nawabdi Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by R. N. Ghosh,
	ART.					BENGALI
3997	Chháyá-Vijnán Photography.	Bengali	Manmatha Náth Chakravarti	Art ..	Printed and published at 8, Srinall Dás's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Amritalál Ghosh and published by the Bharatiya Silpasamiti
	BIOGRAPHY. -					
3998	Sikh-Itihása Samvālita Guru Govinda Singh A Life of Guru Govinda Singh with the History of the Sikhs	ditto ...	Tinkari Banerji	Biography	Printed at 61, Ahircolá Street, and published at 12, Siklátrigán Street, Calcutta	Printed by Nihrami Dhar, and published by Váru Nath Nandi
3999	Vidyásagar Chhátrajivana The Student-life of Vidyásagar	ditto .	Chandí Charan Banerji	ditto ..	Printed at 1, Gaur Mohan Mukherjee's Street, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by S Bhattácháryya, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository
4000	Sri Amiya Nimái Charit The Nectar of the Life of Nimái Part IV.	ditto ...	Srinikumar Ghosh	ditto ...	Printed and published at 2, Annada Chandra Chatterjee's Lane, Bágbazár, Calcutta	Printed and published by Kosavlál Ráy

LIBRARY.

3

Quarter ending 30th September. 1896.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves or pages	Size.	First, second or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists	Printed or lithographed	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it	REMARKS.	Number
BOOKS.									
BOOKS.									
1896.	Pages					Rs. A P			
June 8th	218	8vo dy	1st..	200	Printed	..		....	45
July 8th	872	8vo r	1st...	5,000	ditto	0 10 0	Abdus Sattar, 25, North Sealdah Road, Calcutta	... ..	46
BOOKS									
May 15th	45	12mo dy	1st .	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 6	The Author, Nowgong, Assam	A poetical* text book for the lower classes of Assamese schools	282
,, 12th	42	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	The Author, Dibrugarh, Assam		283
BOOKS									
July 25th	56	12mo dy	1st .	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	Minmatha Nath Chakravarti, 8, Srinath Dás's Lane, Calcutta	An elementary treatise on photography, illustrated with a large number of woodcuts, designed for amateurs	3997
,, 8th	238	12mo	1st .	1,750	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Author, Hooghly	A biography of Govinda, the tenth guru of the Sikhs, based principally on the Suryasprakash and other reliable native authorities, with a few introductory chapters, giving an account of the rise of the Sikh religion and the lives of the gurus who preceded Govinda. The book is interesting, and contains matter, which has been for the first time brought before the Bengali public	3998
April 28th	90	12mo	1st .	1,000	ditto	0 5 0	Chandi Chanan Banerji, Sanskrit Press Depository	A short life of the late Pandit Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar, treating specially of his student life	3999
June 27th	277	8vo dy	1st ..	1,500	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Author, 2, Ananda Chandra Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta	This part treats of the period of Chaitanya's life, commencing with his return to Nidchal from the pilgrimage in the Dekkan and ending with his interview with his wife at Navadvipa. The writer is a believer in the incarnation of Chaitanya, and his contribution to the life of his 'Master' is perhaps the fullest that has yet been written	4000

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
	BIOGRAPHY— <i>contd.</i>					
4001	Sri Haridās Thākur Name.	A Bengali	Aghora Nāth Chatterji	Biography	Printed at 51/2, Sukea's Street, and published at 14, Duff Street, Calcutta	Printed by Adhar Chandra Basu, and published by Sur & Co
4002	Maharshi Munsur The Great Saint Mausui	ditto ...	M o j ā m m e l Huq.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 19, Murzafar's Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by K N Rāj
4003	Sarojni-Charit The Life of Sarojini (A Name)	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed and published at 24, Giris Vidyaratna's Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by Sasibhūshan Bhattāchāryya
4004	Vīra-Charita Lives of Heroes	ditto ...	H a r e n d r a Nārāyan Guha	ditto	Printed at the Kāśē bāg'n Garden-house, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, and published at Itna, Jessore	Printed by Tārin Charan Visvās, and published by Devedria Nārāyan Guha.
4005	Srinad Gopāl Bhatta Gosvāmī Jīvana-Charita The Life of Gopāl Bhatta Gosvāmī	ditto ...	Achyuta Charan Chaudhuri	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Sri Nāth Dās's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Maina, Sylhet	Printed by Amritā Lāl Ghosh and published by Aniruddha Charan Chaudhuri
	DRAMA.					
4006	Mahabhūkt The Great Salvation	ditto ...	Susi Bhūshan Dās	Drama	Printed at 6, Bhim Ghosh's Lane, and published at 103, Darmahātā Street, Calcutta.	Printed by U. C Bose & Co, and published by the Author
4007	Nasirām A Name. ...	ditto ...	Amritāl Basu	ditto ...	Printed at 6, Bhim Ghosh's Lane, and published at 4, Shāmpuker Lane, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th September 1898—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages	Sig.	First, second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists	Printed or lithographed	Price at which the book is sold to the public	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. & A. P.			
June 4th	150	12mo dy	1st...	1000	Printed	0 8 0	.....	A well-written biography of Haridās Thākur, the well-known contemporary and disciple of Chaitanya. A Mussalman by birth, he became in early life a convert to Vaishnavism. He was greatly respected by his contemporaries for the purity of his life and the exemplary devotion to Vaishnavism.	4001
July 15th	92	16mo rl	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author ...	A life of the Muhammedan saint Mansur, who died the death of a heretic for having exclaimed 'Onāi Huq' (I am God) in a moment of extreme religious fervour. He was a native of Bagdad, and noted for his piety and devotion to God. The book is written in fairly good Bengali.	4002
" 10th	50	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	Sasibhūshan Sen, Rampur Boulia	A life of a Hindu girl, who died at the early age of twenty.	4003
June 15th	42	12mo dy	1st .	250	ditto	0 4 0	Harendra Nārāyan (Guhā, Munsi, Lucknow, Nounkhali.	Contains short lives of seven persons, viz., Rājā Pratāpāditya, Rājā Sitārām, Rājā Nirmāvar, Rājā Gopal Singh, Rājā Sathā Singh, Rājā Vira Singh and Rām Minavati. Of these the first six were Bengali zamindars, who during the declining years of Muhammadan rule in Bengal, assumed the title of Rājā, and ruled for a time as independent chiefs. Rām Minavati is said to have been a relative of the celebrated Pāl King, Dharmapāl, whom she defeated in battle, and ruled in her son's name with justice and vigour.	4004
July 18th	54	12mo dy	1st...	800	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Maina, Sylhet.	Gopāl Bhatta was a native of Rangā Kahotra, a place on the bank of the Kāveri. When a boy of eleven he was met by Chaitanya, then touring through Southern India and converted to Vaishnavism. He was one of the most beloved of that reformer's disciples, and upon him devolved the task of compiling a treatise on Vaishnava ritual for the edification of Bengal Vaishnavas. The treatise compiled by him is known by the name of the <i>Haribhaktivilāsa</i> . He was born in 1422 Sak and died in 1509-10 Sak. This contribution to the life of the author of the <i>Haribhaktivilāsa</i> will no doubt be appreciated by the Vaishnavas.	4005
June 18th	131	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	A mythological drama, based on the Mahābhārat, or rather the Bengali recension of it by Kālidās. The sacrificial horse of the Pāndavas having been detained at Bhadravati by order of King Hansadharma, a battle was fought between the King's son, Sudhanvā and the Pāndava Prince, Arjuna, in which the former was killed. But Arjuna had to call in the aid of Śrī Kṛṣṇa before he succeeded in vanquishing his foe. As Sudhanvā was a devout Vaishnava, his death in the presence of the god he adored led to his salvation. Hence the name of the play.	4006
" 15th	127	12mo dy	1st...	1,200	ditto ...	0 10 0	.....	A religious drama inculcating reliance on and devotion to Hari as the best solution of the mysteries of existence.	4007
Yoges Nāth, King of Gaur and his son Anāth Nāth, fell in love with a girl who was detained as hostage on behalf of the King of Magadha. The girl Virajā loved the Prince, but the latter, at the entreaties of his father, gave up all idea of having her for a bride and set his heart on the contemplation of God. The King's desire was, however, frustrated by the wiles of a woman named Sonā, who was the mistress of a Kāpālīka, whom she afterwards killed for his attempt on the life of the Prince and his desire to violate the chastity of Virajā. Through disappointment and disgust, the King, Virajā and Sonā, like the Prince before them, renounced the world and became devout admirers of Hari. This renunciation is mainly due to the teachings of Nasirām, a man, popularly believed to be mad, who united the most fervent love of God with an utter indifference to the cares and anxieties of the world. Nasirām's character has been ably drawn.									

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator or editor of the book, or any part of it	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	DRAMA—contd					BENGALI
4008	Hité-Biparīt Evil resulting from the good Intention.	Bengali	Jotindra Nāth Tagore.	Drama ...	Printed and published at 55, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kālidās Chakravartī.
4009	Pārtha Pratijñā. Pārtha's Vow.	ditto ...	Vipin Vihāri Visvās	ditto .	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4010	Vilāsi Yuvā A Voluptuous Youth	ditto ...	Aughore Nāth Basu Chaudhuri.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 27, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Girish Chandra Chakravartī and published by Tulsi Charan Ghosh
4011	Bodhane Visarjan. Throwing away (the image of God) at the Initial Worship	ditto ...	Ahimbūshan Bhattāchāryya	ditto ...	Printed at 68, Balaram De's Street, and published at 30, Māniktalā Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Nafar Chandra Sarkār, and published by the Author.
	FICTION.					
4012	Kulin Kumārī Nirmalā Nirmalā the Kulin's Daughter.	ditto ...	S n r e n d r a M o h a n B h a t t ā - chāryya.	Fiction	Printed at 133, Musjūbārī Street, and published at 115, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Yogendra Nāth Chakravartī, and published by Amrita Lal Mukherji.
4013	Sannyāsini A Female Ascetic.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at Musjūbārī Street, and published at 38, Māniktalā Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Yogendra Nāth Chakravartī, and published by Basanta Kumār Chakravartī.
4014	Chitānal. The Funeral Fire.	ditto ...	S u k a d e v a B h a t t ā - chāryya.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

LIBRARY.

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—contd									
1896.	Pages.					Rs A. P.			
May 7th	30	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed.	0 6 0	The Author, 6, Dárákán á t h Tagore's Lane, Calcutta.	A farce describing how a miserly old man of seventy, matrimonially inclined, was cheated of his cash box* by a party of youngsters, one of whom personated his bride and others his father-in-law, sister-in-law, &c	4008
Mar.	74	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author, Calcutta	A mythological drama based on the Mahábháratá, describing the death of Jayadratha, Duryyodhan's brother-in-law, at the hands of Arjuna in the field of Kurukshetra.	4009
May 1st	61	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Moyda, 24-Pergunnahs	The story of a young man, who has recently inherited his adoptive father's estate, running through his fortune and ultimately bringing ruin and disgrace upon himself through addiction to wine and woman	4010
" 15th	48	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	The Author, 30, Manik talá Street, Calcutta	Is a satire on the prevalence of Angloism in the Hindu society. A miserly old zemindar, squanders his annual Durgápujá expenditure to improbable limits, in order to save money for <i>nautch</i> girls and entertainment to friends. The Goddess Durgá, and the gods, goddesses and animals forming her train, accordingly refuse to go to the zemindar's house, and shew a distinct predilection for European millinery and perfumery. In the meantime, on the day of the preliminary worship of Durgá, the zemindar, his son and the priest get themselves drunk and the entire ceremony collapses in the midst of a drunken brawl between the father and the son over the possession of the <i>nautch</i> girls.	4011
May 20th	142	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	Amrita Lal Mukherji, 115, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta	A social novel depicting the evils of <i>Kulism</i> . Nirmalá is a Kulin Brahman's daughter, who secretly falls in love with Sris Chandra, a Brahman youth of her native village, Haridrápur. Their love discovered, the youth's elder brother tries in vain to get the consent of the girl's father to the union of the lovers. In the meantime, the girl becomes <i>enciente</i> and has to fly from her father's and take refuge in her maternal uncle's house in a different village. Driven thence, she gives birth to a son in the jungle, and goes to Benares in company of an old lady, who looks upon her as her own daughter. After the death of the lady, she comes down to Calcutta in company of another lady and stays at her house as a cook. There she meets her old lover, goes with him to her native village, where her past conduct is condoned and she leads a happy life.	4012
June 18th	117	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	B. Chakravarti & Co, 38, Manik talá Street, Calcutta,	A story of domestic life, showing how the happiness of a house was, for a time, marred by the wife's unfounded suspicions of her lord. The scene of the story is laid at Rajibpur, a village in the district of Jessore. Sanibhúshan Basu and his wife Kusumilá were a model couple, and the story describes the vicissitudes which for a time clouded their happiness and well nigh broke up their home	4013
" 24th	82	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto * ditto	A story of every-day Bengali life, showing how unchaste women and lustful men are punished in this life for their misdeeds	4014

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGAL
	FICTION—contd.					
4015	Galpa-Gujab Gup and Gossip Kálo-Dau The Black Wife.	Bengali	Durgádás De	Fiction	Printed at 62/2, and published at 6, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Hari Charan Dás, and published by the Author.
4016	Pramik-Sanatan Two Names	ditto ...	Anáthnath Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed at 133, Masjidbári Street, and published at 38, Maniktálá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Yegendra Náth Chakravarti, and published by Rasant Kumar Chakravarti
4017	Sobhá.	ditto ...	Bimalá Charan Raychaudhuri	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ..
4018	Goyendár Greptár Capture by a Detective Vol I No 1.	ditto ...	Páshchkarí De.	ditto ...	Printed at 133, Masjidbári Street, and published at 22, Sambhúnáth Pundit's Street, Bhowanipour	Printed and published by Hridaynáth Dás
4019	Ditto ditto Vol I No 2	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Yogendra Ná Chakravarti, and published by Hriday Náth Dás.
4020	Ditto ditto Vol I. No 3.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	Printed at 133, Masjidbári Street, and published at 7, Sibkrishna Dán's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Yogendra Ná Chakravarti, and published by Tulsi Dás Pá
4021	Goyendá Káhiní No. 21. Gum Khun. Detective Stories No 21 The Untraceable Murder.	ditto ...	Sarat Chandra Sarkár.	ditto ...	Printed at 28, Yugal Kisor Dás's Lane, and published at 77/1, Muktarám Babu's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, and published by the Author.
4022	Ditto No. 22 Chor-b-Pulis Detective Stories No 22 The Thief and the Police.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ..
4023	Detective "Police. Chaturtha Kánda Rájá Sáheb The Detective Police. Fourth Volume The Rájá, Sahab	ditto ..	Priyanáth Mukherji	ditto ..	Printed at 61, Ahiritolá Street, and published at 12, Sikdárabágán Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Nilmani Dha and published by Bál Náth Nandi.
4024	Dárogár Daptar No. 50. Pathe Khun. A Darogá's Papers. No. 50. A Street Murder. Part I	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ..

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages	Size.	First, second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists	Printed or lithographed	Price at which the book is sold to the public	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number
BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages					Rs A P			
June 30th	48	12mo dy	1st	1,000	Printed	0 3 0	The Author, 6, Beadon Street, Calcutta	A protest against bringing up Hindu girls in the modern fashion, and thereby incapacitating them, as the writer thinks, for performing the part which they are destined to play in the Hindu social economy. The <i>Black Wife</i> of the story is an ideal Hindu wife, who appears in her best colours, when compared with her friend of childhood, a typical modern girl of taste and fashion, who, however, lives to see, in time, the error of her ways and mends them accordingly.	401
" 10th	38	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto	0 6 0	ditto ditto	The story of the abduction of a Hindu girl, named Pramila by order of Nawab Siraj-uddowla. Pramila was married to Sanatan, who followed her to the Nawab's seraglio after her abduction. There the couple were found dead by Setaj, who had hoped to sacrifice the girl to his lust.	401
" 17th	53	12mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	Basanta Kunār Chakravarti, 38, Manktala Street, Calcutta	A love story, in which the lovers meet after strange vicissitudes. Sobhá is the name of the heroine.	401
May 28th	25	12mo rl	1st	1,000	ditto *	0 1 0	Hriday Nāth Dās, 22, Sambhu Nāth Pundit's Street, Bhowani pur	An unfinished detective story relating to the disappearance of a girl on the day of her marriage.	401
June 20th	24	12mo rl	1st	1,000	ditto	0 1 0	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	401
Aug 4th	13	12mo rl	1st	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	The Publisher, 7, Subkrishna Dās Lane, Calcutta	The story continues.	402
May 26th	45	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 9	The Author, 77/1 Muktarām Bahu's Street, Calcutta	A story of murder detected with some skill.	402
" 26th	59	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 6	ditto ditto	A number of short stories, showing the ready wit and intelligence of thieves.	402
July 9th	107	12mo dy	1st	2,000	ditto	0 8 0	Privanāth Mukherji, 88/1, Keram bagān East Lane	The story of a big swindle in Calcutta, effected by a gang of <i>budmaskes</i> , one of whom personated the Chief of a certain Native State, and was known amongst his followers as the Rājā Sahēb. The culprits were detected and brought to justice.	402
June 2nd	56	12mo dy	1st..	2,500	ditto ...	0 3 0	ditto ditto	.....	402

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	FICTION— <i>contd.</i>					BENGALI
4025	Dárogár Daptar No 51 Pathe Khun A Darogá's Papers. No 51 A Street Murder The Sequel	Bengali	Priyánáth Mukherji	Fiction..	Printed at 61, Ahiritola Street, and published at 12, Sikdárágán Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Nilmani Dhar, and published by Báni Náth Nandi.
4026	Márin Polis Kámsanar Hárádhaner Anusandhán The American Police Commissioner. Search after the Lost Treasure Vol. I No 1.	ditto ..	Bhuban Chandra Mukherji	ditto .	Printed and published at 68, Nuntalá Street, Calcutta	Printed by Haridás Ghosh, and published by Yogen-dra Náth De & Co
4027	Ditto, Meye Churi Ditto. The Theft of a Girl. Vol I. No 2	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	Printed and published at 68, Nuntalá Ghát Street, Calcutta	Printed by Haridás Ghosh, and published by Yogen-dra Náth De & Co
4028	Káminí-Kumár Two Names	ditto ..	Kálipada Mukherji	ditto ..	Printed at 68, Nuntalá Street, and published at 112, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta	Printed by Haridás Ghosh, and published by Sánti-rám De
4029	Máminí (A Name) ...	ditto ...	Priya Náth Mukherji.	ditto .	Printed at 61, Ahiritola Street, and published at 12, Sikdárágán Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Nilmani Dhar, and published by Váni Náth Nandi.
4030	Bánká-ullar Daptar Bánká-ullá's Papers.	ditto ...	Káli Prasanna Chatterji	ditto ..	Printed at 4, Jagannáth Sur's Lane, and published at 17, Isvar Mil's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Muhammad Arjuddin, and published by Nagesúdra Náth Chatterji

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number
BOOKS—contd									
1896. July 11th	Pages 62	12mo dy	1st ..	2,500	Printed.	Rs. A. P 0 3 0	Priyanáth Mukherji, 88/1, Keránibágán East Lane, Calcutta.	The story of a murder in a public thoroughfare in Calcutta, in which an innocent man was sent up for trial by the police. The man was acquitted, and the writer of the story, an officer of the Calcutta Detective Police, was mortified to learn afterwards from the papers of a respectable Muhammedan gentleman, who died under suspicious circumstances, that it was he who had committed the murder.	4025
June 16th	64	12mo dy	1st.	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	The Publisher, 61, Ahiritólá Street, Calcutta	An unfinished detective story relating to a bag theft in a mercantile house.	4026
July 25th	60	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Yogendra Náth De, 61, Ahiritólá Street, Calcutta	The story is concluded in this number. The theft of a girl is an incident in the same story. The series professes to be a translation of American detective stories.	4027
May 11th	223	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	1 4 0	The Publisher, Jorasáuko, Calcutta	An old-fashioned love story told without any art or skill.	4028
July 9th	52	12mo dy	1st..	2,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	The Author, 88/1, Keránibágán East Lane, Calcutta	A story of ordinary Hindu domestic life written with the object of illustrating the evils of marrying ladies, who have received a Western education and imbibed Western habits and manners. Rajan Kánta and Vipin are two brothers, of whom the former is married and lives in the orthodox fashion. Vipin, while at college, secretly marries a young lady and brings her home after a time. For a time, the brothers live jointly in the same house. Rajan's wife does all house hold work, while his brother's wife passes her time in dressing, novel reading, seeing friends, &c. In course of time, the brothers disagree and Vipin goes to live in a separate house with his wife Mánmí. There Vipin's financial difficulties increase, and unable to meet his dues, he has to go to jail. Regaining liberty he finds to his chagrin that his wife has deserted him and taken to a life of ill fame. The discovery proves fatal to him, and he dies a penitent man after declaring the unwisdom of marrying women, who have been denationalised by Western education and have imbibed a taste for Western ideals.	4029
" 14th	140	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 8 0	The Author, 17 Invar Mill Lane, Calcutta	A collection of very interesting detective stories, twelve in number, narrating incidents of real life, which happened in the days of the Thuggee Commission. The incidents related were investigated by an able officer of the police of the day, named Bankatulla, and hence the name of the book. The book may be read with profit by the detective officers of the present day.	4030

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						BENGALI
	Fiction— <i>sonald</i>					
4031	Rajput Jivana-Sandhya The Evening of Rajput Life	Bengali	Rames Chandra Dutta	Fiction ..	Printed and published at 29, Beadon Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by Surendra Kumār Sāhā
4032	Patāl Vasini The Lady inhabiting the Nether Regions	ditto ...	Yogindra Nāth Tarkachurāmani	ditto ...	Printed at 51/2, Sukea's Street, and published at 38, Mānktālā Street, Calcutta	Printed by A C Basu, and published by the Author.
4033	Samsar Chakra The Wheel of Life.	ditto ...	Prāfulla Chandra Mukherji	ditto ..	Printed at 24, and published at 22/23, Beadon Street, Calcutta	Printed by P C Mukherji & Sons, and published by Prabhat Chandra Mukherji
4034	Prāfulla Vala A Name	ditto .	Nafar Chandra Datta	ditto	Printed at 68, Nāmtala Ghāt Street, and published at 117, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta	Printed by Haridās Ghosh, and published by Datta and Brothers
4035	Sachitra Kalkata Rahasya The Illustrated Mysteries of Calcutta	ditto .	Jahar Lāl Dhar	ditto ..	Printed at 4, Jagannāth Sur's Lane, and published at 70, Kālīprasad Datta's Street, Calcutta	Printed by Dinanāth Mānnā, and published by Akhil Chandra Sil
	HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY)					
4036	Khrishṭiā Sabhār Sādhārān Itihās General History of the Christian Church	ditto ..	Monsignor A Mariotti	History (including Geography)	Printed and published at 4, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta	Printed by C Goubert, and published by the Catholic Orphan Press
4037	Medinipur Itihās The History of Midnapur Parts II and III (together.)	ditto ...	Trailokya Nāth Pal.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 63, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by G C Bose & Co
	The following works are designed for educational purposes					
4038	Bhārat Varsher Samastā Itihās The Entire History of India	ditto ...	Ramgati Nyāyaratna	ditto .	Printed at 1, Gour Mohan Mukherji's Street, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by S Bhattachāryya, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository
4039	Samkshipta Bhārat Iti vṃtti A Brief History of India	ditto .	K P Banerji	ditto .	Printed at 25, Sukea's Street, and published at 56, Pathumaghātā Street, Calcutta	Printed by Kshetra Nāth Haldār, and published by Kalison & Co.
4040	Prathamika Bhūgol Geography for Beginners	ditto ..	Hari Charan Banerji	ditto ...	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by Vihāri Lāl Banerji, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.
4041	Bhūgolānkur Rudiments of Geography	ditto ..	Upendā Nāth Mitra.	ditto ..	Printed at 221, Cornwallis Street, and published at Gopinathpur, Khulnā	Printed by Prāhāda Chandra Dās and published by the Author.

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BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages					Rs A R.			
May 18th	200	12mo dy	5th...	500	Printed	1 8 0	A revised and improved edition	4031
Aug. 13th	22	12mo dy	2nd...	300	ditto ...	£. s d. 0 0 6	The Author, Simla, Calcutta..	A new edition.	4032
July 26th	264	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	Rs. A. R. 1 0 0	.. ...	A romantic tale bristling with thrilling situations and hair-breadth escapes. It is a story of villany perpetrated on an innocent youth with a view to cheat him of his patrimony.	4033
" 15th	154	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Publisher, 75-1, Ahiritola Street, Calcutta	A story of middle class Bengali life, showing the ultimate triumph of virtue and the downfall of vice. Prafullav/la's marriage with Vinodlal forms the subject matter of the story, which derives its chief interest from the machinations of Shyamá Charan, a cousin of the girl to thwart such marriage	4034
Aug 1st	160	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	The Publisher, 70 Káliprasád Datta's Street, Calcutta.	A series of realistic sketches depicting some of the characteristic scenes of every day-life in Calcutta of the present day, given in the form of a story. The plot is as follows:—M N. Mitter, an England-retained gentleman, marries a young lady, named Sohágani, an M D of the university of London. After the marriage, the husband proves false to the wife, and the latter renounces the world in disgust and passes her days in religious contemplation on the heights of the Himalyas. The book contains some very powerful writing	4035
Feb 1st	392	8vo rl	1st ...	300	ditto ...	2 0 0	.....	Gives a history of the Christian Church from the first to the eleventh century A. D.	4036
May 12th	156	8vo dy	1st...	400	ditto ...	1 8 0	Trafoloka Nátb Pál, Midnapur	Gives among other things a history of the Karnagarh and Nárájol dynasties of Midnapur, based, principally, on H. V. Bayley's Memorandum, Sir W. Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal and R C Datta's Ancient India. The book will prove a valuable contribution to the ancient history of Bengal. It is written in a simple interesting style.	4037
June 15th	230	12mo	1st .	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	Gurindra Náth Banerji, Hughli		4038
" 1st	176	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	K. P. Banerji, 56, Páthuria-ghátá Street, Calcutta.		4039
July 20th	58	12mo	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 6	Hari Charan Banerji, Kálná.		4040
" 20th	26	12mo	1st ...	500	ditto ..	0 1 6	Upendra Náth Mitra, Gopináthpur, Khulná		4041

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	LANGUAGE					BENGALI
	<i>The following works are designed for educational purposes.</i>					
4042	Bālaka Sikshā Varnabodha An Alphabetical Primer for the Instruction of Boys	Bengali	Umā Charan Bardhana.	Language.	Printed and published at the Oriental Press, Dacca	Printed by Basanta Kumār Datta, and published by the Author
4043	Nūtan Pātha Subodhinī A Key to Nūtan Pāth	ditto	Govinda Chandra De	ditto	Printed and published at Bishmanberia, Tippera.	Printed by Sādhu Charan Chandra, and published by the Author.
4044	A Key to the Bengali Entrance Course for 1897-98.	ditto	Pandit Gadādhara Kāvya-tīrtha.	ditto	Printed and published at 19, Dhilli Bally Road, Calcutta.	Printed by J. N. Barmā, and published by S N Bhattachāryya.
4045	Hindu Bālikā Sikshā. Hindu Girl Instructor Part I.	ditto	Tārā Kumār Kaviratna	ditto	Printed and published at 25, Pataldāngā Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by B K Chakravarti and Brothers
4046	Sisu-Sikshā Trītyabhāga Infant Instructor Part III.	ditto	Madan Mohan Tarkālenkāra	ditto	Printed and published at 25, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kāhetra Nāth Hāldār, and published by the Calcutta Library
4047	Ratnasāra Pratham Bhāga The Essence of Jewels Part I	ditto	Kāmākhyā Charan Ghosh	ditto	Printed and published at 17, Srināth Dās's Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by Amrita Lal Ghosh.
4048	Atilāsika Galpa Pratham Bhāga Historical Stories Part I	ditto	Jagatbandhu Bhadra	ditto	Printed at 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by R Datta, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository
4049	"On the Art of Living" Explained in Easy Bengali.	ditto	Srikānta Bhāduri.	ditto	Printed and published at Ghosh Press, British Chandernagore.	Printed by Binay Pada Ghosh, and published by the Author
4050	Vividha Pāthārtha A Key to Vividha Pāth	ditto	Hema Chandra Sarmā	ditto	Printed at 63, Bechu Chatterji's Street, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by G. O. Bose & Co., and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository
4051	Pratham Sikshā Likhān Pathan Pranglī Elements of Reading and Writing.	ditto	Basanta Kumār Basu.	ditto	Printed and published at 5, Aknur Datta's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Navin Chandra Basu, and published by A. L. Chaudhuri.
4052	Nūtan Pātha Sikshā. A Key to Nūtan Pāth	ditto	...	ditto	Printed and published at Asutosh Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Laohman Basak.
4053	Sachitra Sisu-ranjan Dvītya Bhāga The Entertainment of Children, with Illustrations Part II	ditto	Prasanna Chandra Sen	ditto	Printed at 1-1, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, and published at 1, Mirzafer's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Umesh Chandra Nāg, and published by the Author.
4054	Bhiktoria Pātha Praveśikā Pratham Bhāga A Key to Victoria Pāth. Part I.	ditto	Anand Chandra Sen	ditto	Printed and published at 5, Nilmādhava Sen's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Asutosh Ghosh, and published by the Banik Press Depository
4055	Arjuna Vijaya. Arjun's Victory	ditto	Harisa Chandra Kaviratna.	ditto	Printed and published at 24, Gire Vidyaratna's Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by Sasi Bhūshana Bhattachāryya
4056	Hita Kathā. Good Advice	ditto	Sasi Būshan Sen	ditto	Printed at 1, Gaur Mohan Mukherji's Street, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by S. Bhattachāryya, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.
4057	Dvītya Bhāga Akhyāna - manjarī - bodhikā. A Key to Akhyāna-manjarī. Part II.	ditto	Asutosh Dev	ditto	Printed and published at 22-2, Jhāmāpukur Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Barada Prasad Majumdar, and published by the Author.
4058	Pratham-bhāga Chāru-Sikshā Suchāru Vyākhyā A Key to Chāru Sikshā Part I.	ditto	ditto	Printed at 22-2, Jhāmāpukur Lane, and published at 25-26, Canning Street, Calcutta	Printed by B. P. Majumdar, and published by Ganasa Chandra Nāth

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BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Aug. 1st	16	8vo ...	1st...	2,000	Printed.	0 0 3	4042
July 31st	72	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	4043
May 25th	256	8vo cr	1st...	500	ditto ...	1 8 0	Pandit Gadādhara Kāvyaśrītha, 19, Dhi Entally Road, Calcutta	.....	4044
June 13th	42	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 1 0	Parā Kumār Kaviratna.	..	4045
July 2nd	49	12mo dy	1st...	5,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Nārāyan Chandra Vidyaratna, 25, Vrindāban Malik's Lane, Calcutta	...	4046
" 26th	96	12mo dy	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	Kānākhyā Charan Ghosh, 16, Lal Bihārī Thakur's Lane, Calcutta	.....	4047
Aug. 12th	68	16mo cr	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Patna.	....	4048
" 24th	24	12mo dy	1st...	250	ditto ...	0 2 0	Śrīkānta Bhāduri, Chinsura	...	4049
July 30th	24	12mo r	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Hema Chandra Sarmā, 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	.....	4050
Aug 5th	24	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Basanta Kumār Basu, Rajpur, 24-Perganahs	..	4051
May 28th	83	.....	3rd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.	.	4052
June 21st	66	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 3	The Author, Mirzaffer's Lane, Calcutta.	.	4053
May 12th	36	12 mo..	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	The Author, 5, Nil mādhava Sen's Lane, Calcutta	.	4054
" 4th	71	8vo dy	1st...	100	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author, 51, Suko's Street, Calcutta	.....	4055
June 20th	175	12 mo..	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	Sasī Bhūshan Sen, Arah.	.....	4056
May 17th	97	12 mo...	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 5 0	Baradā Prasad Majumdar, 22-2, Jhāmāpukur Lane, Calcutta	...	4057
" 27th	30	12 me.	1st...	3,000	ditto...	0 1 6	Ganasa Chandra Nāth, Shambāzār, Calcutta	4058

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	LAW.					BENGALI
4059	Muktári Paríksahár Prasnottar A Catechism of the Muktearship Examination Part II	Bengali	Pandit Yogendra Náth Vidyábhushan	Law ...	Printed at 54/2/1, Grey Street, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Girish Chandra Ghosh, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.
4060	Muktári Paríksahá Vivriti Notes on the Muktearship Examination	ditto ...	Kisorí Mohan Dás	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Gendaria Press, Dacca.	Printed by Bhánu Chandra Dás, and published by the Author
4061	Sádháran Káryya Sikshá, Public Business Instructor.	ditto ...	Pratápa Chandra Mitra	ditto ...	Printed and published at Jessore	Printed by Rám Chandra Ghosh, and published by the Author.
	MEDICINE.					
4062	Homíopyáthika Chikitsá Sopán Stepping-Stone to Homoeopathic Treatment.	ditto ...	Rádhá Kánta Ghosh.	Medicine (E.)	Printed at 2, Goabágán Street, and published at 25, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by Táriní Charan Ash, and published by B Banerji & Co.
4063	Strí Chikitsá. Treatment of Female Diseases.	ditto ...	Pulin Chandra Sannyál.	ditto ...	Printed at 2, Goabágán Street, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by Táriní Charan Ash, and published by Gurudás Chatterji
4064	Bhaishajya Vidháná. Materia-Medica Part III.	ditto ...	Hariprasád Chakravartí	ditto ...	Printed at the Mahesvar Press, Dacca, and published at 101, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Gangáprasad Chakravartí, and published by Láhri & Co
4065	Therapeutics. Vol I	ditto ..	Nírad Vihári Basu	ditto ...	Printed and published at 65/2, Beadon Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by Hari Charan Dás
4066	Oláuthá. Cholera	ditto ..	Pulin Chandra Sannyál.	ditto ...	Printed at 2, Goabágán Street, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by Táriní Charan Ash, and published by Guru Dás Chatterji.
4067	Oláuthár Saral Chikitsá, Easy Treatment of Cholera.	ditto ..	Dr B Basu	ditto ...	Printed at 51/2, Sukeas Street, and published at 32/1, Nárikeldángá Mau Road, Calcutta	Printed by Adhara Chandra Basu, and published by the Karuná Homoeopathic Dispensary
4068	Bhaishajya Tatva Materia-Medica	ditto ...	Bholá Náth Basu.	ditto ...	Printed at 78, Amherst Street, and published at 298, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Kahetra Mohan Náth, and published by the Author
4069	Kar Samutá Kar's Compendium of Medicine.	ditto ...	R G Kar.	ditto ...	Printed at 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by R Datta, and published by Gurudás Chatterji
4070	Saral Diktari Sikshá Easy Lessons on the Art of Healing.	ditto ..	Nafar Chandra Datta	ditto ... E. & N	Printed at 323, Upper Chitpur Road, and published at 106, Garánhátá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kunja Vihári Sarkár, and published by the Author
4071	Susrishá Pranáli Mode of Nursing the Sick	ditto	Bhúrat Chandra Banerji	ditto .. E.	Printed and published at 2, Goabágán Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by Táriní Charan Ash
4072	Mushtiyoga Sangrahn A Collection of Mushtiyoga Remedies Part I	ditto ...	Rohatí Náth Ráy	ditto ... N.	Printed and published at the Syamantak Press, Dacca	Printed by Gopináth Basák, and published by the Author
4073	Ayurveda Sopána. Stepping Stone to Ayurveda	ditto ...	Ráma Chandra Vidyávinod	ditto ...	Printed at 60, Simlá Street, and published at 23, Jugal Kisor Datta's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Sarat Chandra Chakravartí, and published by the Author
4074	Jíva Samakára Human Progeny and its Improvement.	ditto ...	Annadá Prasád Sen.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 31, Basupára Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Upendra Náth Ráy, and published by the Author

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BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages					Rs A P.			
June 15th	67	8vo rl	1st...	500	Printed	1 0 0	Yogendra Nath Vidyābhūshun, Nadia.	4059
July 16th	387	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	3 0 0	.....	.	4060
" 10th	62	8vo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	.....	... ..	4061
June 10th	872	8vo dy	3d...	1,000	ditto ...	5 0 0	B Banerji & Co., Calcutta.	An improved edition.	4062
" 1st	226	12mo dy	2nd..	1,000	ditto .	1 4 0	.....	A short treatise on the treatment of female diseases according to the Allopathic system.	4063
May 8th	200	8vo dy	1st.	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	.....	A Homœopathic Clinical Materia-Medica based on Dr Farrington's well-known work on the same subject	4064
July 4th	625	8vo dy	1st.	1,000	ditto ...	6 8 0	Nirad Vibhārī Basu, Amherst Street, Calcutta	A text book of Therapeutics for students and practitioners. The work is written in an easy and elegant style	4065
June 10th	41	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Dr Pulin Chandra Sānnyāl.	..	4066
" 6th	30	16mo df	1st.	1,000	ditto	0 8 0	.	... ..	4067
" 4th	555	8vo dy	2nd	500	ditto ..	2 0 0	Bhola Nath Basu, 298, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta	A revised and enlarged edition.	4068
" 8th	446	16mo do	1st .	1,000	ditto	1 0 0	R G Kar, Calcutta.	A very useful hand-book for young practitioners of Allopathic Medicine	4069
" 1st	276	8vo dy	1st	1,000	ditto	2 0 0	.....	.	4070
" 20th	170	12mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ..	1 0 0	Bhārat Chandra Banerji, Dacca	Contains instructions on the proper mode of nursing the sick and the preparation of different kinds of diet for invalids and convalescents	4071
May 15th	52	12mo dy	1st	800	ditto .	0 4 0	.....	.	4072
June 15th	192	12mo dy	1st .	1,000	ditto	1 0 0	Rām Chandra Vidyāvinodā, 60, Hindia Street, Calcutta.	A useful hand-book of Ayurvedic treatment	4073
" 1st	104	32mo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Annadī Prasad Sen, Srīnagar, Dacca	Gives the opinions of Hindu medical and religious writers on the subject of the production of healthy progeny	4074

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	MISCELLANEOUS.					BENGALI
4075	Achāra Saucō. ...	Bengali.	Isāna Chandra Mukherjī.	Miscellaneous	Printed at 24, Beadon Street, and published at 106, Muchuā Bāzār Street, Calcutta	Printed by P. C. Mukherjī and Sons, and published by the Author.
4076	Antihānka Prabandha-Mālā Historical Essays.	ditto ...	Trailokya Nāth Bhattāchār-yya.	ditto ...	Printed at 1/1, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, and published at 21C/4, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by Umesh Chandra Nāg, and published by Devīprasanna Rāy Chaudhuri.
4077	Sambandha Nirṇaya Determination of Relations.	ditto ...	Lālmohan Vidyāndin.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 24, Giris Vidyārtna's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Sasibhūshan Bhattāchār-yya
4078	Sakuntalā-Bahasya The True Import of the Sakuntalā	ditto ...	Vihārī Lāl Sarkar.	ditto ..	Printed at 23, Yugal Kisor Dās's Lane, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by Sarat Chandra Chakravartī, and published by Gurudās Chatterjī

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or price of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists	Printed or litho graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—contd.									
1896	Pages					Rs A. P			
July 22nd	269	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	1 4 0	.....	Is an excellent exposition of the <i>Achāras</i> or the daily (<i>nitya</i>), occasional (<i>namitika</i>) and optional (<i>kāmya</i>) rites and ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu Śāstras. In the opinion of the writer the observance of these rites is essential to the physical and spiritual well-being of the Hindus. Reference is made in the course of the book to the increase of drunkenness in the country under English rule, and Government is held morally responsible for the same. The writer calls his book <i>Achār</i> or <i>Sauca</i> , which is to cure the Bengali reading public of the literary surfeit caused by a constant perusal of dramas and novels. The book is well written and contains much useful and interesting information.	4075
June 20th	144	12mo dy	1st..	500	ditto ...	0 12 0	The Author, Gya	Eight critical essays dealing with the following historical personages—The poet Bhavabhūti, Śaṅkarācārya, Rājasekhara, Bhāratihari, Chāndesvar Thākura, King Bhoja, Jagaddhar Thākura, and Mitra Misra, the writer of the well-known <i>Smṛiti</i> compilation named the <i>Vira Mitrodaya</i> . The book contains a mass of accurate and interesting information, sifted and arranged with great care and considerable critical acumen. It is written in good Bengali.	4076
" 16th	634	12mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ..	2 0 0	The Author ...	Deals with the history of the principal Hindu castes in Bengal from the invitation by King Admur of five Brahmins from Kanauj to officiate at a sacrifice, which he was anxious to celebrate. It contains a great mass of valuable and interesting information regarding the different castes in Bengal, based on ancient records and local traditions. A large amount of new matter has been added in the present edition, which is nearly double the size of the first published twenty one years ago.	4077
July 15th	144	12mo dy	1st..	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	Vihārīlāl Sarkār, 10, Rām Chandra Nandī's Lane, Hogalkuria, Calcutta	A critique on Kālidāsa's <i>Abhijñāna Śakuntalā</i> , in the course of which the writer quotes extracts from the <i>Padma Purāna</i> to shew that Kālidāsa was indebted for his plot to that authority, and not, as is generally supposed, to the <i>Mahābhārata</i> . But as the writer says, though the plot does not differ in its main features from the account in the <i>Padma Purāna</i> , the poet has developed it in a way, which is worthy of his high genius. The book is well written.	4078

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	MISCELLANEOUS— <i>contd.</i>					BENGALI
4079	Aryya-Sūpa The Aryan Window Part I	Bengali	Harī Charan Dev Sainā	Miscellaneous	Printed and published at 34/1, Kalutolā Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kebabārām Chatterji.
4080	Vaidya Jāti Tattva The Truth about the Vaidya Caste. Part I	ditto ..	Copī Chandra Sen Gupta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Sirājgunj.	Printed by Sasi Kumār Dās, and published by the Author.
4081	Suhṛt Prasanga A Discourse by a Friend	ditto	Rākhāl Chandra Chatterji	ditto	Printed at 115, Amherst Street, and published at 9, Clive Street, Calcutta	Printed by Nārāyan Chandra Ghosh, and published by Graham & Co.
4082	1803 Sāle Vrihat Mahāmadiya Panjikā The Large Muhammadan Almanac for the Bengali year 1303.	ditto ..	Muhammad Reazuddin Ahmed	ditto	Printed and published at 4, Goristān Road, Karājā	Printed and published by Muhammad Reazuddin Ahmed
4083	Brahmachariya Abstinence.	ditto	Yogendra Chandra Ghosh	ditto	Printed and published at Faridpur	Printed by Jānakī Nath De, and published by Ramesh Chandra Chakravarti.
4084	Aryya Sāstra Pradīpa The Lamp of the Aryan Sāstras Vol II	ditto .	Rāmesvarānanda Brahmachārī	ditto .	Printed at 24, Guis Vidyāratna's Lane, and published at 8, Rājā Kālī Kṛishna's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Sasibhushan Bhattachāryya, and published by the Author
4085	Samadhura Bhādu Sangit Sweet Songs in honor of the goddess Bhādu	ditto .	Pitāmbar Chandra Chand	ditto .	Printed and published at Bānkurā.	Printed by Rājārām Bhattachāryya, and published by the Author
4086	Ati Utkṛsta Bhādu Sangit Excellent songs in honor of the goddess Bhādu	ditto	Rīm Kamal Chatterji	ditto	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ...
4087	Abhinava Bhādur Gāna New Songs in honor of the goddess Bhādu	ditto .	Sarat Chandra Chatterji	ditto .	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Rājārām Bhattachāryya, and published by Natavara Chatterji
4088	Tvarita Ganana Ready Reckoner.	ditto ..	Rāmesvara Nāth.	ditto ...	Printed at 28, Convent Road, and published at 57, College Street, Calcutta	Printed by S. P. Ghosh, and published by Yoges Chandra Banerji.

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Date of issue from the press, or otherwise	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages	Size	First, second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition complete	Printed or lithographed	Price at which the book is sold to the public	Name and residence of proprietor or any person of it	Summary	Number
BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
May 5th	82	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed.	0 8 0	Hariharan Devasaram, Burdwan	A plea for Hindu orthodoxy and a protest against Western education and the affectation of Anglicism in food, dress, manners, &c. In the opinion of the writer the present moral and physical downfall of the Hindu race is due to their having neglected the injunctions of the Śāstras. The book is called a 'Śarpa' or winnow, which is to separate the chaff in the shape of un-Hinduclements from the wheat, which represents the orthodox manners and customs of the Hindus	407
July 8th	16	8vo rl	1st...	2,000	ditto	...	...	The first part of a monthly publication, which is to consist of several parts, devoted to the origin and history of the Vaidya caste. A portion of the first chapter of the book is published in this number, and an attempt is made in it to repel the charge of illegitimacy which is sometimes brought against the Vaidya caste.	408
" 10th	55	12mo dy	1st.	500	ditto.	...	Graham & Co, 9, Clive Street, Calcutta	A plea on behalf of Life Insurance put forth in the form of a conversation between two friends	408
June 5th	184	12mo dy	1st...	5,000	ditto...	0 3 0	Muhammad Reasuddin Ahmed, 4, Gouistán Road, Karyá.	Issued with the object of dissuading Mussulmans from using almanacs prepared by Hindus. Contains in the appendix an account of the Muhammadan States of the World	408
"	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gives some practical hints as to how the sexual appetite may be checked, and points out the necessity of abstinence in early youth	408
" 24th	362	8vo rl	1st...	2,500	ditto...	2 8 0	Ramesvaran and a Brahminachari, 8, Rájá Káli Krishna's Lane, Calcutta.	In this volume the writer professes to discuss the nature and relation of dharma and religion, the two words, being, in his opinion, not synonymous with one another. It is not easy to see the purpose running through the volume, which bristles with quotations from standard works, both English and Sanskrit. There can be no doubt that the bulk of the volume might be reduced with advantage.	408
Aug 20th	12	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto..	0 1 0	Pitambar Chandra Chand, Kámar-purá, Bánkurá	The goddess Bhádu is worshipped by low-caste people in the district of Bankura.	408
" 22nd	12	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto...	0 1 0	Rám Kanai Chatterji, Bánkurá.	.....	408
" 15th	12	12mo dy	1st...	950	ditto...	0 0 6	Sarat Chandra Chatterji, Surpanagar, Bánkurá.	.....	408
July 3rd	172	16mo cr	1st...	2,000	ditto...	1 0 0	Ramesvara Náth, Krishnagar, District Nadia.	.....	408

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	MISCELLANEOUS—contd.					BENGALI
4089	Mirābātī Manoharā. Two Names.	Bengali	Muhammad Akhluddin.	Miscellaneous	Printed and published at Jessore	Printed and published by Abdul Jabbar.
4090	Anupama Kumārī Prati Upadēsa. Instructions to Anupama Kumārī (A Name.)	ditto ...	.....	.....	Printed and published at Jalpaiguri	Printed and published by Matilāl Datta
4091	Sangita Kahinur. The Kohinur of Songs	ditto ..	Sasadhar Sen	ditto ...	Printed at 133, Masjid bari Street, and published at 38, Maniktālā Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Yogendra Nāth Chakravarti, and published by Basanta Kumār Chakravarti
4092	Prem-Gāthā. Love Songs.	ditto ...	Surendra Mohan Bhattachāyya	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4093	Bhārat-darpana. The Mirror of India.	ditto ...	Rādhikāraman Chatterji	ditto ...	Printed at 12, Mango Lane, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by H. O. Gānguli, and published by Gurudās Chatterji.
4094	Achāryya-Darpana. The Mirror of the Achāryya Caste.	ditto ...	Unmesh Chandra Baitālyk.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 2, Tālābagān Road, Calcutta.	Printed by H. C. B., and published by the Author
4095	Sangita Bhāndār. A Repository of Songs Part I.	ditto ..	Aśutosh Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed at 61, Ahintolā Street, and published at 13, Nayān Chānd Datta's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Nilmāni Dhar, and published by the Author
4096	Gītāvalī. A Collection of Songs.	ditto ...	Prasanna Kumār Mukherji	ditto ...	Printed and published at Karatīyā, Mymensingh.	Printed by Mir Atāhār Ali, and published by Harnārāyan Tewārī.
4097	Bhābuk. The Man of Sentiment	ditto ...	Kālī Kisor Bhat tāchāryya	ditto ...	Printed and published at Chandernagar.	Printed by Binayapada Ghosh, and published by Krishna Kisor Sur.
4098	Prāyascittānta Vyavahāryatā vichār Discussion as to the Eligibility for Admission to Caste after the performance of Expiatory Rites.	ditto ..	Prasanna Kumār Sarinā	ditto ...	Printed and published at 12/1, Rāmkrishna Dās's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by S. C. Bhattāchāryya, and published by the Author.
4099	Prasnottara mālā. A String of Questions and Answers.	ditto ..	Harimohan Mukherji.	ditto ...	Printed at 6, Bhīm Ghosh's Lane, and published at 100 7, Muktarām Babu's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by N. O. Bose & Co., and published by the Mahākālī Pāthardā.

Quarter ending 30th September 1899

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or date of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
July 1st	48	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	0 2 0	...	Advocates widow marriage both among Hindus and Musulmans. Full of indelicate words, ideas and expressions. Tārāvatī and Manoharā are two women whose story is told in the book.	4088
" 6th	118	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Gives detailed advice and instruction to a Hindu girl as to how she should prepare herself for the various duties that she is destined to perform in the Hindu domestic economy.	4089
June 13th	104	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	1 0 0	Basanta Kumār Chakravarti, 38, Mániktāl Street, Calcutta	A collection of songs on a variety of topics. In two of these songs the political servitude of India and her poverty under English rule are referred to.	4091
July 2nd	86	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ..	0 12 0	ditto ...	Love songs with a few religious and devotional ones at the end.	4092
June 24th	80	8vo r	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Rādīkāraman Chatterji 11, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta	This part treats of the history, geography, mythology, vegetable and medicinal products, and the castes and religious sects of India, and contains much interesting information on these heads.	4093
" 18th	54	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ..	0 2 6	Rājendra Lal Ghosh, 2, Tālabāgan Road, Calcutta	Gives the origin and history of the Achārya caste and says that the members of this caste are Brahmans, and not to be confounded with the Ganakas, who are a distinct class standing very low in the Hindu social hierarchy.	4094
July 21st	30	12mo dy	1st ..	500	ditto ..	0 1 3	Asutosh Ghosh 13, Nayan Chānd Datta's Lane, Calcutta	A collection of devotional and religious songs generally. Contains a political song deploring the poverty and degeneracy of Indians under English rule.	4095
" 27th	46	12mo dy	1st ..	500	ditto ..	0 1 0	Prasanna Kumār Mukherji, Jamurki	Spiritual and devotional songs.	4096
June 29th	51	16mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	Krishna Kisor Sur, Chander nagar.	ditto ditto ...	4097
April 20th	30	12mo dy	1st ..	500	ditto	..	Prasanna Kumār Sarmā 12/1, Rāmkrishna Dās's Lane, Calcutta.	Directed against Babu Kānālal Mukherji's pamphlet (noticed in this Library Catalogue as Bengal book No. 3481 for quarter ending 31st December 1895). In the opinion of the writer Mr. Mukherji's conclusion, though supported by the Mitāksharā, is opposed to tradition and the explicit text of Hārītā, which declares people who have been to Mlechchha countries, ineligible for admission to caste.	4098
June 24th	44	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ..	0 2 0	.....	A Mahākālī School publication, intended for the girls of that institution. It is a moral primer, which aims at teaching Hindu girls the moral, social and religious duties, which they are destined to discharge in the different stages of their lives.	4099

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name of printer, and name of General Publisher.
	MISCELLANEOUS— <i>conold</i>					BENGALI
4100	Rājavanś Jāti Tattva The Truth about the Rājavanś Caste	Bengali	Kailās Chandra Chatterji	Miscellane- ous	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Vihār Lal Datta, and published by the Author.
4101	Viśva-Kośha The Uni- versal Dictionary. Nos (142, 143 and 144) to- gether	ditto ..	Nagendra Nāth Basu	ditto ..	Printed at 6, Bhīma Ghosh's Lane, and published at 14, Telipā & Lane, Cal- cutta	Printed by U. C. Bose & Co., and published by the Author
4102	Ditto ditto Nos. (145, 146 and 147) to- gether.	ditto ...	ditto	ditto ..	ditto . ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	<i>The following work is designed for educa- tional purposes.</i>					
4103	Parikṣā Paddhati. The Examination System.	ditto ...	Srināth Bhattachāryya	ditto ...	Printed and published at 26, Scott's Lane, Cal- cutta	Printed and published by Sānnay & Co
	POETRY.					
4104	Manasā Mangal & Padmā Purāṇa The Auspi- cious Story of the god- dess Manasā, or the Purāṇa about the goddess Padmā. (R)	ditto ...	Vijaya Gupta	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Adarsa Press, Banarś.	Printed by Nanda Kumār Dās, and published by Rām Charan Sīraratua
4105	Muhilā Lady ...	ditto ...	The late Sar- endra Nāth Majumdār.	ditto ...	Printed at 96, Beadon Street, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Purna Chandra Mukherji, and published by Gurudās Chatterji.
4106	Uphārā Mālā A Garland of Presents.	ditto ...	Bānakānāi Datta	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Hitaishini Press, Bishmanbera.	Printed and published by Sādhu Charan Chandra
4107	Pralāpa. Ravings ...	ditto ...	Manmatha Nāth Rāy	ditto ...	Printed and published at Māhigung, Raigpur	Printed by Jagat Chandra Sarkār, and published by the Author
4108	Keli-kunja A Bower of Sport (T)	ditto ...	Krishna Nāth Sāhā.	ditto ..	Printed at 1, Gaur Mohan Mukherji's Street Cal- cutta, and published at Sujāpur	Printed by Sasi Bhāshān Bhattachāryya, and pub- lished by the Author.
4109	Ḍuhkhā Mālā A Garland of Sorrow	ditto ...	Indumati Dāsi	ditto ...	Printed and published at 13/7, Vrindāban Basu's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Yojnesvar Ghosh.

Quarter ending 30th September 1896 - continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages					Rs. A. P.			
May 26th	11	12 mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	0 1 0	.....	Publishes declarations signed by eminent Pandits to the effect that Rājavanis, a people residing in and about Cocoh Behar, were originally Kahatriyas, who have lost their caste through omission to perform their religious rites and ceremonies.	4100
June 19th	96	4to dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	From <i>tinkā</i> to <i>tandula</i> .	4101
" 30th	96	4to dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ..	0 8 0	.....	From <i>tandula</i> to <i>taruba</i> .	4102
May 20th	171	16mo . elephant.	1st...	1,000	ditto .	0 10 0	The Author, My-mensingh	An examination manual intended for boys preparing for the Middle Vernacular and the Middle English Examination.	4103
July 3rd	222	8vo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	.....	An ancient Bengali poem by Vijay Gupta, who flourished in 1870 of the Saka era, published from the manuscript in its entirety for the first time. The author was a native of Gaila-Phullasri, once a place of note in the district of Barisal, and a near relative (nephew) of the well-known East Bengal grammarian Trilochana Dās. According to the statement contained in the book, Vijay commenced the poem in Saka 1406 in the reign of the Sultan Hossein Sāhā. The poem under notice is therefore older than other Bengali poems, except, perhaps, those written by Chandidās and Vidyapati. The popular story of the merchant Chānd, his son Lakshmindar and daughter-in-law Behulā, forms the subject-matter of the poem. It is written in a simple, popular style.	4104
Aug. 2nd	178	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Devendra Nāth Majumdar, 233, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.	The author is a worshipper of the opposite sex, and his book is divided into two parts, headed the Mother and the Wife, respectively. The book is not without merit, and contains some really beautiful lines.	4105
" 10th	52	16mo rl	1st...	114	ditto ...		"	A paenegyric on a certain East Bengal Zemindar of the Perganna Sarail, by one of his raiyyats.	4106
July 10th	25	12mo dy	1st...	50	ditto ...	Gratis	Manmatha Nāth Rāy, Mahuganj, Rangpur	A collection of detached pieces.	4107
June 28th	71	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Krishna Nāth Sāhā, Sujāpur	A metrical translation of Jayadeva's <i>Gītāgovinda</i> .	4108
July 22nd	97	12mo dy	1st...	250	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author, Rāja Navakrishna's Street, Calcutta	A Hindu lady lamenting the early death of her brothers. She has suffered many bereavements in life and her poem reflects the deep anguish of a feeling and sympathetic heart. The lady is the daughter of the late Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvādhikari.	4109

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	POETRY— <i>contd</i>					BENGALI
4110	Prabodha Saṅgīta "The Songs of Hope."	Bengali	Vihāri Lāl Mukherji.	Poetry.	Printed at 249, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, and published at 301, Grand Trunk Road, Shibpur.	Printed by I. C. Bose & Co., and published by Mahendra Lāl Mukherji.
4111	Varma-Gāthā. Heart's Songs.	ditto ...	Srimati Nagen-dravālā Mustaphi.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Sāvitrī Press, Hughli.	Printed and published by Hari Dās Pāl.
4112	Vijana Kusum The Solitary Flower.	ditto ...	.. ..	ditto ...	Printed at 119, Mirzāffer's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Bālohak, Midnāpur.	Printed by K. N. Rāy, and published by Amrita Lāl Datta.
4113	Dolā. A Swing.	ditto ...	Sudhāndra Nāth Tagore.	ditto ...	Printed at 13-7, Vrindāvan Basu's Lane, and published at 6, Dvārakā Nāth Tagore's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Jaynesvar Ghosh, and published by Kāldās Chakravartī.
4114	Pada-Kalpa Taru Tree of Padas (Songs) which fulfils all Desires. Part I.	ditto ...	Vaishnava Dās	ditto ...	Printed at Smith & Co's Press, Bāgbazar, and published at 5 Gopi Mohan Datta's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kesava Lāl Rāy, and published by Asutosh Basu
4115	Prabhāvatī. (A Name.)	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed and published at 119, Old Baitākhānābazar Road, Calcutta	Printed and published by J. N. Banerji & Sons
4116	Upadēsa Ratnāvalī Prathamā Stavakā. A Number of Jewels of Instruction. Part I	ditto ...	Muhammad Reyāzuddin Ahmed	ditto ...	Printed and published at 4, Gorestan Road, Karayah	Printed and published by Muhammad Reyāzuddin Ahmed.
4117	Lambā Pāñch Hāt. Five Cubits long.	ditto ...	Satyendra Nāth Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Burdwan	Printed by Habibar Rahman, and published by the Author.
4118	Sokopohohhvāsa. Ebullition of Grief.	ditto ...	Mochhārata Ah Khén.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 26, Scott's Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by Sānyāl & Co.
4119	Kusuma-kali. Flower-Buds	ditto ...	Sarat Chandra Rāy	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Oriental Press, Bhawānpur.	Printed and published by Baradā Kānta Vidyaratna.
4120	Prema Panchakā O Jivan-Saṅgita Five Chapters on Love and the Psalm of Life	ditto ...	Sriśa Govinda Sen.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 26, Scot's Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by Sānyāl & Co.
4121	Jāhira Pīr. The Renowned Pīr (Spiritual Guide) Part I.	ditto ...	Sarat Chandra Dev.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 2, Tālābāgān Road, Calcutta.	Printed by H. C. B., and published by the Author.

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. A P			
July 9th	54	12mo dy	1st...	400	Printed	0 8 0	The Author, Shibpur.	A philosophic poem discussing a variety of topics. There is much in this poem which is unintelligible.	4110
Sep. 25th	170	12mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	Srimati Nagen-diaññā Mus-tapha, Ball, Kat-ghara Lane, Hugh	A book of poems by a Hindu lady, consisting of a number of short pieces on a variety of topics. The lady seems to have been unfortunate in life, and a melancholy pessimism pervades the book. Many of the pieces contain very good poetry.	4111
June 16th	34	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	Amrita Lal Datta.	A book of poems by a Hindu lady. There is a piece in the book headed "Litigation," which is described as only another form of the terrific goddess Kālī, who has incarnated herself in that form in this Kali era to do her work of destruction.	4112
Aug. 12th	51	12mo	1st...	390	ditto ...	0 10 0	The Author, 6, Drākā Nath Tagore's Lane, Calcutta	Short poems on a variety of topics. There is a poem in the book headed "Punkha Cooly," describing the murder of a punkha cooly by a European, and his acquittal on trial on the strength of the medical opinion that the man had come by his death from rupture of the spleen. The writing is not without power.	4113
July 2nd	162	12mo	.....	2,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	A collection of Vaishnava songs compiled from various authors, with short foot-notes.	4114
June 17th	16	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	.....	The Author, 18, Rādhā Nath Mallik's Lane, Calcutta	A lady lamenting the death of her daughter Prabhāvatī in child-bed.	4115
" 20th	12	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	Muhamamad Reza-zuddin Ahmed, 4, Goresau Road, Karayah	Collected from the well-known Arabic work named <i>Monāb-behāt</i> .	4116
August 7	33	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	.....	Satyendra Nath Banerji, Chandrakona, District Midnapur	A coarse satirical poem, purporting to be an attack on a certain person.	4117
July 8th	11	16mo fc	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Author, Shāhād pur, Pubna.	In memory of a well-known East Bengal zemindar, Hafiz Muhammad Ali Khan Pan Sahab.	4118
June 15th	45	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Sarat Chandra Ray, Janatola, District Mymensing.	Miscellaneous poems, in one of which the Bengali character is portrayed in very dark colours.	4119
May 12th	39	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Rangpur.	Contains two distinct poems. The first is the story of an ideal couple, and the second treats of salvation, future life, worship of God, the emptiness of things mundane, and such like matters.	4120
June 24th	12	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Rājendra Lal Ghosh 2, Talabagan Road, Calcutta.	The story of a Muhammadan Pir, known as Bhoora Sānji, who lived at Chitpur near Calcutta about a century ago, and performed various miracles. The succession to his <i>gaddi</i> still remains unbroken, and people still pay respect to his shrine.	4121

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	POETRY—concl'd. <i>The following works are designed for educational purposes</i>					BENGALI
4122	Samskṛta Rāmāyaṇa O Mahābhārat. The Rāmāyaṇ and the Mahābhārata abridged	Bengali	Gurunāth Sengupta.	Poetry ...	Printed at 68, Nimitālā Street and published at the Government Bangavidyalaya, Calcutta.	Printed by Haridās Ghosh, and published by the Author, Ahiritolā.
4123	Chāra-Kavitā-Hāra A Beautiful Poetic Garland. Part I	ditto ...	Kshātra Mohan Brahma.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 2, Goabāgān Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Tārini Chāraṇ Ash.
4124	Kavitā-Prasāda. Flowers of Poetry. Part II.	ditto ...	Nṛsinharām Mukherji.	ditto ...	Printed at 1, Gaur Mohan Mukherji's Street, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by S Bhaṭṭāchāryya, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.
4125	Paḍya-Sikshā. Poetical Lessons.	ditto ...	Praṇna Kumār Guha	ditto ...	Printed and published at 8, Dixon's Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by Vihārīlāl Chakravartī
4126	Kavitā Kalāpa. Cluster of Poems.	ditto ...	Madan Mohan Mukherji	ditto ...	Printed and published at 176, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kāliprosanna Chatterji, and published by the Author.
4127	Paḍya-Kusum. Flowers of Poetry.	ditto ...	Nagendra Kumār Rāy.	ditto ...	Printed at 1/1 Sankar Ghosh's Lane, and published at 1, Balaram Basu's Ghat Road, Calcutta	Printed by Umes Chandra Nāg, and published by the Author.
4128	Nyāsanāl Kangres. The National Congress.	ditto ...	Congress committee	Politics...	Printed and published at Bhawanipur	Printed and published by Kāliprosanna Kāvya-sārada.
	RELIGION.					
4129	Srināth Dharma The Religion of Srinātha	ditto ...	Gadādhār Dās	Religion H	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Gangāprasad Chakravartī, and published by Gadādhār Dās
4130	Chakra-Chintāmaṇi. The Jewel of Mystic Circles	ditto ...	Durgā Charan Bhaṭṭāchāryya	ditto ...	Printed and published at 102, Rādhābazar, Calcutta	Printed by Sarat Chandra Basak, and published by Jagadīs Chandra Bhaṭṭāchāryya and Sures Chandra Basak
4131	Hindu Dharma's Purnāthān Revival of Hinduism.	ditto ..	Gaur Govinda Rāy Upādhyāya.	ditto B	Printed and published at 20, Patuatolā Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by P. K. Datta.
4132	Achāryyer Upades Sermons by the Minister. Part I	ditto ...	Kesav Chandra Sen.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 78, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta	Printed by Rām Sarvasva Bhaṭṭāchāryya, and published by the Brahmo Tract Society

Quarter ending 30th September 1906--continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press or place of publication.	Number of copies, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or author of it.	Remarks.	Number.
BOOKS--contd.									
1896.	Pages					Rs. A P			
May 11th	88	12mo dy	1st...	500	Printed.	0 6 0	The Author, Alnashold Govt. Aided School	.....	4122
" 20th	86	12mo dy	2nd...	1000	ditto ...	0 2 6	Kaheeta Mohan Braham, Cooch Behar.	A poetical reader for children ...	4123
Apr 28th	56	8vo cr.	2nd.	1000	ditto ...	0 3 6	Nrisinharām Mukherji, Uttarpara	A poetical selection ...	4124
" 28th	24	18mo...	1st .	250	ditto ..	0 1 6	The Author, Dacca	A children's poetical reader ...	4125
May 22nd	86	12mo dy	1st...	1000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author ...	A poetical selection intended for upper class boys in Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools.	4126
June 24th	60	12mo dy	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ..	Short poems on a variety of topics.	4127
May 25th	18	12mo dy	1st .	3,000	ditto ..		Congress Committee, Calcutta	A pamphlet, setting forth, in popular language, the aims and objects and the constitution of the Congress movement. It is addressed to the masses, exhorts them to contribute their quota towards the expenses, likely to amount to a lakh of rupees, of the coming Congress.	4128
Aug. 23rd	16	16mo .	1st...	1,000	ditto			A form of eclecticism based on the Bible, the Koran, the Gurgita and the Chaitanya Chaitānita. It, therefore, professes to unite the essentials of Christianity, Muhammadanism, Hinduism and Vaishnavism. The followers of this religion adore God under the name Śrināth. This name was revealed to one Rādhakrishna, who lived at Naopāra in the Vikrampur Pargana.	4129
" 31st	26	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto	0 4 0	Jagadish Bhattacharya, N. B. Bazar, Calcutta	A treatise on yoga explaining in popular verse the nature and position of the six mystical circles, supposed to exist within the human frame, and the details of the process known technically as chakrabhedha.	4130
May 20th	30	12mo dy	1st .	300	ditto .	0 2 0	Brahmo Mission Office, 20, Patuá tola Lane, Calcutta	An interesting pamphlet, in the course of which the writer apparently a good Sanskrit scholar, holds that Hinduism has always been a progressive creed, and that the present Hindu revival, due to the establishment of the Brahmo Samaj and the influences now at work in the Hindu society, are favourable for the highest development of that creed.	4131
July 24th	190	12mo dy	1st..	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	Brahmo Tract Society, 78, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta	A collection of sermons preached by the late Babu Keshab Chandra Sen.	4132

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication	Name of firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	RELIGION—contd					BENGALI
4133	Satya Nārāyaṇ Līlāmṛita The Nectar of the Sporting of (the God) Satya-nārāyaṇ.	Bengali	Tārmī Charan Banerji.	Religion II.	Printed at 19, Mirzaffer's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Amarkāthi, 24-Pergannahs.	Printed by Kedār Nāth Jāy, and published by the Author.
4134	Agam Prabhā Padya Prakāś. The Lustre of Agama made public in Verse. Part I.	ditto ..	Prabhāś Chan- dra Nāth.	ditto ...	Printed at 61, Ahiritolā Street, Calcutta, and published at Yogipol, Nadia	Printed by Nilmani Dhar, and published by Adya Charan Nāth.
4135	Srimadbhāgavater Padyā-nuvāḍ. A Metrical Translation of the Srimadbhāgavat. (T)	ditto ...	Pyārī Mohan Sen.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Berhampur	Printed by Radhā Ballabh Nandi, and published by Pyārī Mohan Sen
4136	Tārāhār A Garland by Tārā (the name of the Author)	ditto ...	Tārā Prasanna Basu.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 100-2, Mechu/bazar Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Visva Nāth Nandi.
4137	Bhāva Sangīt Songs inspired by Devotion (to God)	ditto ...	Kali Nārāyaṇ Gupta	ditto	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Lachman Basak, and published by Kāmīnī Kumār Ghosh.
4138	Harī Sangīt o Harī Samkīrtan Songs and Samkīrtan in Honour of Harī.	ditto ...	Rām Lal Chakravartī.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 99, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Devendra Nāth Adhya, and published by the Author.
4139	Sādhaka Bandhu The Friend of the Devotee	ditto ...	Anandā Chiran Samaddai.	ditto ...	Printed at the Oriental Press, Bhawanipur, and published at Krishna-kathi, Jhalkathi, Barisal	Printed by Varadā Kānta Vidyaratna, and published Aditya Chandra Dev
4140	Yoga Sangīt Songs relating to Yoga Part I	ditto ...	Panchānan Bhattachāryya	ditto	Printed at Gaur Mohan Mukherjee Street, and published at 80-1, Mukta-rām Babu's Street, Calcutta	Printed by S Bhattachāryya, and published by the Arya Mission Institution, Calcutta.
4141	Dharma Tattva. Truths about Religion Part I	ditto ..	Abdul Latif Ahmed	ditto	Printed and published at Dacca	Printed by Gopnāth Basak, and published by the Author
4142	Apanar Sampatti Dvāra Keman Kariyā Isvari Maryādā Karite Pāṇ. How may I honour God by means of the property I possess	ditto ..	Rev E C B Hallam	ditto ..	Printed and published at Midnapur	Printed and published by E. B. Stiles.
4143	Khrishṭiya Jīvan Samvadhīya Pritihār A Necklace of Love on Christian Life	ditto ...	Dr G H Rouse	ditto ..	Printed and published at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by J. W. Thomas
4144	Drishtānta Mālā A Collection of Parables	ditto ...	Brjanāth Bhattachāryya	ditto ...	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 23, Chauranghi Road, Calcutta	Printed by J. W. Thomas, and published by the C T & B. Society
4145	Sando Skul vā Bhārat-varsha Amādar Suযোগ The Sunday School on our Opportunity in India	ditto ...	Revd A Jewson.	ditto ...	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 166, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	Printed by Rev. J W Thomas, and published by the Editor.
4146	Punarjanma o Bāptisma Regeneration and Baptism.	ditto ...	G. H. Rouse	ditto ...	Printed and published at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta	Printed and published by J. W. Thomas
4147	Baptisma Samvande the Church ab Inglander Siksha Church of England's Teaching on Baptism	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—contd.									
1896	Pages					Rs A. P.			
July 28th	24	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed.	0 2 0	The Author. ...	The story of the origin of the vow in honor of the God Satyamāryan, based on the Skanda Purāna, told in verse.	4133
" 22nd	28	12mo dy	1st...	5,000	ditto ...	.....	Prahlād Chandra Nāth, Yogīpol Nadia	A pamphlet in verse, said to be based on the 22nd chapter of the work known as the Chandābhīya Paramāgama. It is written in the interest of the Yugi caste, and traces the descent of both Brahmanas and Yugis from the same parents.	4134
Aug 20th	408	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ..	.....	Pyārī Mohan Sen, Berhampur	The translation ends with the 10th chapter of the 2nd Skandha.	4135
April 25th	24	12mo dy	1st...	600	ditto ...	0 2 0	Tārā Prasanna Ban, Kodaḡa, 24 Perganahs.	Religious songs ...	4136
May 24th	189	16mo...	5th.	1,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	Brahmo songs ...	4137
July 1st	124	12mo dy	1st.	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Rām Lal Chakra vartī, Rajpur, 24-Perganahs.	.....	4138
June 20th	86	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto	0 8 0	Annalā Charan Samadāśī, Kṛishnakāṭī, Jhālkiṭh, Bānsāl	Songs in honour of the goddess Kālī.	4139
May 22nd	80	8vo ...	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 5 0	Panchānan Bhattacharyya, 80-1, Mukhtānām Bābū's Street, Calcutta	Devotional and spiritual songs ...	4140
June 1st	36	12mo dy	1st.	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	Directed against Christianity, and contains a detailed criticism on the Bible.	4141
July 11th	29	12mo dy	1st ..	1,000	ditto ..	.	E C B Hallam, Midnapur	A discourse between two friends on the above text.	4142
May 20th	8	16mo d l.	1st.	1,000	ditto	.	..	A tract on the duties of Christian pastors towards their Congregations	4143
" 1st	36	12mo dy	1st	2,500	ditto ..	0 0 9	..	Christian Parables ..	4144
April 27th	8	16mo dc	1st..	2,000	ditto	....	....	A Christian tract ..	4145
May 18th	16	16mo dc	1st..	..	ditto	.	....	ditto ..	4146
" 18th	12	16mo dc	1st.	2,000	ditto	..	...	ditto	4147

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator or editor of the book, or any part of it	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher
	RELIGION— <i>concl'd</i>					BENGALI
4148	Pradipa. The Lamp ...	Bengali	Rev'd. G. H. Rouse.	Religion C.	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta	Printed by J. W. Thomas, and published by the Christian Tract and Book Society.
4149	Premier Upahār "The Gift of Love."	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
4150	Sat Sanga Good Companionahip	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
4151	Jagat Māyāmay "The World, its Vanity and its Value."	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
4152	Man Thuk Naya "The Unsatisfied Mind."	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
4153	Dushta Rāni. The Wicked Queen.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
4154	Maran Paryyanta Visveta "Faithful unto Death"	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
4155	Satkarma. Good Works	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
4156	Agāni Rājā The future King.	ditto	D. A. Robinson	ditto	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 154, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta	Printed by J. W. Thomas, and published by the International Tract Society
4157	Sikalī Mukti Pāto Pāro Salvation is in the reach of all	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
4158	Panchadasa Upades Mahāvichārasabdhā. The Fifteenth Sermon. The Assembly on the Day of Judgment.	ditto	N. C. Visvās.	ditto	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 56, Jan Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by J. W. Thomas, and published by P. C. Nath
4159	Pavitra Vākya. Sacred Words Part I	ditto	Saivād Erphan Ali	ditto	Printed and published at 4, Goresathan Road, Karajali	Printed by Muhommed Rezauddin, and published by Sahasrab & Co
4160	Svargrohan Pālā The Story of the Ascension to Heaven	ditto	Kavi Karna.	ditto	Printed and published at the Ray Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by S. Ray
4161	Līlāvatī o-Kālāvatī Pālā The story of Līlāvatī and Kālāvatī. (Two Names)	ditto	S. Ray	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
	SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL)					
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
4162	Saral Dharapāth Easy Arithmetical Tables	Bengali	Narendra Narayan Dās.	Science (Mathematical)	Printed and published at Saidabad	Printed by Saubhushan Ghosh, and published by the Author

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
May 12th	4	16mo dc	1st.	12,000	Printed	A Christian tract ...	4148
" 8th	4	16mo dc	1st...	12,000	ditto ..	.	.. ..	ditto ..	4149
" 8th	4	16mo dc	1st..	15,000	ditto ...	.. ..		ditto ..	4150
" 6th	4	16mo dc	1st...	15,000	ditto ..	.. ..		ditto ..	4151
July 6th	4	16mo dc	1st...	12,000	ditto ..	.. ..	..	ditto ..	4152
" 6th	4	16mo dc	1st...	12,000	ditto ...	.. ..	..	The story of Queen Jezebel as given in the Bible.	4153
" 3rd	4	16mo dc	1st	15,000	ditto ..	.....	.....	The story of a Muhammadan convert to Christianity, who in the days of the Sepoy Mutiny sacrificed his life for the sake of his creed.	4154
" 3rd	4	16mo dc	1st.	15,000	ditto ..	....	.....	Teaches that it is a mistake to think that God's favour can be purchased by means of good deeds.	4155
" 10th	4	16mo dc	1st...	2,000	ditto .		.....	A Christian tract on Christ's re-appearance as king on the day of judgment	4156
" 10th	4	16mo dc	1st.	2,000	ditto		.....	A Christian tract	4157
June 20th	18	16mo dy	1st.	1,000	ditto	.. ..	.. ..	A Christian tract on the Day of Judgment	4158
" 8th	53	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 6	Sayad Erphan Ali, Bhagalpur	A collection of texts from the Hadis	4159
Aug 7th	26	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 6	.....	A story in glorification of the god Satyapur The book is written in Uriya character	4160
" 7th	16	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto	0 1 0	..	ditto ..	4161
July 8th	20	8vo	1st.	ditto	4162

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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BOOKS—concl'd.						Rs A. P.			
1896. July 25th	48	8vo f o	1st...	5,000	Printed	0 1 0	Vinod Vibhārī Mukherji	4163
" 20th	24	12mo r l	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Umessa Chandra Banerji, Azimganj, Murshidabad.	... ..	4164
May 25th	44	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	.....	4165
July 5th	9	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	....	4166
" 19th	48	12mo	1st..	5,000	ditto ..	0 1 6	De & Brothers, 61, Aburtole Street, Calcutta.	.....	4167
June 24th	163	12mo	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Rajanikānta Chakravarti, Head Master, Model School, Maldā	.....	4168
Aug. 6th	432	12mo dy	13th	3,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	.....	.....	4169
May 29th	419	16mo elephant	12th	3,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	Prasanna Chandra Guha, Koomilla.	.. ..	4170
July 7th	240	12mo	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 9 0	.....	.... ..	4171
April 30th	169	12mo ...	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Amvikā Charan Basu, Calcutta	... .	4172
" 23rd	36	12mo dy	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Yogesa Chandra Rāy, Cuttack	.... ..	4173
May 15th	26	12mo dy	1st .	1,000	ditto ..	0 2 0	Tārāprasanna Mukherji, 21, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	.....	4174
BOOKS									
June 18th	112	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	D. B. Set, M. A. Balarām De's Street, Calcutta.	With introduction and notes.	3828

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	DRAMA—concl'd.					ENGLISH
3829	Milton Comus (R) ..	English	Edited by P K Láluri.	Drama ...	Printed at 108, Bâranâsi Ghosh's Street, and published at 58, Wellington Street, Calcutta	Printed by N C. Pál, and published by S. C. Addi
	FICTION					
3830	The Shadow of the Past.	ditto ...	T H. Cripps	Fiction	Printed and published at Dánâpur.	Printed and published by G F. Walling
	HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY.)					
3831	Bibliotheca Indica New Series, No 876 Muntakhabu-t tawâ-rikh Vol I Fasc II (T)	ditto	Translated by Surgeon Lt. Col G Ranking.	History ..	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 57, Park Street, Calcutta	Printed by Rev. J W Thomas, and published by the Asiatic Society
	<i>The following works are designed for educational purposes</i>					
3832	A Book of Geographical Derivation	ditto	Nrsinha Murâi Pânjâ	ditto ...	Printed and published at Burdwan.	Printed by Habibar Rahman, and published by the Author.
3833	The Secret of Remembering the Dates of English and Indian History	ditto	H C. ur.	ditto ..	Printed at the Nava Vibhâkar Press, and published at 54-1, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Niyogi, and published by B. M. Basu.
3834	A Guide to the History of India	ditto ..	S Mukherji	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Sudaisan Press, Dacca.	Printed by Nanda Kisor Basák, and published by S Mukherji
	LANGUAGE					
	<i>The following works are designed for educational purposes</i>					
3835	Possible Questions on English Text, Entrance Examination, 1897.	ditto ..	Herbert A Stark	Language	Printed at 78, Amherst Street, and published at 103, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kshetra Mohan Nâth, and published by S C De.
3836	Model Questions with Answers on the English Entrance Course, 1897	ditto	H C Sur ..	ditto ..	Printed at the Navavibhâkar Press, and published at 54-1, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Niyogi, and published by B M. Basu.
3837	Model Questions with Answers on the English Entrance Course for 1897.	ditto ...	Uinácharan Ghosh.	ditto	Printed and published at 5, Nilmádhav Sen's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Asutosh Ghoshál, and published by A. C. Sen

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—contd									
1896.	Pages					Rs. A. P.			
June 15th	178	12mo dy	5th...	2,000	Printed	0 10 0	The Author, Sāntragāchl.	A revised edition	3829
Mar. 28th	160	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	.. ..	....	A short story of English life intended to convey the moral that, sin, however secretly committed, is sure to be found out in the end. The hero of the story is a Baronet, named Sir Robert Heatherleigh, who succeeds to the family estates by poisoning his elder brother and forging a will in his own favor. He cruelly drives away from home his niece, who is the frightful heroine, and who soon dies in utter destitution. In this way, the Baronet proceeds in his career of villany, adding crime after crime in rapid succession, until it is suddenly brought to a close by a violent death. At his death-bed, he confesses his crimes and makes reparation to those he had injured. Besides this story, the book contains short sketches descriptive of Indian life and scenery.	3830
June 8th	96	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	.....	... ..	An English translation of Al-Baddoni's well known work in Persian	3831
July 10th	80	12mo dy	2nd	500	ditto ..	0 8 0	The Author, Burdwan	Gives the derivations of the names of some of the noted cities, towns, rivers, &c. in the four quarters of the globe.	3832
June 25th	12	12mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Author.	.. ..	3833
July 11th	163	12mo dy	1st ..	200	ditto ..	0 10 0		..	3834
" 9th	60	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	The Author, 1, Wellesley 2nd Lane, Calcutta	...	3835
" 5th	174	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	The Author ...	...	3836
" 28th	264	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	A C Sen, 5, Nil-mādhav Sen's Lane, Calcutta.		3837

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher
	LANGUAGE—contd.					ENGLISH
3838	Model Questions with Model Answers to the Entrance Course in English for 1897.	English	Vrindāvan Dhar	Language	Printed and published at the Asutosh Press, Dacca	Printed by Pratāp Chandra De, and published by the Author.
3839	A Key to the English Entrance Course, 1897 Part IV	ditto ...	H C Sur ...	ditto ..	Printed at the New Aryya Mission Press, and published at 64-1, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by D D Basu, and published by B. M. Basu.
3840	Notes on Palgrave's Lyrics, Book IV.	ditto	Compiled by Prafulla Chandra Basu	ditto ...	Printed and published at the New Aryya Mission Press, Calcutta	Printed by D D. Basu, and published by the New Aryya Mission Press.
3841	Model Questions with Answers on the English Entrance Course for 1897	ditto ...	R C Basak and R M Datta	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Sudarsan Press, Dacca	Printed by Nanda Kumar Basak, and published by the Students' Library
3842	Notes on Milton's Masque of Comus.	ditto	Kāmākshī Charan Bhattacharyya	ditto	Printed and published at the Union Press, Darbhāngā	Printed and published by B C Chakravarti
	LAW					
3843	The Bengal Municipal Manual	ditto ...	F R Stanley Collier, I.C.S.	Law ..	Printed and published at 5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co
3844	The Indian Penal Code	ditto .	Edited by Bānāpāda Mukherji and Hem Chandra Mitra	ditto ...	Printed and published at 2/6, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Mukherji & Co.
3845	The Indian Articles of War	ditto ..	Edited by Major C E Poynder	ditto .	Printed and published at 5 & 6 Government Place, Calcutta	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co
3846	A Text Book of Indian Military Law	ditto ...	Capt E H Bernard	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
3847	A Hand Book of the Assam Regulations Part I.	ditto .	Compiled by Siva Nāth Datta	ditto ...	Printed at 4, Sukes's Street, Calcutta, and published at the Assam Secretariat	Printed by Nitya Gopal Goswami, and published by the Author.
3848	The Regulations of the Moubhanj State Council	ditto ..	Compiled by Mohini Mohan Dhar	ditto ..	Printed at 3, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, and published at the Moubhanj State	Printed by the Caledonian Steam Printing Works, and published by the State Council of Moubhanj.
3849	Principles of the Indian Penal Code	ditto ...	Edited by P C Sen	ditto	Printed at 149-1, Bārānāsī Ghosh's Street, Calcutta, and published at Konnagar.	Printed by M C Chatterji, and published by J M Sen & Co
3850	Aids to Police Work Part I	ditto ..	A M Guha.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 17, Madan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by W. C Samanta, and published by A M Guha
3851	Ditto ditto Part II.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by R C Ghosh, and published by the Author

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number
BOOKS—contd									
1896.	Pages					Rs A P			
May 12th	168	12mo ...	1st...	1,000	Printed	0 12 0	.. ..	.. ..	3838
" 20th	165	12mo dy	1st .	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0 complete	B M Basu, College Street, Calcutta	.. ..	3839
June 10th	163	12mo dy	1st ..	500	ditto .	0 12 0	Prasanna Chandra Basu, Scott's Lane, Calcutta	... .	3840
July 22nd	190	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	.. ..		3841
Aug 24th	102	8vo dy	1st. .	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	....		3842
July 11th	403	12mo dy	4th	500	ditto .	6 0 0	The Author ...	With rules, circular orders by the local Government and notes	3843
June 15th	633	8vo cr	1st...	1,500	ditto .	4 0 0	B á m á p a d a Mukherji, Hál dárpára, Sibpur	With amendments up to date, copious notes of Indian and English cases and a glossary of legal terms generally used in the criminal law	3844
" 27th	183	12mo dy	1st	500	ditto .	3 8 0	Thacker, Spink & Co	With illustrations of charges, rules and forms of Courts-Martial and a comparison between the English and the Indian Evidence and Military Law	3845
" 27th	643	12mo dy	1st.	500	ditto .	8 0 0	The Author ...	A collection of the various enactments and regulations relating to Indian Military Law, classified, arranged and annotated	3846
" 1st	196	8vo dy	1st.	1,000	ditto	2 0 0	The Author, Annam Saccaratani, Shillong	... ..	3847
July 18th	33	8vo rl	1st	1,000	ditto	1 0 0		....	3848
May 27th	144	8vo dy	1st..	500	ditto .		Prasanna Kumár Sen, Kounagar	The principles of the Indian Penal Code as explained by the original framers and laid before the Governor-General of India in Council in 1837	3849
" 10th	108	12mo dy	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	A M Guha, 17, Madan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta	.. ..	3850
June 15th	48	12mo dy	1st .	1,000	ditto .		ditto ...	... ..	3851

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	MEDICINE					ENGLISH
3852	The Indigenous Drugs of India	English	Káráí Lál De Ráy Báhádur, CIE, FCS	Medicine N.	Printed and published at 5 and 6, Government Place, Calcutta	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co.
3853	University Examination Papers on Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery	ditto ...	Compiled by Harendra Náth Ghosh, M. B.	ditto ... E	Printed at 176, Bowbazar Street, and published at Wellington Street, Calcutta	Printed by Káli Prasanna Chatterji, and published by Harendra Náth Ghosh.
3854	Suprapathy. Part I ...	ditto ...	Dr. Párna Chandra Sen.	ditto ...	Printed at 1-1, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, and published at 11, Patuátolá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Haridás Ghosh, and published by Pratáp Chandra Sen
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
3855	Sub-Inspectors' Guide Part I	ditto ..	Compiled by M. M. Basak.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the British India Printing Works, Howrah.	Printed and published by S. N. Bhattacháryya.
3856	Notes on Telegraph Construction.	ditto ...	Thomas D Marston	ditto ...	Printed and published at G F Wathing's Press, Dánapur	Printed and published by G F Wathing
3857	The Civil Officers' Guide	ditto ...	Ranjan Vilás Ráy Chaudhuri	ditto ...	Printed at the Central Press, Dánépur	Printed and published by Mathurá Náth Sinha
3858	Sámudrik Sikshá, or, Lessons on Palmistry.	ditto ..	Raman Krishna Chatterji	ditto ..	Printed at 4, Hem Chandra Kai's Lane, and published at 19, Mathur Sen's Garden Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Pulin Chandra Ráy, and published by the Author
3859	Selections from the Calcutta Review Second Series. No 29	ditto ...	Edited by James W. Furrell.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by Thomas S. Smith.
3860	Ditto ditto No. 30	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
3861	Tables of Distillery Fees	ditto ...	Rákhál Dás Adhikári.	ditto ...	Printed at 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by R. Datta, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository
3862	The Scientific and Commercial Secret Revealer	ditto ...	Aryya Sáhitya Samiti	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Madan Mitra's Lane, and published at 29/3, Nanda Kumár Chaudhuri's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by R C Ghosh, and published by the Aryya Sáhitya Samiti.

Quarter ending 30th September 1896 - continued.

6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Imp.	First, second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number
BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages					Rs A P			
July 9th	387	12mo dy	2nd	1 500	Printed	12- 0 0	The Author ...	Short descriptive notices of the medicinal products of India, about 500 in number, alphabetically arranged, with their names in several Indian vernaculars given for facility of reference and identification. The book is intended as a text book for medical students, and will serve the useful purpose of directing the attention of the public to the vast botanical resources of India. It is admirably got up and represents about 30 years' labour and patient research on the part of the author, who made the subject of the indigenous drugs of India his special study. The first edition of the work was published as early as 1867.	3852
July 16th	155	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Author, Wellington Street, Calcutta	....	3853
April 20th	156	8vo cr	2nd.	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	The Publisher, 11, Patuátoia Lane, Calcutta.	A new edition.	3854
June 12th	226	8vo rl	2nd.	1,000	ditto ..	1 8 0	M M Banák, 19, Máth á g h a s á Lane, Calcutta.	A useful compilation for intending candidates for the Sub-Inspectors Examination under the Bengal Police	3855
May 1st	23	8vo dy	1st...	100	ditto .	0 8 0	. .	Useful hints on the construction of telegraph lines	3856
April 10th	102	8vo dy	3rd.	1,000	ditto .	1 0 0	. .	A new edition	3857
" 18th	160	12mo dy	1st	1,500	htto ...	2 0 0	The Author, 19, Mathur Sen's Garden Lane, Calcutta	A treatise on Palmistry illustrated with diagrams	3859
June 30th	130	8vo dy	.	200	ditto ...		Thos S Smith.	The articles republished in this number are Mandelslo and Thevenot, their Travels in India, by E Rehatsek, Medical India, by H G Keene, Selections from the Unedited Prose and Poetry of Derozio, by Thomas Edwards, The Aboriginal Element in the Population of Bengal, by R C Dutt, and Legends from the Muirce Hills, by Captain R. C Temple.	3858
July 15th	120	8vo dy	1st	200	ditto ...	1 4 0	ditto	This number contains The Shias, by Edward Sell, The Aristocracy of Bihar, by G P S, The Eurasian Movement of 1829-30, by Thomas Edwards, The City of Patna, by H Beveridge and the Khalif al Mamun and the Mutazulas, by Edward Sell	3860
Aug 4th	16	8vo df	1st	500	ditto .	0 8 0	The Author, Howrah	...	3861
June 15th	192	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ...	2 4 0	Aryya Sáhitya Samiti, 29/3, Nanda Kumar Chaudhuri's Lane, Calcutta	A very useful and interesting compilation containing a large amount of scientific information bearing on the manufacture of various articles, useful and ornamental.	3862

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Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher
	MISCELLANEOUS—contd					ENGLISH
3863	Guide to Rain Betting...	English	G Von Burke	Miscellaneous	Printed and published at 73, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	Printed by W J Pinheiro, and published by J. W. Gonsalves,
3864	The Racing Calendar May 1895 to 30th April 1896	ditto ...	.....	ditto ..	Printed and published at 5 and 6, Government Place, Calcutta	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co
3865	The Indian Field. Athletic Handbook for 1896.	ditto ..	.....	ditto ..	Printed at 19, Lal Bazar Street, and published at 4, Waterloo Street, Calcutta	Printed by C J A Pritchard, and published by W S. Burke.
3866	Asian Pocket Book 1895-96	ditto ...	W H Targett	ditto .	Printed at 3, Wellesley Place, and published at 4, Waterloo Street, Calcutta	Printed by the Caledonian Steam Printing Works, and published by W H Targett
3867	Rules and Constitution of the Chittagong Golf Club	ditto ...	Members of the Club	ditto .	Printed and published at Chittagong	Printed and published by Devendra Nath Ghosh
3868	Drudgery of Slavery ...	ditto ...	Jivan Dhan Banerji	ditto ...	Printed at 4, Hem Chandra Kar's Lane, and published at 41, Sham Bazar Street, Calcutta	Printed by Amulya Charan Sarkar, and published by the Author.
3869	The Consumption of Opium in India.	ditto ...	James R Wallace, M D	ditto ...	Printed and published at 150, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by E D Rozario
3870	The Record of Criminal Cases as between Europeans and Natives for the last Hundred Years.	ditto ...	Compiled by Ram Gopal Sannyal	ditto ..	Printed at 26, Scott's Lane and published at 23, Doctor's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Sannyal & Co, and published by Ram Gopal Sannyal.

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS	Number
BOOKS— <i>contd.</i>									
1896.	Pages					Rs A P			
July 7th	22	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	1 0 0	The Author, 166 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	Contains instructions for the study and forecast of the weather	3863
" 30th	502	16mo dy	1st	400	ditto ..	4 0 0	The Calcutta Turf Club.	" .. "	3864
June 30th	258	8vo f.	1st...	250	ditto ..	2 0 0		A book of records of outdoor sports and athletics	3865
May 21st	668	18mo dy	1st	450	ditto ...	7 8 0	The Author, 4 Waterloo Street, Calcutta	" .. "	3866
July 13th	59	16mo dy	1st	500	ditto ...	..	The Chittagong Golf Club	.... "	3867
May 28th	24	12mo	1st.	1,000	ditto .	0 1 0	The Author, 41, Shâm Bazar, Street, Calcutta	A paper read at a public meeting describing the sufferings of clerks in mercantile firms and Government Offices. The writer advises his educated countrymen to stick to their hereditary professions, and instead of hankering after service, try to seek a livelihood in trade, agriculture, and other honourable and independent walks of life.	3868
June 1st	58	8vo dy	1st ..	30,000	ditto .		The Author, 50, Park Street, Calcutta	A series of articles reprinted from the <i>Indian Medical Record</i> , containing a severe attack on the Memorandum written by Sir William Roberts as Medical Member of the late Royal Commission on Opium. The writer is of opinion that the requirements necessary for a membership of the Commission were entirely wanting in the case of Sir W. Roberts, inasmuch as his peculiar views on the subject of intoxicants were perfectly well-known in medical circles. That he should, therefore, advocate the use of opium was almost a foregone conclusion. The author also attempts to find out the fallacy of many of the pro opium statements made by high-placed official witnesses, both civil and medical. Finally, while admitting the sincerity of the Government of India in its desire for the suppression of the opium dens, the writer roundly charges the local Governments of Bombay and Bengal with thwarting that desire and ignoring rules promulgated by it against opium smoking. The author says—"We are revealing no secret when we state that the orders in question found no favour with the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, and that consequently the executive winked at the continuance of the habit under the form of separate dens removed a few feet from the opium-selling shop. In Bengal we affirm that the smoking dens in most places are just as they were, and show no semblance even of complying with the orders of the Government of India."	3869
July 12th	164	8vo dy	2nd ..	500	ditto ...	1 8 0	Râm Gopâl Sârnayî, 23, Doctor's Lane, Calcutta	A new and enlarged edition. The special feature of this edition is a table giving, cases between Europeans and Natives in a chronological order. The number of cases noticed in the first edition was 47; while the number under notice in the present edition, is 120, thus conclusively showing that such cases are on the increase. In explaining his object in publishing this work, the compiler says—"I repeat what I said in the preface to the first edition that the object of this publication is not in any way to embarrass the Government or to accentuate racial differences, but to call prominent attention to a class of cases in regard to which there is a widespread impression that they are unsatisfactorily dealt with by our courts of law."	3870

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						ENGLISH
	MISCELLANEOUS— <i>concluded</i>					
3871	Old Times in Assam ...	ditto ...	T Kinney ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at 19, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by C. J. A. Pritchard.
3872	Manual of Temperance	English	Father James Doogan	Miscellaneous	Printed and published at 5 and 6, Government Place, Calcutta	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co.
3873	Medical and Sanitary Reform in India.	ditto ...		ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ..
3874	Hindu Castes and Sects	ditto ...	Yogendra Nath Bhattāchāryya	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ..
	<i>The following work is designed for educational purposes</i>					
3875	The Entrance Examination Manual	ditto	Abhay Charan Pál	ditto ...	Printed at 203/2, and published at 25, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by P. C. Saha, and published by B. Banerji & Co.
	PHILOSOPHY.					
	<i>The following work is designed for educational purposes</i>					
3876	The Elements of Deductive Logic	ditto ...	Sivendra Nath Gupta	Philosophy	Printed at 2/6, Chauranghi Road, and published at 64, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mukherji & Co., and published by Dās Gupta & Co.

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Number.
Date of issue from the press, or date of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	If rev., second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. A P			
July 24th	192	8vo cr	1st...	500	Printed	2 0 0	....	A collection of humorous sketches and stories reprinted from the columns of the <i>Englishman</i> and the <i>Indian Planter's Gazette</i> , depicting life in the Tea Gardens of Assam. The process of the manufacture of Assam tea has been described in detail in one of the chapters of the book. The character of the planter as described in these pages is in agreeable contrast to what it is popularly supposed to be.	3871
July 22nd	174	8vo dj	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	2 8 0	The Author.	A Temperance Manual for Roman Catholics.	3872
" 31st	68	8vo rl	1st ..	750	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ..	Describes the defects of the Indian Medical Service, and suggests reforms that, in the opinion of the writer, are urgently needed therein.	3873
" 9th	623	12mo dy	1st .	1,000	ditto ...	12 0 0	Thacker, Spink and Co	An interesting treatise on the caste system of the Hindus and the different religious sects into which they are divided. It contains short accounts of the different castes, gives the present numerical strength and social position of each and describes the trades or handicrafts by which they subsist. In describing the origin of the caste system, the author combat the view that the system was the	3874
<p>outcome of a policy of self aggrandisement on the part of its founders, and meant to be a practical application of the maxim—Divide and Rule. In his opinion all religions, without exception, are not only human in origin, but deliberate and systematic impostures on the credulity of the public. According to him the founders of all religion have been actuated solely by the motive of personal aggrandisement and the ambition to be regarded and worshipped as gods by their foolish and blind followers. The spirit in which the work is written is cynical and offensive in the extreme, and has considerably marred its literary and intrinsic worth.</p>									
" 10th	920	8vo cr	3rd...	1,000	ditto....	2 12 0	The Author, 203 1/2, Corn- wallis Street, Calcutta.	A revised and enlarged edition.	3875
" 8th	129	8vo cr	1st...	1,000	ditto....	0 10 0	The Author, Kalia, Jessore.	.....	3876

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator or editor of the book, or any part of it	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of publisher, and name or firm of publisher.
						ENGLISH
	POLITICS.					
3877	The Political Side of Brahmanism.	English	Yogendra Chandra Ghosh.	Politics...	Printed and published at the Secular Press, Bhowanipour	Printed and published by Kâli Prasanna Kavya- visârad.
3878	The Union of Judicial and Executive Functions.	ditto ...	Mano Mohan Ghosh	ditto ...	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by W. Newman & Co.
3879	Ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 4, Dalhousie Square, and published at 1, Mission Row, Calcutta.	Printed by R. Simmons, and published by W. Newman & Co.
	POETRY.					
	<i>The following works are designed for educational purposes.</i>					
3880	Cowper The Task Book IV (R)	ditto ...	Edited by S. C. De	Poetry ...	Printed at 78, Amherst Street, and published at 103, College Street, Calcutta	Printed by Kshetra Mohan Nath, and published by S. C. De.
3881	Scott's Lady of the Lake. (R.)	ditto ...	Edited by Nirmal Bâla Som and S. C. Mukherji.	ditto ...	Printed at 39, Râm Mohan Datta's Lane, Bhawanipur, and published at 54, College Street, Calcutta	Printed by Allen Billings and published by S. K. Lohuri & Co.

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number
BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs A P			
May 10th	94	8vo dy	1st...	30	Printed	.....	The Author, 1, Nimbakhuahal Road, Garden Reach.	Contains an academic discourse on the political side of Brahmanism. The Author thinks that the political aspect of Brahmanism, apart from its obvious religious bearings, is very little understood and appreciated by his countrymen. They	387
<p>have been so deeply imbued with Western teaching that in their opinion their hope of their country's advancement lies in the bodily adoption of Parliamentary and Democratic institutions of the West. But, says the author, the constitution of this country is essentially theocratic and the adoption of democratic methods of Government among a people constituted as the Indians are, is sure to end in miserable failure. Although fully alive to the defects of English rule, the writer strongly urges upon those of his countrymen, who desire to have a change of Government, that French or Russian rule in India would prove distinctly worse for them. The attempts of some of the Congressmen to obtain the rights of British citizenship and the extension of the British constitution to India are simply absurd and impracticable. He advises this party, whom he calls the Westernizers, to co-operate with the Hindu Revivalists. The latter should moderate, to some degree, their traditional exclusiveness and pass from the region of speculative theology and philosophy into practical politics. Brahmanism should be somewhat remodelled in order to bring it in touch with the progress and spirit of modern times. The proletary classes in this country have had a distinct theocratic culture, and are positively religious in their nature, and although much mischief has been done among them by the preachers of the modern doctrines of liberty and equality, which have undermined the powers of the Brahman and struck a heavy blow at the constitution of the Hindu society, the majority of them happily are still amenable to the control of the sacerdotal and patrician castes. Great things can only be expected from Brahmanism, and their political system is the only system available to us, as Parliamentary or Democratic methods of Government are utterly unsuited to this country. The author then constructs a scheme of Church-Government with successive grades of priests, whose succession to office should be, as among the Mohants and other monastic orders, testamentary, and whose functions should embrace many things more than what now forms part of their duty, the education, secular and spiritual, of the masses being one of their chief duties. This change should be gradually worked out by the Hindu patricians. All this may not be productive of immediate political independence, but then people should understand that political privileges cannot be secured all on a sudden and by violent methods.</p>									
July 18th	52	F. cap	1st...	300	ditto ..	1 0 0	Mano Mohan Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law, 17, Theatre Road, Calcutta.	A compilation of cases intended to illustrate the evils of the union of the judicial and executive functions. It contains short accounts of altogether twenty cases, which have occurred in Bengal during the last twenty years and with which the author was personally connected in the exercise of his profession as an Advocate of the High Court.	387
" 15th	46	F. cap	1st...	300	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	A collection of opinions of eminent Executive and Judicial Authorities, covering the period 1793—1883 on the subject of the separation of judicial from executive functions. The opinions are both for and against the continuance of the present system under which both the functions are united in the Magistrate of the District.	387
" 20th	150	12mo dy	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	S. C. Das, 242, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta	With copious notes.	388
June 5th	152	16mo dc	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 6 0	S. C. Mukherji, M.A., 26, Chakraborty Road, Baligunj.	With introduction, notes and questions.	388

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher
ENGLISH						
RELIGION.						
3882	The Mahābhārata. Part 99 (T.)	English	Sundarī Bālā Rāy.	Religion. II	Printed and published at 1, Rājā Gurudās's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kālidās Sen, and published by Sundarī Bālā Rāy.
3883	Ditto. Part 100 (T)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
3884	Ditto. Part VIII (T)	ditto ...	Translated by Maumatha Nāth Datta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 65/2, Beadon Street, Calcutta	Printed by Hari Charan Dās, and published by Maumatha Nāth Datta.
3885	The Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇam Part IV (T)	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed at 61, Mirzāpur Street, and published at 27, College Street, Calcutta	Printed by Girin Chandra Chakravartī, and published by Prasanna Kumār Sen.
3886	Missionary Expedition...	ditto ...	Kesav Chandra Sen	ditto B.	Printed and published at 78, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta	Printed by R. S Bhattāchāryya, and published by the Brahmo Tract Society
3887	Butler's First Size Catechism.	ditto ...	M. O'Brien	ditto C	Printed at 48, Elliott Road, and published at 123, Dharmatalā Street, Calcutta	Printed by J. Larkins and published by M O'Brien.
SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL.)						
<i>The following works are designed for educational purposes.</i>						
3888	Exercises in Euclid with Solutions Part II Book VI.	ditto ...	Chuni Lal Sīl.	Science (Mathematical)	Printed at 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, and published at 8, Krishna Sinha's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by R. Datta, and published by K. Nān.
3889	Diagrams adapted to Exercises in Euclid with Solutions Part II. Book VI	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ..
3890	The Book Articles of Algebra.	ditto ...	K. D. Mallik.	ditto ...	Printed at 5, Nil Mādhav Sen's Lane, and published at 17, Mirzāpur Street, Calcutta	Printed by Asutosi Ghoshāl, and published by K D Mallik
SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHER)						
<i>The following works are designed for educational purposes.</i>						
3891	A Note Book on Physical Geography, Standards, V, VI and VII	ditto ...	Christian Brothers.	Science (Natural and other)	Printed and published at 4, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by C. Goubert.
3892	Questions on Physical Science	ditto ...	Rev H Josson, S.J	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ..
3893	The Pocket Botany ...	ditto ...	Hari Dās De	ditto ...	Printed at 65/2, Beadon Street, and published at 4, Sampukar Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Hari Charan Dās, and published by A. L. De.
3894	A Guide to Introductory Science.	ditto ...	S. Mukherji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Sudarsan Press, Dacca.	Printed by Nanda Kisc Basak, and published by Sarat Chandra Mukherji

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
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BOOKS—concl.									
1896	Pages					Rs A P			
June 1st	72	8vo dy	1st...	3,500	Printed	1 0 0	Sundari Baid Ráy.	The <i>Anamésika</i> and the <i>Maushaly Parva</i> are concluded, and the <i>Maháprasthánik Parva</i> commenced in this part.	3882
July 15th	40	8vo dy	1st...	3,600	ditto	1 0 0	ditto	The <i>Maháprasthánik Parva</i> is concluded, and the <i>Scargirohana Parva</i> is taken up and finished in this part, which brings the English translation of the <i>Mahábhárata</i> to a close.	3883
June 1st	96	8vo sl	1st...	5,000	ditto	10 0 0 (complete)	Manmatha Nath Datta, 65 2, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	The <i>Vana Parva</i> is finished in this part.	3884
May 15th	48	8vo ...	1st...	1,000	ditto	10 0 0 (complete)	Prasanna Kumar Sen, 27, College Street, Calcutta	An English translation of the <i>Márkandeya Purán</i>	3885
June 20th	31	16mo fl	3rd...	500	ditto	0 4 0	Brahmo Tract Society, 18, Upper Circular Road,	A short account of a missionary tour in Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces undertaken in 1879 by the members of the Nava Vidhan Samaj under the leadership of the late Babu Kesav Chandra Sen	3886
May 28th	32	12mo dy	2nd.	2,000	ditto	...	The Author, 123, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta	A first catechism for Roman Catholic children.	3887
Aug 12th	114	16mo	1st...	1,000	ditto	0 12 0	The Author, Calcutta		3888
" 12th	36	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto		ditto		3889
" 1st	132	16mo dc	1st	2,000	ditto	0 14 0			3890
June 11th	58	8vo fc	1st.	5,000	ditto	0 5 0	.....		3891
" 22nd	89	8vo ci	1st...	200	ditto	0 10 0	.....		3892
" 19th	76	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto	1 0 0	The Author, 40, Durgipara Street Calcutta.		3893
July 2nd	62	12mo dy	2nd.	1,000	ditto	0 6 0		3894

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						HINDI
	BIOGRAPHY.					
1569	Mahatmā Haridās The Mahatmā (Adept) Haridās. (A Name) (T.)	Hindia.	Balmukunda Gupta.	Biography	Printed at 34-1, Kalntolā Street, and published at Guryāni.	Printed by Kēbalram Chatterji, and published by Newal Kisor Gupta
	DRAMA					
1570	Nawab Shajuddaulā (A Name) (T.)	ditto ...	Siva Nandan Tripāthi	Drama ...	Printed and published at the Bihar Bandhu Press, Bānkipur	Printed and published by Aklu Lāl
	FICTION					
1571	Elāmāti. (A Name) ...	ditto ...	Tulsi Prasad...	Fiction ...	Printed and published at the Sāran Sudhākar Press	Printed and published by Baladev Dās.
	LANGUAGE.					
	<i>The following works are designed for educational purposes.</i>					
1572	Bikshā Sopān Pratham Bhāg. Stepping-Stone to Learning. Part I	ditto ...	Jānaki Nāth Basāk.	Language	Printed and published at 62, Amherst Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by Upendra Nāth Chakravarti.
1573	Kakharā An Alphabetical Primer	ditto ...	Andrias Kaleb	ditto ...	Lithographed and published at the Gorman Press, Muzāffarpur.	Lithographed and published by Levi Christian
1574	Ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1575	Vidyā Manjari Pratham Bhāg The Blossoms of Learning. Part I.	ditto ...	Lālā Bhriṅga Nāth Lāl Barmā Munshi.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Bhārat Mitra Press, 97, Choubegān, Calcutta	Printed by Krishnā nanda Sarmā, and published by Kāsināth.
	MEDICINE					
1576	Daktārī Chikitsā The Essence of Medical Treatment.	ditto ...	B. Gupta & Co	Medicine E & N.	Printed at the Bihar Bandhu Press, Bankipur, and published at 17, Kāśāripārā Lane, Bhawanipur	Printed by Aklu Lāl, and published by B Gupta & Co
	MISCELLANEOUS					
1577	Rasakhāna. The Mine of Wit	ditto ...	Munsi Vindhyāchala Prasad	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Union Press, Dwarbhāṅgā.	Printed by B C. Chakravarti, and published by Munsi Rām Bahādur Lāl.

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Aug. 1st	132	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	1 0 0		Translated from the well known Bengali work by Babu Rangalal Mukherji containing an account of the life of the celebrated Hindu Yogi Hanidra of Lahore.	1569
" 5th	96	8vo y	1st...	250	ditto ...	.. .	Nakchodh Tewari, Dumraon.	A translation of a Bengali drama of the same name by Lakshmi Narayan Chakravarti.	1570
" 24th	40	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	Tulsi Prasad, Bhagwan Bazar, Chapra	Elamati was the beautiful daughter of a merchant. Her husband, Mukunda, entertained an unfounded suspicion against his wife. He engaged one of his friends to test his wife's fidelity. The friend with much reluctance agreed to the proposal. The result of the trial was wife's elopement with the friend.	1571
June 9th	24	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Author 90, Amburst Street, Calcutta	A Hindi primer ...	1572
March 3rd	12	...	1st	2 000	Lithographed	0 0 6	Andreas Kaleb, Muzafferpur		1573
July 30th	12	...	2nd...	6,000	Printed	0 0 6	ditto ...		1574
Aug 10th	32	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Author, 1, Hanspukur Lane, Calcutta	....	1575
" 21st	78	12mo dy	1st ..	1,000	ditto	Bhārat Dās Gupta, Kasāripurā, Bhawanipur.	Contains a few Allopathic and Ayurvedic prescriptions	1576
" 28th	11	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto	Contains a collection of songs	1577

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HINDI						
RELIGION						
1578	Bhajan Sangraha A Collection of Religious Songs	Hindi	Rájá Mohan Bikram Saha.	Religion II	Printed and published at the Sāran Sudhakar Press, Chapra	Printed and published by Bahadev Dās.
1579	Singbhoom Dharma Patri The Religious Tract from Singbhoom No. 1	ditto	Rev A. Logsdail	ditto C	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, and published at Chaibāsā.	Printed by Rev J. W. Thomas, and published Rev A. Logsdail
1580	Ditto ditto No. 2	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1581	Parane aur Naye Dharma Pustak Kā-kathā Bible History of the Old and New Testament	ditto	Very Rev Father Hilarion.	ditto	Printed at the Catholic Orphan Press, and published at 4, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	Printed by C Goubert, and published by the Catholic Orphan Press.
1582	Sarayu Baharī The Waves of the Sarayu	ditto	Ranga Nāth	ditto II	Printed and published at the Khargavillās Press, Bankipur	Printed and published by Sāheb Prasād Sinha.
1583	Utsava Prākāśikā In Celebration of the Festival	ditto	Lāl Dās	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1584	Rāmāyan Paricharyā Parimalita Prākās The Appendix to the Commentaries on the Rāmāyan	ditto	Deva Tīrthe Svāmi Mahārājā Isvari Prasād Nārāyan Sinha Bahādūr and Prasād.	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
MUSALMĀNI						
FICTION.						
834	Jehādul Munimūn The Holy Wars of the Faithful. Part I	Musalmāni—Bengali	Kāsimuddin Khan	Fiction.	Printed and published at the Navāvikās Press, Pubna	Printed by Pārnānanda Roy, and published by Kāsimuddin
835	Trishnābhātī Bāgūru (Two Names)	ditto	Muniruddin	ditto	Printed and published at 115, Masjidbāri Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Muniruddin Ahmed, and published by Salmuddin Ahmed
836	Rup Manojha O Rup Bāhār (Two Names)	ditto	Muhammad Begu	ditto	Printed and published at the Imādūl Islam Press Dacca.	Printed by Muhammad Imādūllā, and published by Muhammad Bengu.
RELIGION.						
837	Māfīdātul Mōla Divine Instruction.	ditto	Munshi Azim Rahman	Religion M	Printed at 115, Masjidbāri Street, and published at 11, Machhabāzār Street, Calcutta	Printed by Muniruddin Ahmed, and published by Salmuddin Ahmed
838	Māfīdātul Islam Use ful to Islam	ditto	Muhammad Hadik Hājī	ditto	Printed and published at the Subhakar Press, Jessore.	Printed by Rām Charan Dās Ghosh, and published by Muhammad Hadik Hājī.
839	Bonāmāzi Nērer Puthi Of the Woman who does not perform the Namaz	ditto	Kāsimuddin	ditto	Printed and published at the Imādūl Islam Press, Dacca.	Printed by Imādūllā, and published by Ali Hādār

Quarter ending 30th September 1886.—continued.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size	First, second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists	Printed or lithographed	Price at which the book is sold to the public	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number
BOOKS—contd.									
1890 July 29th	Pages. 64	8vo dy	1st..	1,000	Printed	Rs A P.	Rājā Mohan Biktām Sāha, Rām n ā g a t, Champauran		1578
May 16th	8	16mo der.	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	.. ...	1579
June 8th	8	16mo der	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.. .	.....	.. ..	1580
July 1st	260	8vo dy	1st..	2,000	ditto ...	0 9 0	....	... .	1581
„ 3rd	20	8vo rl	1st...	500	ditto ..	.	Rāmdin Sinha, Raipura, District, Ballia	Verses extolling the sacredness of the river Sarayu	1582
„ 1st	54	8vo rl	1st...	500	ditto ...	...	Bardeln Saran Sitāmri, District Muzaffarpur	Containing a description of the marriage ceremony of Rāma and Sitā	1583
„ 7th	377	4 to double cr	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	5 0 0	Rāmdin Sinha, Raipura, District Ballia	Contains the original text of the last five books of the Rāmāyan by Tulsidas, with annotations by Deva Tirtha Svāmi, Mahārāj, Jagan Prasad Nārāyan Sinha Bihādur and Hanibar Prasad	1584
BENGALI BOOKS									
1896									
Jan 27th	53	8vo	1st.	1,000	ditto ..	0 8 0		A story of the adventures of Hānufā Bibi, the wife of Hazrat Ali, and her wars with the infidels	834
May 7th	248	8vo rl	2nd.	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Publisher, 12, Madhna bāzār Street, Calcutta	A romantic story of love and adventure, in which the marvellous element predominates. Part of the scene of the story is laid in the Heaven of Indra. The story of the loves of Prince Rupanohar and the Princess Rupanāhar, and the romantic adventures which befel them	835
„ 13th	149	8vo	1st	1,000	ditto ..	0 8 0			836
„ 7th	308	8vo	2nd	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	Sahmud-din Ahmad, 12, Madhna bāzār Street, Calcutta	Religious instruction is conveyed in the form of an allegory, in which the higher moral instincts are represented as warring a constant warfare with the lower and ignoble instincts of man	837
July 4th	59	12mo	1st	1,000	ditto	0 2 6		Contains some musals regulating the daily religious observances, the performance of which is obligatory on all true Musal mans	838
May 26th	36	8vo dy	1st.	2,000	ditto ..	0 1 6	...	Describes the punishments in store for Muhammadan females, who neglect the daily namas	839

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SANSKRIT						
DRAMA.						
1477	Antarvyākaraṇa Nāṭya Parīkṣitām. A Drama embodying Grammar. Part II	Sanskrit.	Edited by Ajita Nāth Nyāyatana.	Drama ...	Printed at 38, Siv Nārāyaṇ Dās's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Bāwālī, 24-Pergannā	Printed by Siddhesvar Pān, and published by Bāj Kisor Mandal.
LANGUAGE						
1478	Satika Sampūrṇa Kalāpa Vyākaraṇam. The complete Kalāpa Grammar with a Commentary (R)	ditto ...	Edited by Mādha Chandra Tarkachurāmaṇi	Language	Printed and published at the Mahesvar Press, Dacca	Printed by Gangā Prasad Chakravartī, and published by Kunja Vibartī Banik.
<i>The following work is designed for educational purposes.</i>						
1479	Sandarbhā Manjarī Blossoms of Literary Composition (R.)	ditto ...	Compiled by Gangā Nāth Jhā	ditto ...	Printed and published at Darbhāṅga	Printed by Baradā Charan Chakravartī, and published by Gangā Nāth Jhā
MEDICINE.						
1480	Sārṅgadhar Saṁhitā A Treatise on Medicine by Sārṅgadhar Part I (R)	ditto ...	Edited by Nīl Kānta Sen	Medicine	Printed at 5, Simlā Street, and published at 3, Kumārtulī Street, Calcutta	Printed by Śrī Charan Chandhuri, and published by the Editor.
1481	Charak Saṁhitā The Treatise by Charaka. Part II. (R.)	ditto ...	Edited by Hari Nāth Viśārād	ditto ...	Printed at 38, Siv Nārāyaṇ Dās's Lane, and published at 21, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddhesvar Pān, and published by Gurus Chandra Mukherjī.
PHILOSOPHY						
1482	Bibliotheca Indica New Series No 875 Tatva Chintāmanī. The Jewel of Truth. Vol. V Fas III. (R.)	ditto ...	Edited by Kāmākhya Nāth Tarkavāgīs	Philosophy	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Revd J W Thomas, and published by the Asiatic Society
POETRY.						
1483	Indian Institutam Prati Bhāratīya Sangitopahāra A Present—Indian Music to the Indian Institute	ditto ...	Rājā Śrī Saundara Mohan Tagore.	Poetry	Printed at 249, Bowbazar Street, and published at 65, Pāṭhurīghātā Street, Calcutta	Printed by I. C. Bose & Co., and published by the Author
1484	Satīk Kāvya Chandrikā The Moonlight of Poetry, with a Commentary (R)	ditto ...	Edited by Jagadbandhu Tarkavāgīs.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Giris Press, Dacca	Printed by Wāhed Baqsh, and published by the Editor.
1485	Chhandomālā. A Garland of Metres (R)	ditto ...	Edited by Varakuntha Nāth Kāvyaśrītha	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Mahesvar Press, Dacca.	Printed by Gangā Prasad Chakravartī, and published by the Editor.
RELIGION.						
1486	Bibliotheca Indica New Series, No 873 Apastamba Śrauta Sūtram Krishna Yajurvedīyam The Śrauta Sūtra of Apastamba belonging to the Black Yajurveda Vol III Fas XIII (R)	ditto ...	Edited by Dr Richard Garbe	Religion	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J W Thomas, and published by the Asiatic Society
1487	Ditto No 874 Atareya Brāhmanam The Atareya Brāhmana of the Rigveda Vol III Fas C I (R)	ditto ...	Edited by Pandit Satyavanta Samasrami	ditto ...	Printed at 16/1, Ghosh's Lane, and published at 57, Park Street, Calcutta	Printed by Mahendra Nāth Sarkār, and published by the Asiatic Society
1488	Ditto No 878 ditto ... ditto, Vol. III. Fasc II (R)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1489	Ditto. No. 879. ditto ditto Vol. III. Fasc III (R)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number
BOOKS.									
1896	Pages.					Rs A P			
July 25th	303	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	1 0 0	The Publisher, Bawli, 24-Per-ganas	A work on grammar written in the form of a drama, in which the verses throughout bear a double meaning and read as rules of grammar, or as moral and philosophical precepts, according as they are construed one way or the other	1477
Aug. 26th	96	12mo	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	..	Contains a commentary on the <i>Krit</i> (words derived from roots) portion of the <i>Kalāp</i> Grammar.	1478
June 24th	48	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	...	.....	A Sanskrit reader.	1479
" 2nd	274	8vo dy	1st ...	1,100	ditto ...	2 0 0	Nisikānta Sen Kavibhūshan, 3 Kumārtuli Street, Calcutta	Text, with the commentary of Adhamalla. The work is an authoritative text book on Hindu medicine	1480
April 25th	413	8vo rl	1st	1,000	ditto ...	6 0 0	The Editor, 61, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Text, with the commentary of Chakrapāni Datta. This part brings the <i>Sutrasthān</i> to a close	1481
May 28th	96	8vo dy	1	500	ditto ..		.....	Goes on with the last chapter of the work.	1482
" 25th	87	8vo dy	1st .	2,000	ditto ...		The Author, 65, Pāthuriāghāṭā Street, Calcutta	Contains thirty-four original versions in Sanskrit set to Indian music	1483
Aug. 11th	38	12 mo	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	A short treatise on Sanskrit rhetoric by Rān Chandra Nyāyavāgīś with an easy commentary by the editor.	1484
" 23rd	12	12mo dy	1st...	250	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	A short elementary treatise on Sanskrit Prosody	1485
May 16th	96	8vo dy	1st .	500	ditto ...	.....		With the Commentary of Bhaṭṭa Rudra Datta	1486
" 27th	96	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Asiatic Society, Bengal 57, Park Street Calcutta.	With the <i>Bhāṣya</i> commentary of Śāyanāchāryya.	1487
June 26th	96	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	1488
July 14th	96	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	1489

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
SANSKRIT						
RELIGION—concl'd						
1490	Atha Vājasaneyam Chhandogānāchā Ahnikā Paddhati The Procedure of Daily Religious Duties for <i>Vājasaneyi</i> and <i>Chhan- doga</i> Brahmins. (R)	Sanskrit.	Compiled by Parameśvar Jhā	Religion H	Printed and published at Dvairbhāngā	Printed and published by Vinod Charan Chakra- vartī.
1491	Siva Satanāma Stotram A Hymn embodying one hundred names of Siva (R)	ditto ...	Compiled by Prān Kṛishna Chakravartī	ditto	Printed and published at the Mahesvar Press, Dacca	Printed by Gangā Prasad Chakravartī, and pub- lished by Prān Kṛishna Chakravartī
1492	Pranām Chandrikā The Moonlight of Saluta- tions	ditto ...	Compiled by Kṛishna Mo- han Chakra- vartī	ditto ...	Printed and published at 21, Harubān Lane, Cal- cutta	Printed and published by Kālī Prasanna Datta.
1493	Bhakta Samval. The Treasure of a Devotee	ditto ...	Pandit Govin- da Rathia	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Orissa Darpan Press	Printed and published by Govinda Rathia
1494	Apānda Laharī The Waves of Ecstasy	ditto ...	Sudarsan Nan- da	ditto	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by Sudarsan Nanda
1495	Sandhyā Vyavasthā The Method of performing the daily Prayer	ditto ...	Rudhā Nāṭyan Sūnaga	ditto ...	Printed and published at the De's Utkal Press, Balasore	Printed by Kālī Prasad Dās, and published by Rudhā Kṛishna Mahāpa- tra
URDU						
BIOGRAPHY.						
388	Amul Yāqin The Real Truth	Urdu	Abdul Ali Shah	Biography	Lithographed and pub- lished at the Sharf Press, Behar	Lithographed by Nazam Ali, and published by Muḥlā Baksh
MISCELLANEOUS						
389	Ek Fakir-k-e-Sadā The Address by a Mendicant	ditto ...	Saiduddin Ahmed	Miscelle- neous	Lithographed and pub- lished at 94, Collinga- bāzār Street, Calcutta	Lithographed and publish- ed by Muhammad Abdal Razzak
390	A Hand Book of Trans- port Duties in Hindu stan	ditto ...	Naik Abdus Sattar	ditto ...	Lithographed at the Dāus saltānāt Press, Calcutta, and published at Bai- rackpur	Lithographed by Abd Hossein, and published by the Author
391	Manakabi Pu In Praise of the Spiritual Pre- ceptor	ditto ..	Munshi Hossein Ali	ditto ..	Lithographed and pub- lished at Gayā	Lithographed and publish- ed by Muhammad Hos- sein.
392	Ziv-e-Tamannā Light of Hope	ditto ..	Agā Hossein	ditto ...	Lithographed and pub- lished at the Sharf Press, Behar	Lithographed by Nazam, Ali, and published by Beshārat Hossein
URIVA						
BIOGRAPHY						
1195	Sāthi Companion	Uriva	Anangamohan Chakravartī	Biography	Printed and published at the Rāy Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by A. Chakravartī
1196	Sankshipta Jivani A Short Biography	ditto ...	Gopāl Ballabh Dās.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printing Co's Press	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co

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BOOKS—conold									
1896.	Pages					Rs A P.			
July 26th	221	8vo dy	1st..	1,000	Printed	1 0 0	1490
Aug. 6th	10	8vo dy	1st..	500	ditto ..	0 1 0	.....	Compiled from the <i>Tantras</i> .	1491
May 2nd	22	12mo dy	1st .	1,000	ditto .	0 2 0	The Author, Barisā Behālá	Contains the Sanskrit <i>mantras</i> , by which the different gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon should be saluted.	1492
Sept 2nd	13	12mo dy	2nd...	2,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	.....	Contains prayers to and eulogies of several gods. The book is written in the Uriya character	1493
" 1st	23	12mo dy	1st .	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 6	Bhāgavat Prasād Dān, Dewan-bāzār, Cuttack	Contains the Siva Tāndava and the Krishna Tāndava Stotras by Rāvana. The book is written in the Uriya character.	1494
June 18th	24	12mo dy	1st.	1,000	ditto .	...	.....	The book is written in the Uriya character.	1495
BOOKS									
Aug 1st	56	8vo rl	1st...	300	Litho graphed	0 6 0	Sheikh Maulā Baksh, Behar	Gives a short account of the life of Syed Wais Ali Shah of Lucknow. The Syed is said to have visited Russia, Constantinople, Persia and many noted places in Europe. Sultan Abdul Majid Khān of Turkey was one of his disciples, and he is said to have possessed the power of working miracles	388
July 25th	51	8vo	1st .	500	ditto .	0 4 0	Sarduddin Ahmed 58, Imam-bāg Lane, Calcutta	Points out the evils which have brought about the decline of Islam, and condemns the attitude of those Muhammadans who disallow widow marriage in their families.	389
" 29th	92	16mo	1st	500	ditto .	0 4 0	Naik Abdul Sattar, Barrackpur	A Catechism	390
" 12th	16	8vo rl	1st	550	ditto ...	0 4 0	Syed Ali Muham mad,	In glorification of the writer's spiritual guide	391
Aug 5th	92	8vo dy	1st.	500	ditto	0 8 0	Beshārat Hossain Behar town	A collection of love songs.	392
BOOKS									
Aug. 6th	106	16mo d f c	1st...	500	ditto .	0 4 0	. .	Contains short accounts of the lives of some eminent Indian saints and persons of note.	1195
July 4th	84	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ..	0 6 0	A short biography of the Hon'ble Rames Chandra Datta, C. I. E.	1196

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Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	DRAMA					URIYA
1197	Babji Bhālu Suānga A Mendicant and a Bear A Drama	Uriya .	Sudansen Nond	Drama	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by Bhāgavat Prasād Dān
1198	Haris Chandra Mahārājā Suānga A Drama based on the Life of Mahārājā Haris Chandra	ditto ..	Srinivās Misra and others	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Printing Co s Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co
1199	Beni Sanhār Nātak A Drama The Binding of the Braid (T)	ditto ...	Harihar Rath	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Rāy Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by S. Rāy
1200	Subhadra Haran Suānga A Drama on the Abduction of Subhadra.	ditto ..	B h i k h ā r i Nāyak	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Kesava Chandra Dān
1201	Bahu Abā Baida Suānga The Daughter-in law and the Physician	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto .	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by Bhāgavat Prasād Dān
	HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY)					
	<i>The following works are designed for educational purposes</i>					
1202	Utkal Itivritta History of Orissa	ditto ...	S Rāy ...	History (including Geography)	Printed and published at the Rāy Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by S Rāy
1203	Saral Prākṛita Bhugol The Elements of Physical Geography Part I	ditto .	Yoges Chandra Rāy.	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack	Printed by Bhāgavat Prasād Dān, and published by Rāmprasanna Mukherji
	LANGUAGE					
	<i>The following works are designed for educational purposes</i>					
1204	Chhāndamālā Vyākhyā A Key to Chhāndamālā	ditto ..	S Rāy ...	Language	Printed and published at the Rāy Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by S Rāy
1205	Kavitā Kusuma Vyākhyā A Key to Kavitā Kusuma	ditto ..	B Kar ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ...
1206	Nātan Pāth New Lessons (T)	ditto ...	A Nuyak ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by A Nāyak
1207	Varna Bodh Knowledge of the Alphabet	ditto ..	M Rāy ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	Printed by S Rāy, and published by M Rāy
1208	Saral Vyākaraṇa An Easy Grammar	ditto ..	S Rāy ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by S Rāy.
1209	Bodhodaya Sodditha A Key to Bodhodaya	ditto ..	Ram Tarak Sen	ditto ..	Printed and published at the De's Utkel Press, Balasore	Printed by Kālī Prasād Das, and published by Rām Tarak Sen
1210	Sisu Pāth Lessons for Children (T)	ditto	Translated by Nadiā Chānd De	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed by Bhāgavat Prasād Dān, and published by Nadiā Chānd De
1211	Varna Manjari An Alphabetical Primer	ditto .	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1212	Apabhraṇsa Bodh f Explainer of Colloquial Terms	ditto	Artatran Satapathi.	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	Printed by Bhāgavat Prasād Dān, and published by Artatran Satapathi

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BOOKS—contd									
1896	Pages.					Rs A P			
Aug 27th	15	12mo dy	1st..	1,000	Printed	0 0 6	Bhāgavat Prasād Dān, Dewan bāzār, Cuttack	The story of a wicked <i>Sannyasi</i> being devoured by a wild bear	*1197
" 5th	16	16mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 6		A dramatic version of the well-known story of King Hatischanira	1198
" 1st	107	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0		A translation of the well-known Sanskrit drama of the same name.	1199
July 7th	45	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto .	0 2 0	Kesava Chandra Dān, Dewan bāzār, Cuttack	The abduction of Subhadrā by Arjuna	1200
" 6th	23	12mo dy	4th	1,000	ditto .	0 1 6	Bhāgavat Prasād Dān, Dewan bāzār, Cuttack	A wicked physician's overtures of love to a female patient	1201
Aug 3rd	58	16mo rl	6th	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0			1202
June 29th	81	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto	0 8 0	Rāmpriyānna Mukherji, Mahadas Bazar, Cuttack		1203
Aug 4th	44	16mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0		.. .	1204
" 5th	35	12mo dy	2nd	500	ditto	0 3 0		.. .	1205
" 2nd	63	16mo dy	2nd	200	ditto	0 3 0		A translation of Babu Chandra Nāth Basu's book of the same name in Bengali	1206
" 14th	40	16mo dy	1st	5,000	ditto	0 1 0		... ..	1207
July 30th	24	12mo dy	5th	1,000	ditto .	0 1 6		.....	1208
Aug 7th	24	12mo dy	1st	500	ditto ...	0 1 6		...	1209
June 25th	41	12mo dy	2nd	2,000	ditto ..	0 2 0	Nadī Chānd De, Barabati, Balasore		1210
Aug 8th	28	12mo dy	2nd	2,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	ditto	1211
July 24th	15	12mo dy	6th	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Artatran Satapathi, Cuttack	1212

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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	MISCELLANEOUS					URIYA
1213	Kalikátá Vainaná A Description of Calcutta	Uriya	Govinda Ratha	Miscellaneous	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Govinda Ratha.
1214	Manohar Upanyás Entertaining Stories Part I Kázira Galpa Stories about the Kázi	ditto ...	Dhannanjan Banerji	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Madan Mohan Náyak.
1215	Prákríta Bavalis The Forty-two Slokas in the Vernacular	ditto ..	Tripurári Dás	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Orissa Patriot Press	Printed and published by Madan Mohan Náyak.
1216	Lakshaná Gita Songs with Characteristic Airs	ditto ...	Jadunáth Dás	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printing Co's Press	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co.
1217	Katakare-Vunga-Rangabhúmi The Bengali Stage in Cuttack	ditto ..	B Kar ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Ráy Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by B Kar.
	<i>The following work is designed for educational purposes</i>					
1218	Adarsa Lipi A Copy Book No 2	ditto ..	S Ráy ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	Printed and published by S Ráy
	POETRY.					
1219	Baul Chantísá, Sarir bhed Chantísá Thirty-four Verses addressed to a Blossom and on the Mysteries of the Human Body	ditto ...	Achyutananda Dás, and Dváraká Dás	Poetry	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Ananda Chandra Acháryya
1220	Viváha Panchaka. Five Pieces on the Marriage Ceremony	ditto ..	Lakshmaná Miera.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printing Co's Press	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co
1221	Antahlipi-o-Bahulipi Acrostics	ditto ...	Chintamani Praharáj	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by Chintámani Praharáj
1222	Páriját Málá A Garland of Celestial Flowers.	ditto ...	Srimatí Sulakshaná Devi	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printing Co's Press	Printed by the Cuttack Printing Co., and published by Damodar Pattanáyak.
1223	Prahlád Charita The Story of Prahlád.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Ráy Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by S. Ráy.
1224	Nildávatí Chantísá O Váramási Thirty-four Verses addressed by Nildávatí and Verses descriptive of the Twelve Months	ditto ...	Lakshmi Náráyan Dás	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Orissa Darpan Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Lakshmináráyan Dás
1225	Janani Viláp Lamentations for a Mother.	ditto ...	Hariharnáth Pandit.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by Hariharnáth Pandit.
1226	Bhakti Bhodhankur Germs of the Feeling of Respect.	ditto ...	Pandit Sadésiva Praharáj	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by Pandit Sadésiva Praharáj
1227	Indrajit Yuddha. The War of Indrajit.	ditto ...	Chintámaní Praharáj.	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	Printed and published by Chintámaní Praharáj.

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BOOKS—contd.									
1896.	Pages					Rs A P			
July 8th	12	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	Printed	Q 1 0	Govinda Ratha	1213
" 15th	24	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	Contains short stories about the wit and presence of mind of a Kds.	1214
Sept. 8th	22	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	Professes to be based on the forty-two <i>slokas</i> dealing with the Kerala school of Astrology	1215
June 16th	6	16mo fc	1st...	150	ditto ...	...	..	... ..	1216
July 30th	9	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	...	..	A pamphlet published with a view to oppose the setting up of a theatrical stage in Cuttack on the model of those in Calcutta	1217
Aug 15th	32	8vo dfo	2nd ..	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 0			1218
" 15th	11	16mo dy	1st ..	1,000	ditto	0 1 0	Bhāgavat Prasad Dān, Dewan-bāzār, Cuttack	Radhika's lamentations in the absence of Krishna and reflections on the worthlessness of the human body.	1219
" 9th	15	16mo fc	1st...	500	ditto ..	...	.....	Contains an account of the marriage ceremony of Bhavānī Sankar, son of Harihar Sinha of Chandrapur in Central India, with the eldest daughter of Chandra Bhanu of Jorasinha near Patna	1220
Sept 10th	13	16mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto .	0 1 0	..	.....	1221
" 14th	56	16mo fc	1st ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	.....	A collection of poems on different subjects composed by the publisher's mother.	1222
" 11th	32	12mo dy	1st .	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 6	.....	A metrical version of the story of Prahlād, as given in the Bhāgavata and other Purānas. Prahlād was celebrated for his fervid devotion to Hari.	1223
" 4th	18	32mo rl	1st	1,000	ditto ..	0 0 6	..	The prayer of Nīlāvati, wife of Varuna, to the god Siva	1224
" 9th	16	12mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	Verses addressed to the author's deceased mother and grandmother	1225
" 3rd	25	12mo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	Contains verses inculcating in children feelings of respect towards their parents and teachers.	1226
" 4th	16	6mo dy	2nd	1,000	ditto .	0 1 0	A description of the war between Indrajit and Rām Chandra.	1227

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	POETRY— <i>contd</i>					URIYA
1228	Draupadi Svayamvara The Choosing of a Husband by Draupadi	ditto ...	Govinda Ratha	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by Govinda Ratha.
1229	Trināth Molā The Fair in Honour of Trināth	Uriya	M Nayak ...	Poetry	Printed and published at the Ray Press, Cuttack	Printed by K. Achāryya, and published by M. Nāyāk.
1230	Chāt Boli. Sayings for Students	ditto ...	Arata De ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by Arata De
1231	Hāya Taranga. Waves of Laughter. Part I.	ditto ...	Balarām Dās	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by Bhāgavat Prasād Dās
1232	Trayāvatāra The Three Incarnations	ditto ...	K. Nanda ...	ditto	Printed and published at the Ray Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by S. Rāy.
1233	Fula Baula-Beni The Flower and the Blossom—A Pair	ditto ...	Blakat Dās ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by M Nāyāk
1234	Dui Sangātunī The two Female Friends	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by S Rāy
1235	Bichchheda Sumana The Flower of Separation	ditto ...	A. Sāhu ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	Printed by S. Rāy, and published by A. Sāhu
1236	Subhadrā Haran The Abduction of Subhadrā	ditto ...	Bal b h a d r a Vaisya.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by Nārāyan Datta.
1237	Indra Charitra. An Account of Indra	ditto ...	Vaidya Nāth Dās.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the De's Utkal Press, Balāsore	Printed by Kṛṣṇ Prasād Dās, and published by Vaidya Nāth Dās
	<i>The following work is designed for educational purposes</i>					
1238	Nīti Ratna Hār A Garland of Moral Lessons	ditto ...	Govindā Ratha.	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Govinda Ratha
	RELIGION.					
1239	Jānakī Soka Nāsan. The Alleviation of Jānakī's Grief.	ditto ...	Nāgā Baladev Dās	Religion H.	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printing Co's Press	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co.
1240	Hanumān Stuti Prayer to the god Hanuman.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1241	Trināth Molā The Fair in Honour of Trināth	ditto ...	Nārāyan Prasād Dās Mitra.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1242	Nava Gunjar. The New Gunjar Bird.	ditto ...	Raiguru and Jadumani Māhāpātra	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Nārāyan Datta

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages	Size.	First, second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists	Printed or lithographed	Price at which the book is sold to the public	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it	REMARKS	Number
BOOKS—contd.									
1896	Pages					Rs A P			
Sept. 5th	29	12mo dy	3rd...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Govinda Ratha, Bábubázár, Cuttack	... ..	1228
Aug. 8th	16	12mo dy	5th...	1,000	Pr :	0 1 0	... ..	An account of a fair held near Cuttack in Oissa in honour of the god Śiva	1229
" 27th	23	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	Contains some instructive poems on different subjects intended for recitation	1230
" 8th	11	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Bhṛṅgat Prasād Dān, Dewan-bázár, Cuttack	Contains some humorous verses in a vulgar style.	1231
" 9th	10	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto .	0 1 6	.....	The opium-eater, the drunkard and the ganja-smoker are described as the three incarnations of the Kali yuga	1232
" 11th	13	32mo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 9	.....	Yasodā recounts to her two handmaids some of the youthful sports of Krishna.	1233
" 13th	15	32mo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 9	.....	A pensive discourse between two love-lorn female friends	1234
" 12th	13	32mo rl	1st..	1,000	ditto ..	..	.....	Contains a letter in the form of an acrostic, purporting to be written by a lover separated from his lady love.	1235
July 6th	15	12mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	Nārāyan Datta	. ..	1236
Aug 14th	8	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 0 6	. ..	Contains the story of the violation of Ahalyā by the god Indra	1237
July 24th	40	12mo dy	4th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Govinda Ratha, Bānki, Pāthpur	.....	1238
" 8th	8	32mo fc	1st .	1,000	ditto ..	0 0 8	.. .	Hanumān's message of consolation and sympathy to Sītā in her hour of grief.	1239
" 8th	10	32mo fc	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 0 8	.	A eulogy of the monkey-god Hanumān.	1240
" 4th	18	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	A story in glorification of the god Trināth	1241
" 6th	11	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	Arjun's prayer to the god Jagannāth, who appeared before him in the shape of a new and strange bird	1242

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
URIYA						
	RELIGION—conclud.					
1243	Visha Pana The Drinking of Poison	Uriya...	Vāṇḍya nāth Dās.	Religion .. H	Printed and published at the De's Utkal Press, Balāsore	Printed by Kālf Prasād Dās, and published by Vāṇḍyanāth Dās.
1244	Mohini Kanyā The Charming Lady	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1245	Barabar Rāmāyana The Abridged Rāmāyan.	ditto ..	Nāgā Baladev Dās	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printing Co.'s Press	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co.
1246	Śrīmadbhāgavata The Śrīmadbhāgavata Canto VII	ditto ...	Jagannāth Dās	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Madan Mohan Nāyak.
1247	Gaja Nistāhan The Rescue of the Elephant	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Rāy Press, Cuttack.	Printed by S. Rāy, and published by B. Rāy.
1248	Śrī Jagannāthānka Janān. Prayers to Jagannāth	ditto ...	Dayānidhi Tripathī	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by S. Rāy, and published by D. Tripathī.
1249	Mahā Vināyak Janān A Prayer to the god Mahā Vināyak.	ditto ...	Rāma Chandra Nanda.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by S. Rāy, and published by K. M. Achāryya
1250	Arta Dhansana The Alleviation of Misery.	ditto ...	Nityānanda Dās	ditto .	ditto ditto ...	Printed by S. Rāy, and published by B. Rāy.
1251	Saptapad Seven Stanzas	ditto ...	Sudāsan Guru	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Printing Co.'s Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co.
1252	Śrīmadbhāgavata The Śrīmadbhāgavata Canto VII	ditto ...	Jagannāth Dās	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
	SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHER.)					
	<i>The following works are designed for educational purposes</i>					
1253	Svāsthya Sāhānar Prasānottar A Catechism of the "Way to Health"	ditto ...	S. Rāy	Science (Natural and other)	Printed and published at the Rāy Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by S. Rāy
1254	Saral Sarir Rakshā Prasānottar A Catechism of Saral Sarir Rakshā.	ditto ...	Bisvanāth Kar	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printing Co.'s Press	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co.
BI-LINGUAL						
	RELIGION					I—ARABIC AND
7	Islām ...	Arabic and Bengali	Sheikh Abdur Rahim	Religion M	Printed at 19, Mirjāffer's Lane, and published at the <i>Mihir O Sudhakar</i> Office, Calcutta	Printed by Kedār Nath Rāy, and published by Munshi Muhammad Najmulhak

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BOOKS—continued.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
July 6th	8	16mo dy	1st...	500	Printed.	0 0 6	An account of the poisoning of Bhîm by Duryyadhana as described in the Mahabharata.	1243
" 30th	13	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	The story of the rising of the goddess Lakshmi from the churning of the ocean as given in the Puranas.	1244
" 8th	8	32mo fo	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	.. .	..... ..	1245
Aug. 19th	105	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 6	Dhananjay Banerj, Muhammadiya Bâzâr, Cuttack.	.....	1246
" 4th	15	16mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	A Puranic story. Often noticed.	1247.
" 14th	7	32mo ri	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	. ..	.....	1248
" 10th	6	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	.....	1249
" 8th	12	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 9	.....	Prayer to Jagannâth.	1250
" 25th	8	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	.....	A love discourse between Krishna and Râdhâ.	1251
" 18th	107	16mo fo	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	.....	1252
" 3rd	21	12mo dy	7th...	1,000	ditto .	0 1 0	.....	A sanitary primer.	1253
June 11th	29	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 3	.....	.....	1254
BOOKS.									
BENGALI BOOKS.									
1896									
May 11th	116	16mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author ...	Explains the fundamental principles of Islam, and gives directions for the proper performance of prayers and other rites and observances.	

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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	RELIGION.				II—ARABIC [AND MUSALMANI.]	
9	Rafā-Edān The Raising of the Hands.	Arabic and Musalmani Bengali.	Naimuddin.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Karatia, Mymensingh.	Printed and published by Mir Aáthár Ali
10	Serījal Hedāit. The Lamp of Instruction	ditto ..	Muhammad Naimuddin	ditto ...	Printed at 37, Kolinga Bázár Street, and published at Dinájpur	Printed by Muhammad Jamail, and published by Muhammad Naimuddin.
	RELIGION				III—ARABIC AND	
8	Kistāsul-Hak. A True Record.	Arabic and Persian.	Muhammad Abdullá	ditto ...	Lithographed and published at 30, Mott's Lane, Calcutta	Lithographed by Abdullá, and published by Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim
	RELIGION				IV—ARABIC AND	
29	Umid-e Magferat Hope of Remission of Sins	Arabic and Urdu.	Nural Hossein	ditto ...	Lithographed at the Union Press, and published at Bánkipur	Lithographed by Muhammad Yusuf, and published by Nural Hossein
	LANGUAGE.				V—BENGALI	
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
1009	The Child's First Book	Bengali and English	U. N Mukherji	Language	Printed and published at 96, Beadon Street, Calcutta	Printed by Purna Chandra Mukherji, and published by the Author
1010	Boys' First Book of Reading	ditto ...	J N Maitra ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1011	A Peep into English Composition	ditto ...	Vení Mádhav Maitra	ditto ...	Printed at 29, Beadon Street, Calcutta	Printed by Surendra Kumar Saha, and published by the Author.
1012	Beginner's Hand book of English Grammar and Composition	ditto ...	Párvatí Chandra Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Asutosh Press, Dacca.	Printed by Pratáp Chandra De, and published by the Author.
1013	Aids to Conversation ...	ditto ...	Abdul Latif Ahmed.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Syamantak Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Gopináth Basak.
1014	Pausing Book. Part I	ditto ...	Dakshinā Pada Mukherji	ditto ...	Printed and published at 44, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Vibárá Lal Banerji.

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BENGALI BOOKS.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs A P			
July 27th	56	8vo dy	1st...	500	Printed	0 2 0	Naimuddin, Karatia.	Discusses the points of difference between the Sunnis and the Muhamnads, and comes to the conclusion that the doctrines of the latter sect are erroneous. The fact that the Muhamnads raise their hands when at prayer, explains the meaning of the title of the work.	9
May 27th	50	8vo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author, Charsil Kriashapur, Dinajpur	Contains miscellaneous instruction on Muhammadan religion and morality.	10
PERSIAN BOOK.									
July 25th	68	8vo rl	1st...	500	Lithographed.	2 0 0	Háfiz Abdullá.	The writer maintains that marriage with a foster brother's daughter is perfectly lawful, as it is not prohibited in the Koran	8
URDU BOOKS.									
July 19th	40	8vo rl	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Nural Hossain, Hattianvan, Kezun Sarái Post Office, Gayá	Gives the stories of some well known saintly characters, and exhorts people to follow the example of their lives.	29
AND ENGLISH BOOKS									
July 12th	12	12mo dy	2nd..	1,000	Printed	0 1 0	The Author, 96, Beadon Street, Calcutta	.....	1009
" 10th	38	8vo cr	1st...	5,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	The Publisher, 96, Beadon Street, Calcutta	...	1010
" 2nd	150	12mo dy	2nd...	500	ditto ..	0 8 0	.....	...	1011
May 6th	92	16mo dy	3rd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	...	.....	1012
July 7th	36	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	1013
May 19th	32	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 2 0	The Author, Howrah M. E. School	1014

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	LANGUAGE—concl'd					V.—BENGALI AND
1015	A Complete Key to the New Indian Reader, Fourth Book.	Bengali and English	Asutosh Dev.	Language	Printed and published at 22/2, Jhāmāpūkur Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Baradā Prasad Majumdar, and published by the Author.
1016	A Key to the Infant Reader.	ditto ...	Jādv Chandra Sardar.	ditto ...	Printed at 22/2, Jhāmāpūkur Lane, Calcutta, and published at Gólanda.	ditto ditto ...
1017	A Book of Juvenile Translation.	ditto ..	Prasanna Kumar Goswami	ditto ...	Printed and published at 26, Scott's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Sannyal & Co.
1018	A Complete Key to First Book of Reading	ditto ...	H. C. De ...	ditto ..	Printed at 2, Nawābdi Ostāgar's Lane, and published at 27, Bādurbāgāu Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Asutosh Banerji, and published by H. C. De.
1019	An Exhaustive Key to P. C. Sarka's Fifth Book of Reading	ditto ...	Hemendra Chandra Banerji	ditto ...	Printed at 92, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	Printed by S. M. Barát, and published by the Author.
1020	A Modern Spelling Book	ditto ...	Golak Chandra Das.	ditto ...	Printed at 26, Scott's Lane, and published at 52, Darmahatā Street, Calcutta	Printed by Sannyal & Co., and published by K. C. Saha Pramanik.
1021	Model Questions with Answers on Minor Course for 1896.	ditto ...	Saradā Kanta Das.	ditto ...	Printed at 176, Bowbazar Street, and published at 17, Madhu Būdan Gupta's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Kālī Prasanna Chatterji, and published by Rasvihārī Sen.
	MISCELLANEOUS					
1022	Samartha Kosh. A Bengali-English Dictionary with Purānic Biographical Dictionary, No 97	ditto ...	Anupākrishna Mitra and Lalit Krishna Basu	Miscellaneous	Printed at 21, Mallik's Lane, and published at 2-7, Rājā Nava Krishna's Street, Calcutta	Printed by Basu, Mitra & Co., and published by the Authors.
1023	Ditto ditto. No 98	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1024	Ditto ditto No 101	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1025	Ditto ditto No 102.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	LANGUAGE					VI.—BENGALI AND
	<i>The following work is designed for educational purposes</i>					
1	Sisusikshā Prathibhāgi Aitha Iarik A Key to Sisusikshā, Part I	Bengali and Manipuri	Mahesvar Das	Language	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, and published at Manipur.	Printed by Rev J. W. Thomas, and published by Mahesvar Das.
	LAW					VII.—BENGALI AND
2342	Dattak Sarvasva The Substance of the Law of Adoption (T)	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Siva Chandra Vinograd Bhat tachatryya.	Law.	Printed and published at the Mahesvar Press, Dacca.	Printed by Gangā Prasad Chakravarti, and published by Siva Chandra Bhattachatryya.

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ENGLISH BOOKS—concl.									
1896.	Pages					Rs. A. P.			
May 14th	297	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	Printed	0 13 0	The Printer, 22/2, Jhāmāpukur Lane, Calcutta.	1015
June 7th	16	8vo	1st..	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	The Author, God-landa.	.....	1016
May 15th	28	16mo fc	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Author, So-rājgunj.	...	1017
July 1st	64	16mo cr	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, 27, Bādurbāgān Lane, Calcutta	.....	1018
May 2nd	93	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	The Author, God-bāgān, Calcutta	....	1019
" 12th	115	16mo do	6th...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Publisher, Nagarpur, My-mensingh.	.	1020
" 20th	65	12mo rl	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Publisher, 17, Madhu Sūdan Gupta's Lane, Calcutta.	.....	1021
" 15th	32	4to dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Authors, So-bhābāzār Rāj-bāti.	Bengali from Mahāga to Mahā-siva; English from Ground-mould to Guillotine, and Puranic Biography, Garuda continued	1022
June 1st	32	4to dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	Bengali from Mahādetā to Mātrī-bāndhava; English from Guille to Gyrfalcon and Puranic Biography, Garuda continued	1023
July 20th	32	4to dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	Bengali from Misha to Mūda; English from Hamulose to Harm, and Puranic Biography from Gāndini to Gāndhārī.	1024
Aug. 4th	32	4to dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	Bengali from Mūda to Muni; English from Harmalīna to Hawa, and Puranic Biography, Gāndhārī continued.	1025
MANIPURI BOOK.									
May 22nd	12	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	...	...	.....	1
SANSKRIT BOOKS.									
Sept 4th	96	12mody	1st..	500	ditto ...	0 12 0	...	Contains authoritative texts dealing with the law of adoption and the rituals connected with it	1042

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	MISCELLANEOUS.					VIL.—BENGALI AND
2348	Mahākavi Kālidāsa's Granthāvalī The Works of the Great Poet Kālidāsa (T)	Bengali and Sanskrit	Edited by Upendra Nāth Mukherji.	Miscellaneous	Printed at 96, Beadon Street, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Pūras Chandra Mukherji, and published by Gāru Dās Chatterji.
	PHILOSOPHY.					
2844	Sanatsuyitīyamadhyaśīma Śāstram A Treatise relating to the Soul expounded by Sanat sujīta (T.)	ditto	Edited by Kālīvar Vedañtāvāgīśa	Philosophy	Printed at 1/1, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, and published at Darjipatā, Calcutta.	Printed by Umes Chandra Nāg, and published by Śradā Prasād Mukherji.
2345	Kṛishna Yajurvediṇa Upanishadaḥ. Upanishads of the Black Yajurveda. (T)	ditto	Edited by Achāryya Sāndraśānda	ditto	Printed and published at 1, Mahendra Goswāmī's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Satya Gopāl Dās Mitra, and published by the Editor.
2346	Nyāya Darśana. The Nyāya Philosophy Part III. (T.)	ditto	Edited by Sarvesvar Śārva-bhauma.	ditto	Printed at 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta, and published at Barāhanagar.	Printed by R. Datta, and published by Kālī Prasanna Bhāduri.
	POETRY.					
2347	Marakata Satakam One Hundred Emeralds. T.	ditto	Compiled by Aghor Nāth Banerji.	Poetry	Printed and published at 31, Bosepāra Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Upendra Nāth Rāy, and published by the Author
2348	Moha Mudgareṃ The Destroyer of Illusions. T	ditto	Edited by Fakir Chandra De	ditto	Printed and published at Burdwan.	Printed by Narendra Nāth Barāi, and published by Fakir Chanda De
2349	Amṛita Renu. Particles of Nectar. Part I. (T.)	ditto	Edited by Vanda Kānta Ghosh	ditto	Printed and published at the Giris Press, Dacca	Printed by Wahed Bakshi, and Hālad Chatterji.
	RELIGION.					
2350	Sachitra Śrī Śrī Chaitanya Charitāmṛita The Nectar of the Life of Chaitanya with Illustrations Nos 35—38 (R.)	ditto	Edited by Madan Gopāl Goswāmī and others	Religion H	Printed and published at Kālūā	Printed and published by Sasi Bhūshan Banerji
2351	Śrī Śrī Chaitanya Charitāmṛita The Nectar of the Life of Chaitanya (R)	ditto	Edited by Dhūrdhar Chatterji	ditto	Printed at 2, Gośbāgān Street, and published at 70, Sukea's Street, Calcutta	Printed by Tārūni Charan Ashi, and published by the Vedavyāsa Bhāradvāja
2352	Śrī Śrī Haribhakti-Vilāsa The Sports of Bhakti (Devotion) to Hari Nos 20—26 (together) (T)	ditto	Edited by Mādha v Chandra Tarka Churāmanī	ditto	Printed and published at the Mahesvar Press, Dacca	Printed by Gangā Prasād Chakravartī, and published by the Editor.
2353	Mulābhāratam. The Mulābhāratam. Part 158 (T)	ditto	Edited by Śrīdhara Churāmanī	ditto	Printed and published at Serampore.	Printed by Gopāl Chandra Bhar, and published by Umes Chandra Bhattachāryya.
2354	Vāṃśathā Mahā Rāmāyaṇam. The Great Rāmāyaṇ containing the Lectures of the Sage Vāṃśathā Part 31 (T)	ditto	Edited by Kālīvar Vedañtāvāgīśa.	ditto	Printed and published at 214, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Chāru Chandra Mitra, and published by Nanda Lal Pāl
2355	ditto Part 32. (T)	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	Printed by Asutosh Gār, and published by Nanda Lal Pāl.

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SANSKRIT BOOKS—<i>contd</i>									
1896.	Pages					Rs A. P			
July 27th	1,356	12mo ri	2nd...	1,000	Printed.	6 0 0	Upenra Nath Mukherji, 90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	Contains thirteen well-known works of Kālidāsa with a Bengali translation.	2343
" 6th	141	8vo dy	1st.	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Author	This treatise forms a portion of the <i>Udyoga Parva</i> of the Mahābhārata, and is a philosophical disquisition on the nature of the soul, the phenomena of life and death, the nature of Brahman and other cognate topics, addressed to Dhritarāshtra by the Sage Sanat Kumāra. The work is edited with the commentary of Sankarāchāryya and a Bengali translation of the commentary by the editor.	2344
June 25th	96	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Editor, 1, Mahendra Gossain's Lane, Calcutta.	Contains the <i>Bhṛigupanishad</i> , <i>Sikshopaniṣad</i> , <i>Brūhmavidyopaniṣad</i> , and the <i>Nārāyaṇopaniṣad</i> with a Bengali translation.	2345
Aug 4th	80	8vo dy	1st.	1,000	ditto ...	.....	Rāy Yatinātha Chaudhuri M. A., B. L.	The <i>Sūtras</i> of Gautama with an easy commentary in Sanskrit and a popular exposition in Bengali by the editor.	2346
1896.									
May 12th	48	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	The Compiler, 54/4, Beadon Street, Calcutta	A collection of one hundred Sanskrit <i>ślokas</i> composed at different times by different writers	2347
July 9th	18	2mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	Enkir Chandra De, Murgachā, District Nudua	The well-known piece by Sankarāchāryya with an easy explanation in Sanskrit and a Bengali translation.	2348
" 8th	18	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	Contains two songs in honour of Hari, and the <i>Mohamudgala</i> by Sankarāchāryya with a Bengali translation	2349
Sept 3rd	64	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 8 0	Sanku Bhūddhan Banerji, Kulu	The text of Kṛṣṇa Dās Kavirāj, with interesting notes by the editor.	2350
July 8th	640	8vo ri	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	The Editor, Calcutta.	Contains an easy commentary on the Sanskrit <i>ślokas</i> and short foot-notes	2351
" 29th	524	8vo ri	1st.	1,050	ditto ...	10 0 0 (for the complete set)	.....	This well known work on Vaisnav rituals by Gopāl Bhatia has been brought to a close in this part.	2352
Aug. 20th	80	8vo ri	1st...	100	ditto ...	0 8 0	Sures Chandra De, Serampore	Goes on with the translation of the <i>Saṃpīka Parva</i> .	2353
May 23rd	48	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Nanda Lal Pāl, 214, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	The <i>Yogvāsishtha Rāmāyan</i> , with the commentary of Ananda Bodhendra Bhikshu and a Bengali translation.	2354
July 23rd	48	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	2355

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

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Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	RELIGION—concl'd.					VII.—BENGALI AND
2356	Satīk Sānuvād Udvāha Tattva. Truths about Marriage. (T.)	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Edited by Nā Kamal Vidyānidhi.	Religion H.	Printed at 1, Nīmu Gosvāmī's Lane, and published at 1, Garanhātā Street, Calcutta.	Printed by M khaṇ Lāl Ghosh, and published by Ganes Chandra Ghosh.
237	Steira Ratnamālā. A Garland (composed of) the Jewels of Hymns. (I.)	ditto ...	Compiled by Prasanna Kumār Sāstrī.	ditto ...	Printed at 23, Jugal Kisor Dās's Lane, and published at 156, Māniktālā Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sarat Chandra Chakravartī, and published by Prasanna Kumār Sāstrī.
2358	Guru Sāstrī. Sāstras taught by the Guru. (Spiritual Guide) Part I. (T.)	ditto ...	Compiled by Kālīvar Vedāntavīgis.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 2, Goabāgān Street, Calcutta.	Printed by T'rīnī Charan Ash, and published by the Author.
2359	Sri Sri Guruvarchanā Darpan. The Mirror of the Worship of the Guru (Spiritual Guide) (T.)	ditto ...	Compiled by Brahmanānanda Gosvāmī.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Syamantak Press, Dacca.	Printed by Gopināth Basak, and published by the Author.
2360	Mānosopades. Advice to the Mind	ditto ...	Haripada Yas.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 176, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kālī Prasanna Chatterji, and published by Haripada Yas.
2361	Satīk Mahimna Stotram. A Hymn to the Greatness (of Siva) (T.)	ditto ...	Edited by Rām Kānāi Datta	ditto ...	Printed and published at Brahmanbaria.	Printed and published by Sā ihu Charan Chanda.
2362	Saral Hindu Pūjā Prānālī. A Simple Procedure of Hindu Worship.	ditto ...	Compiled by Akahay Kumār Banerji	ditto ...	Printed at 99, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, and published at Tāki, 24-Perganas.	Printed by Devendra Nāth Adhya, and published by the Author.
2363	Arusāsanam ' Instruction. (T.)	ditto ...	Mahendra Nāth Haldār	ditto B.	Printed at 55, Upper Chitpur Road, and published at 13, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta	Printed by Kālidās Chakravartī, and published by Mahendra Nāth Haldār.
	RELIGION.					VIII.—BENGALI AND
1	Vidyādhara Pālā. The Story of Vidyādhara (A Name)	Bengali and Uriya.	Śrīdhār Rāo and others.	Religion H.	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printing Co's Press	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co
2	Durjan Sinha Pālā. The Story of Durjan Sinha (A Name.)	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ..
3	Madan Sundar Pālā. The Story of Madan Sundar. (A Name)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor or any person of it.	REMARKS	Number
SANSKRIT BOOKS—continued.									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. A P			
June 23rd	140	8vo dy	1st...	1,500	Printed.	1 8 0	The Publisher.	Contains the <i>Uddāha tattva</i> of Raghunandan, with the commentary of Kāśirām Vāchaspati and a Bengali translation.	2356
" 17th	384	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	Prasanna Kumār Sāstri, 156, Māniktālā Street, Calcutta.	A compilation consisting of ninety-two popular hymns in honor of different Hindu gods and goddesses with a translation in Bengali.	2357
July 25th	173	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 10 0	Bhūddhar Chatterji.	Contains instruction on various matters connected with the daily religious duties and observances of strict Hindus, particularly of those of the <i>tantrik</i> persuasion.	2358
June 15th	42	12mo dy	1st...	150	ditto ...	.....	.....	Quotes a number of texts from the <i>Bhāgavata</i> and other Purāṇas, showing the necessity of initiation by a properly qualified spiritual guide.	2359
" 1st	84	12mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	.. ..	The Author, Calcutta	Contains some <i>Sanskirtan</i> songs and a hymn embodying one thousand names of Krishna.	2360
July 6th	60	16mo rl	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	A well-known hymn in honour of Siva, with a short commentary in Sanskrit and a Bengali metrical translation.	2361
" 10th	20	12mo dy	1st..	2,000	ditto ..	0 2 0	The Compiler, Tāki, 24-1 erganas	A compilation of the <i>mantras</i> required in the performance of the daily worship and other religious rites of the Hindus.	2362
May 13th	62	16mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Translator, Dakshin Paruṇa, Diamond Harbour.	Babu Devendra Nāth Tagore's <i>Brahma Dharma</i> , Part II, with a translation into easy Sanskrit verse.	2363
URIYA BOOKS.									
1896.									
Aug. 14th	28	16mo dfo	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	A king without issue prayed to the god Satyapir for a son. His prayer was heard and the god left a child on the roadside, which the king picked up and brought up as his own son. The child thus found was named Vidyādhara, hence the name of the book.	1
June 9th	24	16mo dfo	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	...	King Durjan Singh was a hater of the god Satyapir and persecuted his son for his devotion to him. But the attainment, in the long run, of the highest felicity by the son opened the father's eyes, and he became an admirer of the god.	2
Aug. 14th	29	16mo dfo	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Madan Sendar was a merchant, whose prosperity in life was due to his unique devotion to the god Satyapir.	3

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	RELIGION—concl'd					VIII—BENGALI AND
4	Sadānanda Sa'udāgar Pāṭ. The Story of the merchant Sadānanda	Bengali and Urdu	Srīdhara Rāo and others	Religion .. fi	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printing Co's Press	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co.
5	Sankar Gurīyā' Pāṭ. The Story of Sankar Gurīyā (A Name.)	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	ditto " ditto ...
	LANGUAGE					IX—ENGLISH AND
	The following works are designed for educational purposes					
116	Stepping Stone to Sanskrit Composition	English and Sanskrit	Pramathepar Kivjaraṭna.	Language	Printed and published at 46, Braja Nāth Mitra's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by D. D. Basu, and published by Chāru Chandra Rakshī.
117	Specimen Papers on Sanskrit Text.	ditto ..		ditto	Printed and published at Bhawanipur	Printed and published by Kālī Prasanna Kāvya-vīrad.
	MISCELLANEOUS					
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
118	Calcutta University F. A Papers.	ditto .		Miscellaneous	Printed and published at 78, Amherst Street, Calcutta	Printed by Kshetra Mohan Nāth, and published by the New Britannia Press Depository.
	POETRY					
119	Sānti Satakam A Century of Verses on Tranquillity of Mind (T)	ditto	Edited by Mahendra Nāth Chatterji	Poetry	Printed at 249, Bowbazar Street, and published at 7, Jay Mitra's Ghat Lane, Calcutta	Printed by I C Bose & Co., and published by the Oriental Publication Office
	LANGUAGE.					
	The following work is designed for educational purposes					X.—ENGLISH AND
33	The Beginner's English Grammar in Urdu.	English and Urdu	Mohini Mohan Basu	Language	Printed at the New Town Press, Bhawanipur, and published at 58, Welington Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kedār Nāth Mitra, and published by S C Addi.
	RELIGION.					XI—HINDI AND
90	Trīkāḷ Sandhyā Paddhati The Procedure of the Sandhyā Ceremony performed at the three Periods,—Daybreak, Noon and Evening. (R)	Hindi and Sanskrit	Compiled by Virinchi Lal Misra	Religion H	Printed and published at Bhāgulpur.	Printed by Kādū Baksh, and published by Virinchi Lal Misra

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URIA BOOKS—continued									
1896.	Pages					Rs A. P.			
Aug. 24th	36	16mo dfc	...	1,000	Printed	0 2 8	...	Relates how through the influence of the god Satyapir, Sadananda escaped death, and managed to get his relations released from jail.	4
" 20th	14	16mo dfc	1st ..	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 3	...	Relates how a person named Sankar Guriya lost his fortune in consequence of hating the god Satyapir and regained it by propitiating him.	5
SANSKRIT BOOKS									
July 16th	152	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author and Publisher, Jhamāpakur, Calcutta		116
" 23rd	84	12mo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Purna Chandra Karmakār, 35, Sāhānagar, Kālighat	A catechism on the poetical portion of the Sanskrit Entrance Course	117
May 26th	7	12mo dy	1st .	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	The New Britan Press Depository, 78, Amherst Street, Calcutta	Question papers in Sanskrit and other subjects, set at the F A Examination for 1896.	118
" 2nd	65	1 m /	1st..	1,000	ditto ...		The Editor, 7, Jay Mitra's Ghat Lane, Calcutta	The well-known work by Sishlana Mitra with short explanatory notes and an English translation. The poem purports to be an exhortation to the worldly-minded to give up the pursuit of wealth and pleasure and seek relief from the sins and sufferings of the world in contemplation and austerities.	119
URDU BOOK.									
June 19th	50	8vo fc	1st...	1,000	ditto	0 3 0	The Author, Gayā	Elementary rules of English grammar explained in Urdu.	33
SANSKRIT BOOK									
Aug. 4th	24	8vo dy.	1st ..	1,000	ditto	Virinchi Lāl Misra, Adanapur, Bhāgulpur	90

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	PHILOSOPHY.					XII.—SANSKRIT AND
1	Lakshmi Krit Yoga Pad-dhati Yoga Vidya A. Treatise on Yog Philosophy by Lakshmi (T)	Sanskrit and Urdu.	L a k s h m i Prasād.	Philosophy	Lithographed and published at Bahadgunj, Patna city	Lithographed by Miya Jankham, and published by Paramesvar Lal.
	POETRY					XIII.—SANSKRIT AND
83	Premadgar Champu. The Ocean of Love. A Champu (a mixed composition in prose and verse)	Sanskrit and Uriya	M a h a r a j a Jadunath Dev Sinha Bahadur.	Poetry	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printing Co's Press.	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co.
	RELIGION.					
84	Pashanda Dalan. The Crushing down of the Wicked.	ditto	Kapilesvar Vidyabhushan.	Religion II	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack	Printed and published by Bhagavat Prasād Dán.
	LANGUAGE					TRI-LINGUAL
						I.—BENGALI, ENGLISH
1	A Dictionary in English, Bengali and Manipuri	Bengali, English and Manipuri.	Rev. W. Pettigrew.	Language.	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta	Printed and published by Rev. J. W Thomas
	LANGUAGE.					
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					II.—BENGALI, ENGLISH
2	Parsi Bikah. Lessons in Persian. Part. II.	Bengali, English and Persian	Maulvi Kazi Nawabuddin Ahmed.	ditto	Printed at 4, Gorasthan Road, Kareya, Calcutta	Printed by Muhammad Rezauddin Ahmed
	LANGUAGE					
	The following works are designed for educational purposes					III.—BENGALI, ENGLISH
205	A Complete Key to Prayogiká Part III	Bengali, English and Sanskrit.	Tará Kumar Kaviratna	ditto	Printed and published at 25, Patalidanga Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by B. K. Chakravarti and Brothers
	POETRY					
	The following works are designed for educational purposes					
206	Raghu Vansam The Dynasty of the Raghus Canto I (B)	ditto	Edited by Akshay Kumar Vidyavinod.	Poetry	Printed at 2, Nawabdi Ostagar's Lane, and published at 58, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Asuteesh Banerji, and published by S C Addi.
207	Ditto ditto (B.)	ditto	Edited by Saradā Ranjan Ray.	ditto	Printed at 26, Scott's Lane, and published at 76, Akhli Mistri's Lane, Cal-	Printed by Sannyal & Co., and published by Kodar N4th Basu.

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URDU BOOK.									
1896	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
July 26th	292	8vo rl	1st...	250	Litho graphed	Lakshmi Prasad, Bahuágunj, Patna city.	A treatise on <i>Hathayoga</i> . The Sanskrit text is accompanied with an Urdu translation.	1
URIYA BOOKS.									
Aug 14th	54	16mo fc	1st...	1,000	Printed.	.....	....	Contains amatory verses descriptive of Krishna's amours with the milkmaids of Vrindávan	83
" 27th	18	12mo dy	3rd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Bhágavat Pras d Dán, Dewanbázár, Cuttack	Often noticed.	84
BOOKS.									
AND MANIPURI BOOK.									
May 23rd	298	8vo dy	2nd...	250	ditto ...	6 0 0	.	Gives the meanings of English words in Bengali and Manipuri	1
AND PERSIAN BOOK.									
June 15th	56	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	Maulvi K á z í Nawab d d í n Ahmed, Bágirát, Khulná	A vocabulary of Bengali words with their English and Persian equivalents.	2
AND SANSKRIT BOOKS									
June 22nd	300	12mo dy	1st .	300	ditto ...	1 8 0	The Author	.	205
July 3rd	144	12mo rl	1st	1,000	ditto .	0 8 0	Akshay Kumar Vidyavmod, Head Paudit, Howrah Bible School	With notes and translations in English and Bengali	208
" 14th	190	16mo do	2nd ..	1,100	ditto ..	1 4 0	The Author, Calcutta	With miscellaneous notes and translations in English and Sanskrit.	207

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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in the language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator or editor of the book, or any part of it	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
	LANGUAGE					IV.—ENGLISH, HINDI
	<i>The following work is designed for educational purposes.</i>					
14	A Complete Key to the New Royal Reader No V Part I	English, Hindi and Urdu	Nanda Dayál Sinha and Ganes Lal	Language	Printed and published at Bhárgulpur	Printed by Kádir 'Baksh, and published by the Authors.
						UNI-LINGUAL
	MEDICINE					I.—BENGALI
4105	Chikitsá Sammilání The Bringing together of different Systems of Medicine. A monthly paper Vol X Nos 6 and 7 (together)	Bengali	Edited by Avinás Chandra Kaviratna	Medicine E & N	Printed at 5, Simlá Street, and published at 200, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Printed by Sri Charan Chaudhuri, and published by the Editor
	MISCELLANEOUS					
4106	Adishita Fate A monthly paper Vol. I No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Raman Krishna Chatterji	Miscellaneous	Printed at 4, Hem Chandra Kar's Lane, and published at 19, Mathur Sen's Garden Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Amulya Charan Sarkár, and published by the Editor
4107	Bhárat-Bhumi. The Land of Bharat Vol II No 2	ditto ...	Edited by Vasant Kumar Chakravarti.	ditto ..	Printed at 133, Masjid-bári Street, and published at 38, Maniktálá Street, Calcutta	Printed by Yogendra Náth Chakravarti, and published by Sasadhar Sen
4108	Bháratí The Goddess of Speech A monthly paper Vol. XX No 1	ditto ...	Edited by Haranmayí Devi and Sarala Devi	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Káśyábhágán Garden House, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta	Printed by Tárim Charan Visvás, and published by Brís Chandra Mukherji
4109	Ditto ditto Vol XX. No 2.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4110	Ditto ditto Vol XX. No 3	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ..
4111	Ditto ditto Vol XX No 4	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto .
4112	Chikitsak-o Samáloohak. The Physician and Reviewer A monthly paper. Vol. II No. 4	ditto ...	Edited by Satya Krishna Ráy	ditto ...	Printed at 68, Nuntálá Street, and published at 19-1, Nayán Chánd Datta's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Hari Dás Ghosh, and published by the Editor
4113	Ditto ditto. Vol II. No 5.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

LIBRARY.

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AND URDU BOOK									
1896.	Pages					Rs. A P			
Sept 5th	112	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	1 2 0	Nanda Dayal Sinha and Ganga Lal, Naya bazar, Bhagulpur		4105
PERIODICALS.									
PERIODICALS									
July 2nd	64	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Avinas Chandra Kuviratna, 200, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Contains directions for the preparation of some well-known Ayurvedic remedies	4105
" 25th	25	8vo dy	1st	2,500	ditto ..	2 6 0 yearly	Raman Krishna Chatterji, 19, Mathur Sen's Garden Lane, Nuntulá Ghāt Street, Calcutta	A new journal devoted to Astrology, Palmistry, Phrenology and such like matters.	4106
June 21st	32	8vo dy	1st	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Publisher, 38, Maniktulá Street, Calcutta	Contains articles of general interest	4107
" 5th	72	8vo rl	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Editors.	Contains articles of literary interest Political notes appended to this number refer to the outburst of praise, which Sir	4108
<p>Alexander Mackenzie's accession to the throne of Bengal, has called forth from all classes of the people, and comment on it in the following words —"The Bengali politicians, who are singing this chorus of praise in honour of the new Lieutenant Governor, should bear in mind that before he stepped into the <i>guddi</i> of Bengal, His Honour did not surely throw 'British policy' over board into the Bay of Bengal, and that he had promised beforehand that his policy would be in harmony with that of his predecessor in office. Judging from the view which His Honour has expressed on local self-government, his policy in regard to it appears to be not a whit more liberal, nay, two steps more retrograde, than that of Sir Charles Elliott." In the course of an article headed 'Bureaucracy versus Babucracy,' it is remarked that while Sahebs want to convert local self-government into Bureaucracy, the Babus are trying to convert it into Babucracy. But from the standpoint of real democracy, there is very little difference between the two. Democracy is as yet very far from a country where the President of the National Congress himself does not hesitate to call agriculturists coolies, and thereby mark his disrespect for the class. The alleged diversion of the proceeds of the Road Cess and increase of the burdens of the District Boards form the subject-matter of a separate article.</p>									
1895									
July 1st	66	8vo rl	1st...	1,200	ditto ..	0 6 0	The Editors, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta	Contains articles of general interest	4109
" 24th	64	8vo rl	1st .	1,000	ditto ..	0 6 0		Contains articles of literary and scientific interest.	4110
Aug 10th	68	8vo rl	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Editors, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta	All these four numbers contain an account of Siraj-uddaula, who appears in a decidedly favourable light when compared with the Englishmen with whom he came into contact. The account ends with the Black Hole tragedy in this number.	4111
May 20th	36	12mo rl	1st ..	550	ditto ...	1 0 0	Satya Krishna Ray, 19/1, Nayán Chánd Datta's Street, Calcutta	Medical matters predominate in this number.	4112
" 20th	36	12mo rl	1st	550	ditto ...	1 4 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	4113

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

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Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author translator or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher
	MISCELLANEOUS— <i>contd</i>					I—BENGALI
4114	Dásí Maid-Servant. A monthly paper Vol V No 5	Bengali	Edited by Rámánda Chatterji.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 211, Cornwallis Street, and published at 86, Harrison Road, Calcutta	Printed by Laht Mohan Dás, and published by Mágánka Dhar Báý Chaudhari
4115	Ditto ditto Vol V No 6	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4116	Ditto ditto Vol V No 7	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4117	Janma Bhúmi The Father Land A monthly paper Vol VI No 4	ditto ...	Edited by N. C. Basu	ditto ..	Printed and published at 34 1, Kalutolá Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by Keválrám Chatterji.
4118	Ditto ditto Vol VI No 5	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4119	Ditto ditto Vol VI No 6	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto .	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4120	Ditto ditto Vol VI No 7	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4121	Ditto ditto Vol VI No 8.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4122	Mahilá The Lady A monthly paper. Vol. I No 10	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. Giris Chandra Sen	ditto ..	Printed and published at 20, Patuátolá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by P. K. Datta
4123	Ditto ditto Vol I No 11	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4124	Ditto ditto Vol I No 12	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4125	Bháratiya Mantia Mandu The Indian Council Chamber A monthly Paper Vol I No 1	ditto ...	Edited by Ráj Rishi Siddhivastar	ditto ...	Printed at 99, Bowbázár Street, and published at 17, Bhaváni Charan Datta's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Devendra Náth Adhya, and published by the Editor.
4126	Máshik Vijnápaní O Sambád Monthly Advertisement and News A monthly Paper for May 1896	ditto ...	Edited by Kálison & Co	ditto ...	Printed at 68, Valarám De's Street, and published at 56, Páthunághatá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Naphar Chandra Sarkar, and published by Kálison & Co.
4127	Ditto ditto, for June 1896,	ditto ...	Edited by K P Banerji	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4128	Mukul Blossoms A monthly paper Vol II No 2	ditto .	Edited by Siva Nath Sástri	ditto ..	Printed and published at 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Laht Mohan Dás.
4129	Ditto ditto, Vol II No 3	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4130	Ditto ditto, Vol II No 4	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4131	Nadivávasí The Inhabitant of Nadia A monthly paper Vol I No 8	ditto ...	Edited by Surendra Mohan Bhattacháryya	ditto ..	Printed at 133, Masjudbari Street, Calcutta, and published at Anantapur, Krishnagunj, Nadia.	Printed by Yogendra Nath Chakravarti, and published by the Author
4132	Ditto ditto, Vol I No 9	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4133	Ditto ditto, Vol I No 10.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4134	Navya Bhárat New India A monthly paper Vol XIV Nos 2 and 3 (together).	ditto .	Edited by Dev Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 1/1, Sinkai Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Umes Chandra Nág, and published by the Editor
4135	Ditto ditto, Vol XIV, No 4	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS	Number.
PERIODICALS—contd									
1896	Pagon					Ru A I			
May 24th	56	8vo dy	1st ..	2,000	Printed	0 3 0			4114
June 26th	56	8vo dy	1st..	1,500	ditto ..	0 3 0			4115
July 20th	56	8vo dy	1st .	1,500	ditto .	0 3 0		Contains articles of general and scientific interest	4116
May 5th	32	8vo rl	1st	25,000	ditto	0 1 0	N. C. Basu, 34-1, Kalutola Street, Calcutta		4117
„ 28th	32	8vo rl.	1st .	25,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ..	Panchamunda's instructions to a briefless pleader in this number will be read with interest.	4118
June 16th.	32	8vo rl	1st	25,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...		4119
July 15th	32	8vo rl	1st...	25,000	ditto	0 1 0	ditto		4120
Aug 1st	32	8vo rl	1st...	25,000	ditto .	0 1 0	ditto ...	All these numbers of the journal go on publishing, in the alphabetical order of their names, a short account of the Bengali writers of the present day	4121
May 12th	24	8vo rl	1st...	500	ditto .	2 0 0 yearly	Brahmo Mission Office, 20, Patulola Lane, Calcutta	Contains articles of general interest	4122
June 16th	24	8vo rl	1st...	500	ditto ..		ditto ...	Contains articles interesting to female readers	4123
July 14th	24	8vo rl	1st	500	ditto	.. .	ditto ...		4124
Aug 7th	8	4to fc	1st.	1,000	ditto .	0 0 6	The Editor, 17, Bhavan Charan Datta Lane, Calcutta	A new journal ...	4125
May 13th	12	4to dy	1st	1,000	ditto ..		Kalshon & Co., 50, Pathuraghata Street, Calcutta	Wretchedly got up ..	4126
July 14th	12	4to dy	1st	2,000	ditto ..		ditto ..		4127
May 25th	16	8vo dc	1st .	3,000	ditto	0 1 6		An illustrated children's journal	4128
June 28th	16	8vo dc	1st.	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	... ..		4129
July 27th	16	8vo dc	1st	2,000	ditto .	0 1 6	.....		4130
May 29th	12	4to dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Editor, Anantapur, Krishnagunj, Nadia	Contains articles on cholera, water scarcity and yoga.	4131
June 15th	12	4to dy	1st	1,000	ditto .	0 1 0	ditto		4132
Aug. 3rd	12	4to dy	1st .	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	ditto ..	... ..	4133
June 25th	88	8vo rl	1st. .	1,750	ditto ...	0 11 0	Devprasanna Ray Chaudhuri, 210/4, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta	Contains a number of interesting and well written articles. In the course of one of these articles an attempt is made to show that Christianity was largely indebted to Buddhist influence.	4134
July 29th	80	8vo rl	1st...	1,750	ditto ..	0 10 0	ditto ...	The articles on the antiquities of Orissa in this and the previous number are very interesting	4135

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	MISCELLANEOUS—contd					I.—BENGALI
4136	Paricháriká Maid Servant A monthly paper Vol I No 1	Bengali	Edited by Miss Sucháru Sen.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 78, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rám Sarvasva Bhattacháryya.
4137	Ditto Vo. I No 2	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4138	Ditto Vol I No 3	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4139	Páriját The Heavenly Flower A monthly paper Vol. I. No 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Rasik Mohan Chakravartí.	ditto ...	Printed at 23, Yugal Kisor Dás's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Kungpur.	Printed by Sarat Chandra Chakravartí, and published by the Dharmasabhá.
4140	Ditto Vol I No. 2	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4141	Ditto Vol I No 3	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4142	Párnimá. The Full Moon A monthly paper Vol IV Nos 1 and 2 (together)	ditto ...	Edited by Jadu Náth Kánjilál.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Sávitri Press, Hugh	Printed and published by Hari Dás Pal.
4143	Ditto Vol IV Nos 3 and 4 (together)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4144	Ditto Vol IV Nos 5 and 6 (together).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4145	Satsanga Good Companionship A monthly paper Vol III No 12	ditto ...	Edited by Sátkari Banerji	ditto ...	Printed and published at Berhampur.	Printed by Bhagaván Chandra Ráy, and published by Sátkari Banerji.
4146	Sáhitya Literature. A monthly paper Vol VII. No. 1	ditto ...	Edited by Sureschandra Samajpati.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 13-7, Vrindávan Basu's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Yajnesvar Ghosh, and published by Yatis Chandra Samajpati
4147	Ditto Vol VII, No 2.	ditto .	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4148	Ditto Vol VII No 3	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4149	Sáhitya Parishad Patriká The Journal of the Academy of Literature A quarterly paper. Vol. III. No 1	ditto ...	Edited by Rajani Kánta Gupta	ditto ...	Printed at 2, Gobabágan Street, and published at 2/2, Rájá Nava Krishna's Street, Calcutta	Printed by Táriní Charan Aah, and published by the Vangiya Sáhitya Parishad Káryyáláya.
4150	Sáhitya Sebak A monthly paper Vol I No 7.	ditto ...		ditto ...	Printed at 51-2, Suken's Street, Calcutta, and published at Shillong	Printed by Adhar Chandra Basu, and published by the Shillong Sáhitya Sabhá
4151	Sakhá O Sáthí The Friend and Companion A monthly paper Vol XIII Nos. 1 and 2 (together)	ditto ...	Edited by Bhuvan Mohan Ráy	ditto ...	Printed and published at 176, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Káli Prasanna Chatterji
4152	Ditto ditto Vol XIII No 4	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4153	Saisav Sakhá The Companion of Childhood A monthly paper Vol I No 1	ditto ...	Edited by Gura Prasanna Dás Gupta	ditto ...	Printed and published at 17, Madan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Gura Chandra Ráy, and published by the Editor
4154	Vanga Jívan The Life of Bengal. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 7.	ditto ...	Edited by Táriní Charan Sen.	ditto ...	Printed at 1, Mahendra Gowri's Lane, and published at 1, Krishna Sinha's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Satya Gopál Dás Mitra, and published by Sárádá Kánta Dás Gupta
4155	Ditto ditto Vol I Nos. 8 and 9 (together)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th September, 1896—continues—

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
PERIODICALS—contd.									
1896.	Pagos.					Rs. A. P.			
April 30th	24	8vo rl	1st...	250	Printed	0 4 0	Aryyanāri Samāj, 78, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta	A Brahmo journal.	4136
July 18th	24	8vo rl	1st...	250	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	....	4137
" 18th	24	8vo rl	1st...	250	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	.. . .	4138
June 7th	32	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	Rungpur Dharma sabhā.	A new journal, being the organ of the Rungpur Dharinasabhā. Treats of literary matters.	4139
" 21st	32	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	ditto ...	Contains a severe criticism on Babu Bankim Chandra's Vighavriksha, or the Poison Tree	4140
July 23rd	32	8vo	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	ditto ...	The criticism on the Poison-Free continues.	4141
" 22nd	56	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ..	0 3 0	Hiranmayi Dāsī and Achalvilā Dāsī, Bansbera, Garbāti	Has an interesting article on the topography of Navadvipa.	4142
Aug 25th	56	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	ditto ...	Contains articles of religious and spiritual interest	4143
Sep 25th	56	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ..	0 3 0	ditto ...	Publishes for the first time a number of Vamshava padas, collected from Chittagong by a Muhammadan gentleman	4144
June 11th	12	8vo	1st...	900	ditto ...	.....	.....	Contains articles of general interest	4145
May 20th	76	8vo dy	1st ..	1,500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Sures Chandra Samāpati, 13-7, Vrindāvan Basu's Lane, Calcutta.	Among the articles in this number, that headed Gritsamada Saunaka's prayer is the most interesting	4146
June 25th	64	8vo dy	1st...	1,500	ditto ..	0 4 0	ditto ...	Contains articles of scientific and literary interest	4147
July 19th	64	8vo dy	1st...	1,500	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	The articles on Mir Jaffer in this and the previous number of the journal may be read with interest. Notes on contemporary literature form an interesting feature of this journal	4148
July 20th	88	8vo rl	1st..	350	ditto .	0 12 0	Vangya Sāhitya Parishad Kāryyālyā.	Literary matters predominate in this number	4149
June 28th	32	8vo dy	1st ..	400	ditto ...	0 3 0	....	Contains an interesting article on the history of Assam.	4150
May 29th	40	8vo do	1st...	3,100	ditto ...	1 0 0 yearly	Bhuvan Mohan Rāy, 17, Madhu Sudan Gupta's Lane, Calcutta	An illustrated children's journal.	4151
July 25th	20	8vo do	1st...	3,100	ditto ...		The Editor, 13, Wellington Street, Calcutta	ditto ditto ...	4152
May 21st	19	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0 yearly.	Gura Prasanna Dās Gupta, Police Office.	A new journal ...	4153
" 26th	32	8vo dy	1st...	600	ditto ...	0 2 0	Sāradā Kānta Dās Gupta.	Contains an interesting article on Free Will and Necessity	4154
July 3rd	48	8vo dy	1st...	600	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	Contains an interesting article on the history of religious agitation in India	4155

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I.—BENGALI						
	MISCELLANEOUS— <i>concl'd</i>					
4156	Vānābhodhinī Patrikā A Journal for the Instruction of Women A monthly paper No 375	Bengali.	Edited by Umes Chandra Datta	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 6, College Street, and published at 9, Antony Bagan Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Asutosh Ghosh, and published by Nanda Lal Chatterji.
4157	Ditto ditto No 376	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4158	Ditto ditto No 377	ditto	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4159	Vāsanā. Desire. A monthly paper 2nd year Nos 11 and 12 (together)	ditto ..	Edited by Siv Chandra Sil	ditto ..	Printed and published at Chinsura	Printed and published by Krishna Pada Ghosh.
4160	Ditto ditto 3rd year No 1	ditto ...	Edited by Ananta Narayan Sil and Janaki Nāth Mukherji	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	Printed and published by Dina Nāth Mukherji
4161	Ditto ditto 3rd year No 2	ditto	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4162	Ditto ditto 3rd year No 3	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	RELIGION					
4163	Amāder Patrikā Our Journal A monthly paper, Vol VIII No. 6	ditto .	Edited by Rev F K Chatterji	Religion (C)	Printed at 39, Rām Mohan Datta's Lane, Bhawanipur, and published at 136, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta	Printed by Allen Billings, and published by Rev. W. G. Brockway
4164	Ditto ditto Vol VIII No 7.	ditto	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4165	Dīpti Prākāśikā The Emitter of Refulgence A weekly paper Vol I No 28	ditto .	Edited by B B Shāl	ditto ...	Printed at 41, and published at 191, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta	Printed by Rev J W Thomas, and published by Lal Vilāri Shāl.
4166	Ditto ditto Vol I No 29	ditto	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4167	Ditto ditto Vol I No 30	ditto .	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ...
4168	Ditto ditto Vol I No 31	ditto ...	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4169	Ditto ditto Vol I No 33	ditto ..	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4170	Ditto ditto Vol I No 34	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto .
4171	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No 35	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4172	Ditto ditto Vol I No. 36	ditto	ditto	ditto .	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4173	Ditto ditto Vol I No. 37	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto ...
4174	Ditto ditto Vol I No 38	ditto	ditto .	ditto .	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ..
4175	Ditto ditto Vol I. No 39.	ditto	ditto .	ditto .	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
4176	Ditto ditto Vol I. No 40	ditto ..	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto .
4177	Ditto ditto Vol. I No. 41	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
4178	Ditto ditto Vol. I No 42	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto .
4179	Ditto ditto Vol I No 43	ditto .	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto
4180	Kalpa The Cycle A monthly paper. Vol III Nos. 7 to 10 (together)	ditto ...	Edited by B K Majumdar, and D M Goswami	ditto ..	Printed at 2/1, Mallik's Lane, and published at 59/1, Putuatala Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Basu Mitra & Co. and published by D N Goswami

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PERIODICALS—contd.									
1896	Pages					Rs A P			
Sept. 30th	32	8vo rl	1st...	1,000	Printed.	0 4 0	Umes Chandra Datta, 9, Antony Bagan Lane, Calcutta	Contains articles interesting to female readers.	4156
May 18th	36	8vo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	ditto ..	Among the articles in this number, that dealing with midwifery, as treated in the Ayurveda is the most interesting	4157
" 18th	36	8vo	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	Among the articles in this number, those headed Varahjñāna, Jewels and the science of sound are the most interesting	4158
July 24th	32	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 3 6	Siv Chandra Sīl, Sīl Babu's Lane, Chinsura	...	4159
" 17th	32	8vo dy	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 2 0	Ananta Nārāyan Sīl, Sīl Babu's Lane, Chinsura	Contains articles of general interest	4160
Aug 17th	32	8vo dy	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	4161
"	32	8vo by	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ..		4162
May 30th	16	8vo dfc	1st...	400	ditto ...	0 0 3	Rev W G Brockway, 186, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta	A Christian journal.	4163
July 2nd	16	8vo dfc	1st..	400	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	...	4164
May 2nd	4	16mo dc	1st ..	300	ditto ...	0 0 3	.....	...	4165
" 2nd	4	16mo dc	1st ..	300	ditto ...	0 0 3	.....	...	4166
" 2nd	4	16mo dc	1st ..	300	ditto ..	0 0 3	...	.....	4167
" 2nd	4	16mo dc	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 0 3	...	.....	4168
" 16th	4	4to dy	1st.	300	ditto ...	0 0 3	.....	...	4169
" 25th	4	4to dy	1st...	300	ditto ..	0 0 3	...	...	4170
June 1st	4	4to dy	1st.	300	ditto ..	0 0 3	.	.....	4171
" 8th	4	4to dy	1st...	300	ditto ..	0 0 3	...	...	4172
" 13th	4	4to dy	1st..	300	ditto ...	0 0 3	.	...	4173
" 20th	4	4to dy	1st	300	ditto ..	0 0 3	.	.	4174
" 27th	4	4to dy	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 0 3	.	...	4175
July 6th	4	4to dy	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 0 3	.	...	4176
" 13th	4	4to dy	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 0 3	.	...	4177
" 20th	4	4to dy	1st ..	300	ditto ..	0 0 3	.....	...	4178
" 27th	4	4to dy	1st...	300	ditto ..	0 0 3	.....	...	4179
" 28th	128	8vo dy	1st...	700	ditto ...	0 2 0	D N Goswami, 59-1, Patuatala Lane, Calcutta	Religious and philosophical matters predominate in this number	4180

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I—BENGALI						
	RELIGION— <i>concl'd</i>					
4181	Khrishtya Bāndhab The Christian Friend A monthly paper Vol XVIII No 5	Bengali	Edited by Rev M N Nāth	Religion. (C)	Printed and published at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta	Printed and published by Rev J. W. Thomas
4182	Ditto ditto Vol XVIII No 6	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ..
4183	Ditto ditto Vol XVIII No 7	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ..
4184	Ditto ditto Vol XVIII No 8	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4185	Sevaka The Servant A monthly paper Vol IV No 4	ditto ...	Edited by Chandī Kisor Kusāri	ditto ... B	Printed and published at the Asutosh Press, Dacca	Printed by Lachman Basak, and published by the Pūrva Bāngālā Brahmo Samāj
4186	Ditto ditto Vol IV No 6.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ...
4187	Ditto ditto Vol IV No 7.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4188	Ditto ditto Vol. IV No 8	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4189	Vāngālā Missionari Glinār The Bengali Missionary Gleaner A monthly paper Vol VI No 5	ditto ...	Edited by J F Hewett	ditto ... C	Printed and published at 115, Amherst Street, Calcutta	Printed by Nārāyan Chandra Ghosh, and published by the Editor
4190	Ditto ditto Vol VI No 6	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
4191	Ditto ditto Vol VI No 7.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4192	Tattva Jñān The Knowledge of Truth A monthly paper. Vol I No. 1	ditto ...	Edited by Tārak Nāth Mukherji	ditto .. H.	Printed and published at Māhīpārā, Barānagar, 24 Perganahs	Printed and published by Satya Pālani Nandi
4193	Tattva Bodhanī Patrik The Expositor of Truth A monthly paper. No 634.	ditto ...	Edited by Dvijendra Nath Tagore.	ditto ... B	Printed and published at 55, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta	Printed and published by Kālī Dās Chakravarti.
4194	Ditto ditto No. 635	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4195	Ditto ditto No 636	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto .	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ..
	LAW					II—ENGLISH
1688	The Legal Companion A monthly paper Vol IV Part II	English	Edited by Prasanna Kumār Sen	Law ...	Printed and published at Konnagar, Serampur.	Printed and published by P. C. Kundu
	MEDICINE					
1689	The Calcutta Journal of Medicine A monthly paper Vol XV No 4	ditto ...	Edited by Mahendra Lal Saikār	Medicine (E)	Printed and published at 51, Sankaritolā Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by G Sarkār
1690	Ditto Vol XV No 5	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
1691	The Indian Journal of Pharmacy A monthly paper Vol. III No 1	ditto ..	Edited by Roger S Chew	ditto ...	Printed and published at 11, Wellesley Street, Calcutta	Printed by Nilmani Banerji, and published by the Editor.
1692	The Indian Lancet A fortnightly journal Vol VII No. 4.	English	Edited by Lawrence Fernandez.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 5, Royd Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by the Editor
1693	Ditto Vol VII No 5.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto .

Quarter ending 30th September 1896.—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
PERIODICALS—conclud									
1896	Pages.					Rs A P			
April 20th	24	8vo rl	1st...	530	Printed	0 1 0	.....	.. .	4181
May 26th	24	8vo rl	1st..	550	ditto ..	0 1 0	.	.. .....	4182
June 27th	24	8vo rl	1st	550	ditto ..	0 1 0		... .....	4183
July 27th	24	8vo rl	1st ..	550	ditto ..	0 1 0	.....	... ..	4184
April 28th	20	8vo ...	1st...	350	ditto ...	0 1 6	.	A Brahmo Journal.	4185
June 20th	20	8vo .	1st...	350	ditto ..	0 1 6	.	. . .	4186
July 17th	20	8vo ...	1st...	350	ditto ..	0 1 6	..	. ...	4187
Aug 11th	20	8vo ..	1st...	350	ditto ...	0 1 6	.	... ..	4188
May 31st	24	8vo dy	1st...	400	ditto ..	0 1 0	Rev J F Hewett, 33, Amherst Street, Calcutta	... ..	4189
July 1st	24	8vo dy	1st...	400	ditto .	0 1 0	ditto ...	.	4190
" 31st	24	8vo dy	1st...	400	ditto .	0 1 0	ditto .	.	4191
Aug 2nd	48	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto .	0 6 6	Tarak Nath Mukherji, North Bananagar, 24- Parganahs	A new Journal devoted to Hinduism	4192
May 13th	16	F C .	1st .	400	ditto .	0 6 0	Dwijendra Nath Tagore 6, Dvā- rākā Nath Ta- goro's Lane, Calcutta.	An organ of the Adi Brahmo Samāj	4193
June 16th	16	F C ..	1st..	400	ditto ..	0 6 0	ditto ..	Gives a short history of the Brahmo Samāj	4194
July 15th	16	F C ..	1st	400	ditto .	0 6 0	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	4195
PERIODICALS									
July 22nd	16	8vo rl	1st...	500	ditto .	0 2 0	Prasanna Kumār Sen, Konnagar, Scrampur		1688
May 13th	44	8vo dy	1st..	250	ditto .	10 0 0 yearly	Mahendra Lal Sukár, 51, Sín- kántolá Lane, Calcutta		1689
June 21st	44	8vo dy	1st	250	ditto ..		ditto ..	Contains an interesting article on the treatment of snake bite with antivenene	1690
" 30th	34	4to dy	1st...	2,500	ditto ..	0 12 0	Mrs E G Chew, 2, Gangáráni Pálit's Lane, Calcutta		1691
Feb 16th	52	4to dy	1st...	5,000	ditto ..	0 8 0	Lawrence Fernan- dez, 5, Royd Street, Calcutta	Among the articles in this num- ber, those headed a Lecture on vaccination against Cholera, Mr Haffkine's lecture on vac- cination against Cholera and Report on Anti-Cholera Inocu- lation may be read with inter- est It also contains a mass of new and interesting inform- ation on the different branch- es of medical research.	1692
March 1st	.	.	...	.	.. .	.....	...	Contains a number of interest- ing articles on the genesis and treatment of malarial fever	1693-717

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
II.—ENGLISH						
MEDICINE— <i>concluded</i>						
1694	The Indian Lancet A fortnightly journal Vol VII No 6	English	Edited by Lawrence Fernandez	Medicine. E	Printed and published at 5, Royd Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by the Editor
1695	Ditto Vol. VII No. 7.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1696	Ditto Vol VII No 8	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
1697	Ditto Vol VII, No 9	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1698	Ditto Vol VII No 10	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ...
1699	Ditto Vol VII No 11	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ...
1700	Ditto Vol VII No 12	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1701	Ditto Vol VIII No 1.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1702	Ditto Vol VIII No 2	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ..
1703	Ditto Vol VIII No 3	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ...
1704	Indian Medical Gazette A monthly paper Vol XXXI No 7	ditto ...	Edited by W J Simpson,	ditto ...	Printed and published at 5 and 6, Government Place, Calcutta	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co
1705	Index to the Indian Medical Record, Vol. X. from January to June 1896	ditto ...	Edited by James R Wallace.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 160, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by E D Rozario.
1706	Indian Medical Record A fortnightly Journal Vol X No 12	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1707	Ditto Vol XI No 1	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1708	Ditto Vol. XI No 2	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ...
1709	Ditto Vol XI No 3 with Supplement	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
MISCELLANEOUS						
1710	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Part III Title page and Index for 1895	ditto ...	Edited by the Anthropological Secretary	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 57, Park Street, Calcutta	Printed by J. W Thomas, and published by the Asiatic Society
1711	Ditto ditto Part I, ditto for 1895	ditto ...	Edited by the Philological Secretary.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
1712	Ditto ditto Vol LXV Part I No 1 1896	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1713	Ditto ditto Vol. LXV Part II No. 1 1896	ditto ..	Edited by the Natural History Secretary.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
1714	Ditto ditto Vol LXV Part II No 2 1896	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1715	Proceedings and Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. For January-March 1896	ditto ...	Edited by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India	ditto ...	Printed at 12, Bentinck Street, and published at Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta	Printed by T. S Smith, and published by the Editor
1716	The Angel A bi-weekly paper For 10th May 1896	ditto ...	Edited by Surendra Nath Chaudhuri.	ditto ...	Printed at 115, Amherst Street, and published at 12-2, Benetola Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Narayan Chandra Ghosh, and published by Sasi Bhushan Das.
1717	Ditto ditto For 14th May 1896	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size	First, second, or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho graphed	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS	Number.
PERIODICALS—contd									
1896	Pages					Rs. A P			
March 16th	...	.. ..	...	... ..	Printed	.....	.. ..	...	1694
April 1st	.....		..	.	.....	... .	.. ..	Among the articles in this number, those on Pompeian Surgery and Surgical Instruments, the surroundings of Enteric Fever and Cholera in India and the Minute on Medical Reform are the most interesting	1695
" 16th	... ..	...	..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	This and the subsequent four numbers of the journal contain a very interesting article on prostitution in antiquity. All the numbers under notice of this journal contain articles embodying the latest researches on Medicine and Surgery	1696
May 1st	.. ..	.....	...	.	.....	.....	.....		1697
" 16th	...	...	...	.	.....	.. ..	.. ..	Articles on sanitation predominate in this number	1698
June 1st	76	4to dy	1st .	5,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...		1699
" 16th	76	4to dy	1st .	5,000	ditto .	0 8 0	ditto ...		1700
July 1st	76	4to dy	1st .	5,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...		1701
" 16th	76	4to dy	1st .	5,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...		1702
Aug 1st	76	4to dy	1st .	5,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto	Thacker, Spink and Co	1703
July 10th	40	4to dy	1st .	625	ditto .	2 0 0	...		1704
" 16th	21	4to dy	1st .	1,500	ditto .	1 8 0	.. ..		1705
June 15th	80	4to dy	1st...	1,500	ditto ..	1 8 0	James Wallace, M D, 50 Park Street, Calcutta		1706
July 1st	90	4to dy	1st	1,500	ditto .	1 8 0	ditto	Interests itself in the medical reform question, and contains an article on the reorganization of the Municipal Health Department of Calcutta. Other articles are of professional and scientific interest	1707
" 16th	80	4to dy	1st...	1,500	ditto	1 8 0	ditto		1708
Aug 1st	58	4to dy	1st .	1,500	ditto ...	1 8 0	ditto ...	Contains an article on "the whole duty of a Health Officer and the failure of the Calcutta Health Department" and a supplement dealing with the Anti-Choleraic Inoculation	1709
June 26th	12	8vo rl	1st .	650	ditto ...	..	.. ..		1710
May 7th	16	8vo rl	1st .	650	ditto ...	.....	.. ..		1711
" 14th	114	8vo rl	1st	650	ditto	.. ..	.		1712
" 1st	55	8vo rl	1st	650	ditto ..	.. ..	.. ..		1713
July 21st	244	8vo rl	1st .	650	ditto .	.....	..		1714
June 1st	68	8vo dy	1st...	950	ditto ...	.....	.....		1715
May 10th	8	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	Syam Sundar Chakravarti, 12-2, Benetola Lane, Calcutta.	A small bi-weekly journal for the instruction and entertainment of native youth.	1716
" 14th	8	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto	.....	1717

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer and name or firm of publisher.
						II—ENGLISH
	MISCELLANEOUS—concluded					
1718	The Angel A bi-weekly paper For 17th May 1896	English	Edited by Syám Sundar Chakravarti.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 115, Amherst Street, and published at 12-2, Benetola Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Náráyan Chandra Ghosh, and published by the Editor.
1719	Ditto ditto For 21st May 1896	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1720	Ditto ditto For 24th May 1896	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
1721	Ditto ditto For 28th May 1896	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1722	Ditto ditto For 31st May 1896	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1723	Ditto ditto For 4th June 1896	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1724	Ditto ditto For 7th June 1896	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1725	The Calcutta Review A Quarterly Journal for July 1896	ditto ...	Edited by James W Furell	ditto ...	Printed and published at 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by T S Smith
1726	The Light of the East A monthly paper Vol IV No 8	ditto	Edited by S C Mukherji	ditto ...	Printed at 79-3, Cornwallis Street, and published at 68-2, Sikdár-bágh Street, Calcutta	Printed by Yogondia Náth Mallik, and published by the Editor
1727	Ditto ditto Vol IV No 9	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ...
1728	Ditto ditto Vol IV No 10	ditto .	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
1729	The National Magazine A monthly review Vol X No 2	ditto ..	Edited by Káli Prasanna De	ditto ...	Printed at 48, Elliot Road, and published at 32, Káli Das Sinha's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by J Larkins, and published by the Editor
1730	Ditto ditto Vol X No 3	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto .	ditto ditto ...
1731	Ditto ditto Vol X No 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1732	The Philologic World A Monthly Journal Vol II No 11	ditto .	Edited by C F Larmou and Wilmot Corfield	ditto ...	Printed at 12, Bentinck Street, and published at 6 Mission Row, Calcutta.	Printed by T S Smith, and published by B Gordon Jones and Co.
1733	Ditto ditto Vol II No 12	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1734	Ditto ditto Vol III No 1	ditto ..	Edited by O F Larmou	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	RELIGION					
1735	Friendly Greetings Vol IV No 6.	ditto .	Edited by Rev W H Ball	Religion (C)	Printed and published at 22, Old Butakkhárá 2nd Lane, Calcutta	Printed and published by A C Mukherji.
1736	Ditto ditto Vol IV No 7.	ditto .	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1737	Ditto ditto Vol IV No 8	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1738	Monthly Record of News and Notes A monthly paper for May 1896.	ditto	Edited by Rev H Ryland Brown	ditto .	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, and published at Darjeeling	Printed by Rev J. W Thomas, and published by the Editor
1739	Ditto ditto for June 1896	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1740	Ditto ditto for July 1896	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1741	Ditto ditto for August 1896	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ..

Quarter ending 30th September 1886—continued.

9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages	Size.	First, second or other edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed	Price at which the book is sold to the public	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
PERIODICALS—contd.									
1896	Page					Ru A P			
May 17th	8	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	0 0 3	Syam Sundar Chakravarti, 12-2, Benetola Lane, Calcutta	...	1718
" 21st	8	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	...	1719
" 24th	8	8vo dy	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ..	...	1720
" 28th	8	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	...	1721
" 31st	8	8vo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ..	...	1722
June 4th	8	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	...	1723
" 7th	8	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ..	...	1724
" 30th	233	8vo dy	1st.	300	ditto ..		F S Smith ...	Contains a number of interesting articles among which those on the Italian Penal Code and the Universities in Belgium deserve notice	1725
May 4th	32	8vo rl	1st ..	650	ditto ..	5 0 0 yearly.	S C Mukherji, 68 2, Sikkatibagan Street, Calcutta	...	1726
" 4th	32	8vo rl	1st...	650	ditto ...	.....	ditto ..	.....	1727
June 30th	32	8vo rl	1st	650	ditto ...		ditto ..	Goes on with its articles on the <i>Sankhya</i> system	1728
May 26th	40	8vo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	1 0 0	Kali Prasanna D.	Contains an interesting article on the history of the English Press in Bengal	1729
June 20th	40	8vo rl	1st	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ..	...	1730
July 22nd	40	8vo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	1 0 0	ditto ..	The article headed History of the Native and Anglo-Indian journals of Bengal in this number may be read with interest	1731
May 19th	27	8vo rl	1st..	500	ditto ..	...	C F Larmour and Walmsley Corfield	...	1732
June 30th	29	8vo rl	1st ..	500	ditto ..	...	ditto ..	.....	1733
July 15th	28	8vo rl	1st ..	500	ditto ..		Messrs B Gordon Jones & Co, 6 Mission Row, Calcutta		1734
June 1st	4	4to dy	1st..	2,000	ditto ...	...	C M S Book Depot, 22, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta		1735
July 1st	4	4to dy	1st ..	2,000	ditto ...	.	ditto ..	.	1736
Aug 1st	4	4to dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ..	..	ditto ..	.....	1737
April 29th	4	8vo rl	1st.	250	ditto ..		..	.	1738
May 30th	4	8vo rl	1st ..	250	ditto ..	.	...	.	1739
June 30th	4	8vo rl	1st..	250	ditto ..	.	.....	.	1740
July 30th	4	8vo rl	1st.	250	ditto ..		...		1741

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the Third

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator or editor of the book, or any part of it	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
II.—ENGLISH						
	RELIGION—conclld					
1742	North India Church Missionary Gleaner A monthly paper For May 1896	English	Edited by the Church Missionary Society	Religion C.	Printed at 12, Bentinck Street, and published at the Church Missionary Society, Calcutta	Printed by T. S. Smith, and published by the Editor
1743	Ditto ditto For June 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1744	Ditto ditto For July 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1745	Pearls of Truth A monthly paper Vol I No 1	ditto	Compiled by Miss Maria Hooper	ditto	Printed and published at 39, Rām Mohan Datta's Lane, Bhawanipur	Printed and published by Allen Billings
1746	Our Bond A monthly paper For May 1896	ditto	Edited by Dr C Mead	ditto	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, and published at Pubna	Printed by Rev J W Thomas, and published by the Editor
1747	Ditto ditto For June 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1748	Ditto ditto For July 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1749	Ditto ditto For August 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1750	Parish Magazine A monthly paper For June 1896.	ditto	Edited by the Old Church	ditto	Printed and published at 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	Printed by T. S. Smith, and published by the Old Church
1751	Ditto ditto For July 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1752	The Evangelist A monthly paper For May 1896	ditto	Edited by Rev R Wright Hay	ditto	Printed and published at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta	Printed and published by J. W. Thomas
1753	Ditto ditto For June 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1754	Ditto ditto For July 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1755	Ditto ditto For August 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1756	The India Sunday School Journal A monthly paper Vol VI No 6	ditto	Edited by R M Julian.	ditto	ditto ditto	Printed by J W Thomas, and published by the India Sunday School Union
1757	Ditto ditto Vol VI No 7	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1758	Ditto ditto Vol VI No 8	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1759	The S. Paul's Monthly A monthly paper For June 1896	ditto	Edited by the S. Paul's School, Darjeeling.	ditto	Printed at 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta and published at Darjeeling	Printed by T. S. Smith, and published by the S. Paul's School
1760	Ditto ditto For July 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1761	Ditto ditto For August 1896	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1762	The Union Record A monthly paper Vol II No. 5	ditto	Edited by the Christian Literature Society	ditto	Printed and published at 39, Rām Mohan Datta's Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.	Printed by Allen Billings, and published by the Christian Literature Society
1763	Ditto ditto Vol II No 6	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto

LIBRARY.

quarter ending 30th September 1896—continued.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor or copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.
PERIODICALS—continued.								
1896	Page.					Rs. A. P.		
May 20th	12	4to dy	1st...	350	Printed	1 8 0 yearly	Church Missionary Society, Calcutta.	1742
June 18th	12	4to dy	1st...	375	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	1743
July 20th	12	4to dy	1st...	400	ditto ...	.....	ditto ..	1744
" 2nd	21	8vo dc	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	6 8 0	Mrs. Maria Hoamer, 31, Free School Street, Calcutta	1745
May 4th	4	4to dy	1st...	990	ditto ...	.....	.....	1746
June 8th	4	4to dy	1st...	990	ditto ...	.....	.....	1747
July 9th	4	4to dy	1st...	990	ditto ...	.....	.....	1748
" 31st	4	4to dy	1st...	990	ditto ...	.....	.....	1749
June 15th	14	4to cr	1st...	510	ditto ...	.....	The Old Church, Calcutta.	1750
July 16th	14	4to cr	1st...	360	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	1751
April 29th	4	4to dy	1st ..	1,500	ditto ...	.....	.....	1752
July 29th	4	4to dy	1st...	1,500	ditto ...	.....	.....	1753
June 24th	4	4to dy	1st ..	1,500	ditto ..	.....	.....	1754
July 25th	4	4to dy	1st...	1,800	ditto ...	.....	.....	1755
May 14th	56	8vo dy	1st...	1,500	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	1756
June 10th	36	8vo dy	1st...	1,350	ditto ...	0 2 0	... ..	1757
July 17th	40	8vo dy	1st ..	1,350	ditto ...	0 2 0	.. ..	1758
June 1st	12	f c. ...	1st...	255	ditto ...	3 8 0 yearly	S Paul's School, Darylding	1759
" 30th	12	f c. ...	1st...	275	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	1760
July 31st	11	f c. ...	1st...	275	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	1761
May 19th	20	8vo dc.	1st...	150	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Christian Literature Society, 23, Chauranghi, Calcutta	1762
June 13th	22	8vo dc	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ..	1763

